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G. C. MACAULAY.

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EDITED FROM THE MANUSCRIPTS,
WITH INTRODUCTION, NOTES, AND GLOSSARY.

BY

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CONFESSIO AMANTIS

(LIBER QUINTUS).

iii. Agros iungit agris cupidus domibusque domosque, Possideat totam sic quasi solus humum. Solus et innumeros mulierum spirat amores, Vt sacra millenis sit sibi culta Venus. [COVEITISE.]

Dame Avarice is noght soleine, Which is of gold the Capiteine; Bot of hir Court in sondri wise After the Scole of hire aprise Sche hath of Servantz manyon, Wherof that Covoitise is on; Which goth the large world aboute, To seche thavantages oute, Wher that he mai the profit winne To Avarice, and bringth it inne. That one hald and that other draweth, Ther is no day which hem bedaweth, No mor the Sonne than the Mone, Whan ther is eny thing to done, And namely with Covoitise; For he stant out of al assisse Of resonable mannes fare.

Hic tractat confessor super illa specie Auaricie, que Cupiditas dicitur, quam in amoris causa pertractans Amanti super hoc opponit.

1980

Wher he pourposeth him to fare

Latin verses iii. 4 tibi AM... B2, AdBT
1973 his AM... B2
1976 margin cupiditatis RCLB2
1978 pauantage (pe auantage) E... B2, W pe vantages MH1XG
1979 that om. RCLB2
1981 That on om. B And that oon H1
hald S, F halt A, B haltd J
1988 tofare S, F

P. ii. 194

[COVEITISE.]

Upon his lucre and his beyete, The smale path, the large Strete, 1990 The furlong and the longe Mile, Al is bot on for thilke while: And for that he is such on holde, Dame Avarice him hath withholde, As he which is the principal Outward, for he is overal A pourveour and an aspie. For riht as of an hungri Pie The storve bestes ben awaited. Riht so is Covoitise afaited 2000 To loke where he mai pourchace, For be his wille he wolde embrace Al that this wyde world beclippeth; Bot evere he somwhat overhippeth, That he ne mai noght al fulfille The lustes of his gredi wille. Bot where it falleth in a lond, That Covoitise in myhti hond Is set, it is ful hard to fiede; For thanne he takth non other hiede, 2010 Bot that he mai pourchace and gete, His conscience hath al foryete, And not what thing it mai amonte That he schal afterward acompte. Bote as the Luce in his degre Of tho that lasse ben than he The fisshes griedeli devoureth, P. ii. 195 So that no water hem socoureth, Riht so no lawe mai rescowe Fro him that wol no riht allowe; 2020 For wher that such on is of myht, His will schal stonde in stede of riht. Thus be the men destruid fulofte, Til that the grete god alofte Ayein so gret a covoitise Redresce it in his oghne wise:

1992 while] Mile AM 2002 he his wille wolde AMH1E...B2 2020 ffor him E...B2

And in ensample of alle tho I finde a tale write so, The which, for it is good to liere, Hierafterward thou schalt it hiere.

Whan Rome stod in noble plit, Virgile, which was tho parfit, A Mirour made of his clergie And sette it in the tounes ye Of marbre on a piler withoute; That thei be thritty Mile aboute Be daie and ek also be nyhte In that Mirour beholde myhte Here enemys, if eny were, With al here ordinance there, Which thei ayein the Cite caste: So that, whil thilke Mirour laste, Ther was no lond which mihte achieve With werre Rome forto grieve; Wherof was gret envie tho. And fell that ilke time so, That Rome hadde werres stronge Ayein Cartage, and stoden longe The tuo Cites upon debat. Cartage sih the stronge astat Of Rome in thilke Mirour stonde, And thoghte al prively to fonde To overthrowe it be som wyle. And Hanybal was thilke while The Prince and ledere of Cartage, Which hadde set al his corage Upon knihthod in such a wise, That he be worthi and be wise And be non othre was conseiled, Wherof the world is yit merveiled Of the maistries that he wroghte Upon the marches whiche he soghte.

2030

[TALE OF VIRGIL'S MIRROR.]

Hicponitexemplum
contra magnates cupidos. Et narrat de
Crasso Romanorum
Imperatore, qui turrim, in qua speculum
Virgilii Rome fixum
extiterat, dolosa circumuentus cupiditate
euertit; vnde non
solum sui ipsius perdicionem, set tocius
Ciuitatis intollerabile
dampnum contingere
causauit.

P. ii. 196

2050

2060

2030 thou schalt it] as you schalt BT 2050 seep H₁XG seip AM 2057 knyhthod S knithod F knyhthode AJ in] on E... B₂ vp on Δ 2059 non opre AJ, S, F non oper C, B [Tale of Virgil's Mirror.]

And fell in thilke time also, The king of Puile, which was tho, Thoghte ayein Rome to rebelle, And thus was take the querele, Hou to destruie this Mirour. Of Rome tho was Emperour Crassus, which was so coveitous, That he was evere desirous 2070 Of gold to gete the pilage; Wherof that Puile and ek Cartage With Philosophres wise and grete Begunne of this matiere trete, And ate laste in this degre Ther weren Philosophres thre, To do this thing whiche undertoke, P. ii. 197 And therupon thei with hem toke A gret tresor of gold in cophres, To Rome and thus these philisophres 2080 Togedre in compainie wente, Bot noman wiste what thei mente. Whan thei to Rome come were, So prively thei duelte there, As thei that thoghten to deceive: Was non that mihte of hem perceive, Til thei in sondri stedes have Here gold under the ground begrave In tuo tresors, that to beholde Thei scholden seme as thei were olde. 2000 And so forth thanne upon a day Al openly in good arai To themperour thei hem presente, And tolden it was here entente To duellen under his servise. And he hem axeth in what wise: And thei him tolde in such a plit, That ech of hem hadde a spirit, The which slepende a nyht appiereth

2068 tho] hat E... Bs 2074 matier(e) to trete HiL, AdBT, W 2079 cophres AC, F cofres (coffres) J, SB 2098 ech AJ, B eche F

2100 [TALE OF VIRGIL'S MIRROR.].

And hem be sondri dremes lereth After the world that hath betid. Under the ground if oght be hid Of old tresor at eny throwe, They schull it in here swevenes knowe; And upon this condicioun, Thei sein, what gold under the toun Of Rome is hid, thei wole it finde, P. ii. 198 Ther scholde noght be left behinde, Be so that he the halvendel Hem grante, and he assenteth wel; And thus cam sleighte forto duelle With Covoitise, as I thee telle. This Emperour bad redily That thei be logged faste by Where he his oghne body lay; And whan it was amorwe day, That on of hem seith that he mette Wher he a goldhord scholde fette: Wherof this Emperour was glad, And therupon anon he bad His Mynours forto go and myne, And he himself of that covine Goth forth withal, and at his hond The tresor redi there he fond, Where as thei seide it scholde be; And who was thanne glad bot he?

Upon that other dai secounde Thei have an other goldhord founde, Which the seconde maister tok Upon his swevene and undertok. And thus the sothe experience To themperour yaf such credence, That al his trist and al his feith So sikerliche on hem he leith, Of that he fond him so relieved, That thei ben parfitli believed, As thogh thei were goddes thre. Nou herkne the soutilete.

2110

2120

2130

P. ii. 199

2108 beleft F 2114 faste by A, F fasteby J, B [Tale of Virgil's Mirror.]

The thridde maister scholde mete, Which, as thei seiden, was unmete 2140 Above hem alle, and couthe most: And he withoute noise or bost Al priveli, so as he wolde, Upon the morwe his swevene tolde To themperour riht in his Ere, And seide him that he wiste where A tresor was so plentivous Of gold and ek so precious Of jeueals and of riche stones, That unto alle hise hors at ones 2150 It were a charge sufficant. This lord upon this covenant Was glad, and axeth where it was. The maister seide, under the glas, And tolde him eke, as for the Myn He wolde ordeigne such engin, That thei the werk schull undersette With Tymber, that withoute lette Men mai the tresor saufli delve, So that the Mirour be himselve 2160 Withoute empeirement schal stonde: And this the maister upon honde Hath undertake in alle weie. This lord, which hadde his wit aweie And was with Covoitise blent, Anon therto yaf his assent; And thus they myne forth withal, P. ii. 200 The timber set up overal, Wherof the Piler stod upriht; Til it befell upon a nyht 2170 These clerkes, whan thei were war Hou that the timber only bar The Piler, wher the Mirour stod,— Here sleihte noman understod,-Thei go be nyhte unto the Myne

2150 unto] it to BT to Δ 2157 scholde (schuld &c.) M . . . B2, T Δ , W 2162 And pus A . . . B2, W Al pis S . . . Δ

[TALE OF VIRGIL'S MIRROR.]

With pich, with soulphre and with rosine, And whan the Cite was a slepe, A wylde fyr into the depe They caste among the timberwerk, And so forth, whil the nyht was derk, 2180 Desguised in a povere arai Thei passeden the toun er dai. And whan thei come upon an hell, Thei sihen how the Mirour fell, Wherof thei maden joie ynowh, And ech of hem with other lowh, And seiden, 'Lo, what coveitise Mai do with hem that be noght wise!' And that was proved afterward, For every lond, to Romeward 2190 Which hadde be soubgit tofore, Whan this Mirour was so forlore And thei the wonder herde seie. Anon begunne desobeie With werres upon every side; And thus hath Rome lost his pride And was defouled overal. P. ii. 201 For this I finde of Hanybal, That he of Romeins in a dai, Whan he hem fond out of arai, 2200 So gret a multitude slowh, That of goldringes, whiche he drowh Of gentil handes that ben dede, Buisshelles fulle thre, I rede, He felde, and made a bregge also, That he mihte over Tibre go Upon the corps that dede were Of the Romeins, whiche he slowh there. Bot now to speke of the juise, The which after the covoitise 2210 Was take upon this Emperour, For he destruide the Mirour:

2177 a slepe B, F aslepe AJ 2202 goldringes JE, S, F gold ringes A, B 2208 Of pe comuns E...B2 (po EC) Of pe bomeins (?) M Of Romayns W

[Tale of Virgil's Mirror.]

[COVEITISE.]

It is a wonder forto hiere. The Romeins maden a chaiere And sette here Emperour therinne, And seiden, for he wolde winne Of gold the superfluite, Of gold he scholde such plente Receive, til he seide Ho: And with gold, which thei hadden tho 2220 Buillende hot withinne a panne, Into his Mouth thei poure thanne. And thus the thurst of gold was queynt, With gold which hadde ben atteignt. Wherof, mi Sone, thou miht hiere, Whan Covoitise hath lost the stiere Of resonable governance, P. ii. 202 Ther falleth ofte gret vengance. For ther mai be no worse thing Than Covoitise aboute a king: 2230 If it in his persone be, It doth the more adversite; And if it in his conseil stonde, It bringth alday meschief to honde Of commun harm; and if it growe Withinne his court, it wol be knowe, For thanne schal the king be piled. The man which hath hise londes tiled, Awaiteth noght more redily The Hervest, than thei gredily 2240 Ne maken thanne warde and wacche, Wher thei the profit mihten cacche: And yit fulofte it falleth so, As men mai sen among hem tho, That he which most coveiteth faste Hath lest avantage ate laste. For whan fortune is therayein, Thogh he coveite, it is in vein; The happes be noght alle liche, On is mad povere, an other riche, 2250 The court to some doth profit,

2226 the] his XCBs, Ad

[COVEITISE.]

And some ben evere in o plit; And yit thei bothe aliche sore Coveite, bot fortune is more Unto that o part favorable. And thogh it be noght resonable, This thing a man mai sen alday, P. ii. 203 Wherof that I thee telle may A fair ensample in remembrance, Hou every man mot take his chance 2260 Or of richesse or of poverte. Hou so it stonde of the decerte, Hier is noght every thing aquit, For ofte a man mai se this yit, That who best doth, lest thonk schal have; It helpeth noght the world to crave, Which out of reule and of mesure Hath evere stonde in aventure Als wel in Court as elles where: And hou in olde daies there 2270 It stod, so as the thinges felle, I thenke a tale forto telle.

In a Cronique this I rede. Aboute a king, as moste nede, Ther was of knyhtes and squiers Gret route, and ek of Officers: Some of long time him hadden served, And thoghten that thei have deserved Avancement, and gon withoute; And some also ben of the route That comen bot a while agon. And thei avanced were anon. These olde men upon this thing, So as thei dorste, ayein the king Among hemself compleignen ofte: Bot ther is nothing seid so softe, That it ne comth out ate laste; The king it wiste, and als so faste,

[Tale of the two Coffers.]

Hic ponit Confessor
exemplum contra illos, qui in domibus
Regumseruientes, pro
eo quod ipsi secundum
eorum cupiditatem
promoti non existunt,
de regio seruicio
quamuis in eorum defectu indiscrete murmurant.

P. ii. 204

2278 margin corum om. AMH1 2288 and als so] anon als B and als (as) X, WH3

[TALE OF THE TWO COFFERS.]

As he which was of hih Prudence, He schop therfore an evidence 2290 Of hem that pleignen in that cas, To knowe in whos defalte it was. And al withinne his oghne entente. That noman wiste what it mente. Anon he let tuo cofres make Of o semblance and of o make. So lich that no lif thilke throwe That on mai fro that other knowe: Thei were into his chambre broght, Bot noman wot why thei be wroght, 2300 And natheles the king hath bede That thei be set in prive stede. As he that was of wisdom slih, Whan he therto his time sih, Al prively, that non it wiste, Hise oghne hondes that o kiste Of fin gold and of fin perrie, The which out of his tresorie Was take, anon he felde full; That other cofre of straw and mull 2310 With Stones meind he felde also. Thus be thei fulle bothe tuo, So that erliche upon a day He bad withinne, ther he lay, Ther scholde be tofore his bed A bord upset and faire spred; And thanne he let the cofres fette. P. ii. 205 Upon the bord and dede hem sette. He knew the names wel of tho, The whiche ayein him grucche so, 2320 Bothe of his chambre and of his halle, Anon and sende for hem alle, And seide to hem in this wise: 'Ther schal noman his happ despise; I wot wel ye have longe served, And god wot what ye have deserved: Bot if it is along on me

2291 be cas S... A 2297 lich J, S, F liche A, B

[TALE OF THE TWO COFFERS.

2330

2340

2350

2360

Of that ye unavanced be, Or elles it be long on you, The sothe schal be proved nou, To stoppe with youre evele word. Lo hier tuo cofres on the bord: Ches which you list of bothe tuo; And witeth wel that on of tho Is with tresor so full begon, That if ye happe therupon, Ye schull be riche men for evere. Now ches and tak which you is levere: Bot be wel war, er that ye take; For of that on I undertake Ther is no maner good therinne, Wherof ye mihten profit winne. Now goth togedre of on assent And taketh youre avisement, For bot I you this dai avance, It stant upon youre oghne chance Al only in defalte of grace: So schal be schewed in this place

P. ii. 206

Upon you alle well afyn, That no defalte schal be myn.'

Thei knelen alle and with o vois

The king thei thonken of this chois:

And after that thei up arise, And gon aside and hem avise, And ate laste thei acorde: Wherof her tale to recorde.

To what issue thei be falle, A kniht schal speke for hem alle.

He kneleth down unto the king, And seith that thei upon this thing,

Or forto winne or forto lese, Ben alle avised forto chese.

Tho tok this kniht a yerde on honde, And goth there as the cofres stonde, And with assent of everichon

2328 vnauanced (vn auanced) 3e be E . . . B2 E... B: 2352 his chois AM ... B:, BT 2357 be falle] byfalle A [Tale of the two Coffers.]

He leith his yerde upon that on, And seith the king hou thilke same Thei chese in reguerdoun be name, And preith him that thei mote it have. The king, which wolde his honour save, 2370 Whan he hath herd the commun vois, Hath granted hem here oghne chois And tok hem therupon the keie. Bot for he wolde it were seie What good thei have, as thei suppose, He bad anon the cofre unclose, Which was fulfild with straw and stones: P. ii. 207 Thus be thei served al at ones. This king thanne in the same stede Anon that other cofre undede. 2380 Where as thei sihen gret richesse, Wel more than thei couthen gesse. 'Lo,' seith the king, 'nou mai ye se That ther is no defalte in me; Forthi miself I wole aquyte, And bereth ye youre oghne wyte Of that fortune hath you refused.' Thus was this wise king excused, And thei lefte of here evele speche And mercy of here king beseche. 2390

[TALE OF THE BEG-GARS AND THE PASTIES.]

Nota hic de diuiciarum Accidencia: vbi narrat qualiter Fredericus Romanorum Imperator duos pauperes audiuit litigantes, quorum vnus dixit, 'Bene potest ditari, quem Rex vult ditare.' Et alius dixit, 'Quem deus vult ditare, diues erit.' Que res cum ad experimentum postea probata fuisset, ille qui deum inuocabat pastellum auro plenum sortitus Somdiel to this matiere lik

I finde a tale, hou Frederik,
Of Rome that time Emperour,
Herde, as he wente, a gret clamour
Of tuo beggers upon the weie.
That on of hem began to seie,
'Ha lord, wel mai the man be riche
Whom that a king list forto riche.'
That other saide nothing so,
Bot, 'He is riche and wel bego,
To whom that god wole sende wele.'
And thus thei maden wordes fele,
Wherof this lord hath hiede nome,
And dede hem bothe forto come

2400

To the Paleis, wher he schal ete, And bad ordeine for here mete Tuo Pastes, whiche he let do make. P. ii. 208 est, alius vero caponis A capoun in that on was bake, And in that other forto winne Of florins al that mai withinne He let do pute a gret richesse; And evene aliche, as man mai gesse, Outward thei were bothe tuo. This begger was comanded tho, He that which hield him to the king, That he ferst chese upon this thing: He sih hem, bot he felte hem noght, So that upon his oghne thoght He ches the Capoun and forsok That other, which his fela tok. Bot whanne he wiste hou that it ferde, He seide alowd, that men it herde, 'Nou have I certeinly conceived That he mai lihtly be deceived, That tristeth unto mannes helpe; Bot wel is him whom god wol helpe, For he stant on the siker side, Which elles scholde go beside: I se my fela wel recovere, And I mot duelle stille povere.'

Thus spak this begger his entente, And povere he cam and povere he wente: Of that he hath richesse soght, His infortune it wolde noght. So mai it schewe in sondri wise. Betwen fortune and covoitise The chance is cast upon a Dee; P. ii. 209 Bot yit fulofte a man mai se Ynowe of suche natheles, Whiche evere pute hemself in press 2440

2405 margin sorte om. A . . . B2 2411 He] And BT man] a man AMH1 men WH3 2417 seeb B 2433 he richesse (om. hath) E . . . Ba richesse he hab Ad

To gete hem good, and yit thei faile.

[TALE OF THE BEG-GARS AND THE PASTIES.

pastellum sorte preelegit.

2410

2420

2430

And forto speke of this entaile Touchende of love in thi matiere, Mi goode Sone, as thou miht hiere, That riht as it with tho men stod Of infortune of worldes good, As thou hast herd me telle above, Riht so fulofte it stant be love: Thogh thou coveite it everemore, Thou schalt noght have o diel the more, 2450 Bot only that which thee is schape, The remenant is bot a jape. And natheles ynowe of tho Ther ben, that nou coveiten so, That where as thei a womman se, Ye ten or tuelve thogh ther be, The love is nou so unavised, That wher the beaute stant assised, The mannes herte anon is there, And rouneth tales in hire Ere, 2460 And seith hou that he loveth streite, And thus he set him to coveite. An hundred thogh he sihe aday. So wolde he more thanne he may; Bot for the grete covoitise Of sotie and of fol emprise P. ii. 210 In ech of hem he fint somwhat That pleseth him, or this or that; Som on, for sche is whit of skin, Som on, for sche is noble of kin, 2470 Som on, for sche hath rodi chieke, Som on, for that sche semeth mieke, Som on, for sche hath yhen greie, Som on, for sche can lawhe and pleie, Som on, for sche is long and smal, Som on, for sche is lyte and tall, Som on, for sche is pale and bleche, Som on, for sche is softe of speche, Som on, for that sche is camused, Som on, for sche hath noght ben used, 2480 2465 Bot] So BT 2453 ynowe] I trowe BT 2477 Somon F Som on, for sche can daunce and singe; So that som thing to his likinge He fint, and thogh nomore he fiele, Bot that sche hath a litel hiele, It is vnow that he therfore Hire love, and thus an hundred score, Whil thei be newe, he wolde he hadde; Whom he forsakth, sche schal be badde. The blinde man no colour demeth, But al is on, riht as him semeth; So hath his lust no juggement, Whom covoitise of love blent. Him thenkth that to his covoitise Hou al the world ne mai suffise, For be his wille he wolde have alle, If that it mihte so befalle: Thus is he commun as the Strete, P. ii. 211 [COVEITISE OF LOVERS.]

Cecus non iudicat

Nai, fader, such love I despise,
And whil I live schal don evere,
For in good feith yit hadde I levere,
Than to coveite in such a weie,
To ben for evere til I deie
As povere as Job, and loveles,
Outaken on, for haveles
His thonkes is noman alyve.
For that a man scholde al unthryve
Ther oghte no wisman coveite,
The lawe was noght set so streite:

Mi Sone, hast thou such covoitise?

I sette noght of his beyete.

Confessor.

2500 Amans.

Such on ther is I wolde have,
And non of al these othre mo.
Mi Sone, of that thou woldest so,
I am noght wroth, bot over this
I wol thee tellen hou it is.
For ther be men, whiche otherwise,

Forthi miself withal to save,

2510

Confessor.

2482 to] of BT 2488 forsake) sche is b, BT forsaketh he shal be b. H₃ 2500 My fader G... B₂ 2508 that] han (hanne) XG, B hough E... B₂ 2513 al A, S, F alle J, B

Confessio Amantis.

Riht only for the covoitise Of that thei sen a womman riche, Ther wol thei al here love affiche; 2520 Noght for the beaute of hire face, Ne yit for vertu ne for grace, Which sche hath elles riht ynowh, Bot for the Park and for the plowh, And other thing which therto longeth: For in non other wise hem longeth To love, bot thei profit finde; P. ii. 212 And if the profit be behinde, Here love is evere lesse and lesse, For after that sche hath richesse, 2530 Her love is of proporcion. If thou hast such condicion, Mi Sone, tell riht as it is. Min holi fader, nay ywiss, Condicion such have I non. For trewli, fader, I love oon So wel with al myn hertes thoght, That certes, thogh sche hadde noght, And were as povere as Medea, Which was exiled for Creusa, 2540 I wolde hir noght the lasse love; Ne thogh sche were at hire above, As was the riche quen Candace, Which to deserve love and grace To Alisandre, that was king, Yaf many a worthi riche thing, Or elles as Pantasilee, Which was the quen of Feminee, And gret richesse with hir nam, Whan sche for love of Hector cam 2550 To Troie in rescousse of the toun,-I am of such condicion. That thogh mi ladi of hirselve

2526 hem om. RCB2 he L 2540 for J, FH3 fro AM... B2, S... A, WMagd. 2546 Yaf] Of E... B2 2550 to Hector BT 2551 recousse F 2554 also] as AM... B2, Ad, W

Were also riche as suche tuelve,

I couthe noght, thogh it wer so, No betre love hir than I do. P. ii. 213 For I love in so plein a wise, That forto speke of coveitise, As for poverte or for richesse Mi love is nouther mor ne lesse. 2560 For in good feith I trowe this, So coveitous noman ther is, Forwhy and he mi ladi sihe, That he thurgh lokinge of his yhe Ne scholde have such a strok withinne, That for no gold he mihte winne He scholde noght hire love asterte, Bot if he lefte there his herte; Be so it were such a man, That couthe Skile of a womman. 2570 For ther be men so ruide some, Whan thei among the wommen come, Thei gon under proteccioun, That love and his affectioun Ne schal noght take hem be the slieve; For thei ben out of that believe, Hem lusteth of no ladi chiere, Bot evere thenken there and hiere Wher that here gold is in the cofre, And wol non other love profre: 2580 Bot who so wot what love amounteth And be resoun trewliche acompteth, Than mai he knowe and taken hiede That al the lust of wommanhiede. Which mai ben in a ladi face, Mi ladi hath, and ek of grace If men schull yiven hire a pris, P. ii. 214 Thei mai wel seie hou sche is wys And sobre and simple of contenance,

2563 he] I (y) BT 2564 his] hir X... Bs, T 2571 some] of some A... Bs, B 2573 protectioun (†) F 2574 and] of B 2579 be gold is in her cofre AdBT her(e) gold is in her(e) E... Bs ther... her H1 2587 schulde E... Bs, W hire a pris BTA, F hir(e) apris (appris) AJMXERLBs, W here a pris C her(e) apris H1, Ad, H3

.

And al that to good governance 2590 Belongeth of a worthi wiht Sche hath pleinli: for thilke nyht That sche was bore, as for the nones Nature sette in hire at ones Beaute with bounte so besein, That I mai wel afferme and sein, I sawh yit nevere creature Of comlinied and of feture In eny kinges regioun Be lich hire in comparisoun: 2600 And therto, as I have you told, Yit hath sche more a thousendfold Of bounte, and schortli to telle, Sche is the pure hed and welle And Mirour and ensample of goode. Who so hir vertus understode, Me thenkth it oughte ynow suffise Withouten other covoitise To love such on and to serve. Which with hire chiere can deserve 2610 To be beloved betre ywiss Than sche per cas that richest is And hath of gold a Milion. Such hath be myn opinion And evere schal: bot natheles I seie noght sche is haveles, That sche nys riche and wel at ese, P. ii. 215 And hath ynow wherwith to plese Of worldes good whom that hire liste; Bot o thing wolde I wel ye wiste, 2620 That nevere for no worldes good Min herte untoward hire stod, Bot only riht for pure love; That wot the hihe god above. Nou, fader, what seie ye therto? Mi Sone, I seie it is wel do. For tak of this riht good believe,

Confessor.

2591 of] to AJMXG vnto HiE... B₂ as △ 2627 To take E... B₂

What man that wole himself relieve
To love in eny other wise,
He schal wel finde his coveitise
Schal sore grieve him ate laste,
For such a love mai noght laste.
Bot nou, men sein, in oure daies
Men maken bot a fewe assaies,
Bot if the cause be richesse;
Forthi the love is wel the lesse.
And who that wolde ensamples telle,
Be olde daies as thei felle,
Than mihte a man wel understonde
Such love mai noght longe stonde.
Now herkne, Sone, and thou schalt hiere
A gret ensample of this matiere.

[COVEITISE OF LOVERS.]

2630

2640

To trete upon the cas of love, So as we tolden hiere above, I finde write a wonder thing. Of Puile whilom was a king, A man of hih complexioun And yong, bot his affectioun After the nature of his age Was yit noght falle in his corage The lust of wommen forto knowe. So it betidde upon a throwe This lord fell into gret seknesse: Phisique hath don the besinesse Of sondri cures manyon To make him hol; and therupon A worthi maister which ther was Yaf him conseil upon this cas, That if he wolde have parfit hele, He scholde with a womman dele, A freissh, a yong, a lusti wiht, To don him compaignie a nyht; For thanne he seide him redily, That he schal be al hol therby,

[Tale of the King and his Steward's Wife.]

Hic ponit exemplum contra istos qui non propter amorem sed propter diucias sponsalia sumunt. Et narrat de quodam Regis Apulie Seneschallo, 2650 qui non solum propter pecuniam vxorem duxit, set eciam pecunie commercio vxorem sibi desponsatam vendidit.

2660

2637 ensample AM...B2, W 2658 conseil upon] to conseil in AM...B2

[Tale of the King and his Steward's Wife.]

And otherwise he kneu no cure. This king, which stod in aventure Of lif and deth, for medicine Assented was, and of covine His Steward, whom he tristeth wel, He tok, and tolde him everydel, 2670 Hou that this maister hadde seid: And therupon he hath him preid And charged upon his ligance, That he do make porveance Of such on as be covenable For his plesance and delitable; And bad him, hou that evere it stod, P. ii. 217 That he schal spare for no good, For his will is riht wel to paie. **2680**

The Steward seide he wolde assaie:
Bot nou hierafter thou schalt wite,
As I finde in the bokes write,
What coveitise in love doth.
This Steward, forto telle soth,
Amonges al the men alyve
A lusti ladi hath to wyve,
Which natheles for gold he tok
And noght for love, as seith the bok.
A riche Marchant of the lond

Hir fader was, and hire fond
So worthily, and such richesse
Of worldes good and such largesse
With hire he yaf in mariage,
That only for thilke avantage
Of good this Steward hath hire take,
For lucre and noght for loves sake,
And that was afterward wel seene;
Nou herkne what it wolde meene.
This Steward in his oghne herte

2690

2666 The B 2671 his maister E... B2 2682 the om.
E... B2 2685 al the] alle (all) XE... B2 2690 hire] he hir(e) A... B2, S... \(\Delta \)
2694 f. Whan pat sche was but of 30ng age flor good E... B2 (was of L)
2696 And lucre E... B2

and his Steward's

WIFE,

2700 [TALE OF THE KING Sih that his lord mai noght asterte His maladie, bot he have A lusti womman him to save. And thoghte he wolde vive ynowh Of his tresor; wherof he drowh Gret coveitise into his mynde, And sette his honour fer behynde. Thus he, whom gold hath overset, P. ii. 218 Was trapped in his oghne net; The gold hath mad hise wittes lame, So that sechende his oghne schame 2710 He rouneth in the kinges Ere, And seide him that he wiste where A gentile and a lusti on Tho was, and thider wolde he gon: Bot he mot vive yiftes grete; For bot it be thurgh gret beyete Of gold, he seith, he schal noght spede. The king him bad upon the nede That take an hundred pound he scholde, And vive it where that he wolde, 2720 Be so it were in worthi place: And thus to stonde in loves grace This king his gold hath abandouned. And whan this tale was full rouned, The Steward tok the gold and wente, Withinne his herte and many a wente Of coveitise thanne he caste, Wherof a pourpos ate laste Ayein love and ayein his riht He tok, and seide hou thilke nyht 2730 His wif schal ligge be the king; And goth thenkende upon this thing Toward his In, til he cam hom Into the chambre, and thanne he nom His wif, and tolde hire al the cas. And sche, which red for schame was, With bothe hire handes hath him preid P. ii. 210

2737 hath him preid] to him preide B with him p. T

2735 tolde J, S

2714 Ther was RCLB2, W Wher was E

told A, B, F

[Tale of the King and his Steward's Wife.]

10

Knelende and in this wise seid, That sche to reson and to skile In what thing that he bidde wile 2740 Is redy forto don his heste, Bot this thing were noght honeste, That he for gold hire scholde selle. And he tho with hise wordes felle Forth with his gastly contienance Seith that sche schal don obeissance And folwe his will in every place; And thus thurgh strengthe of his manace Hir innocence is overlad. Wherof sche was so sore adrad 2750 That sche his will mot nede obeie. And therupon was schape a weie, That he his oghne wif be nyhte Hath out of alle mennes sihte So prively that non it wiste Broght to the king, which as him liste Mai do with hire what he wolde. For whan sche was ther as sche scholde, With him abedde under the cloth, The Steward tok his leve and goth 2760 Into a chambre faste by; Bot hou he slep, that wot noght I, For he sih cause of jelousie. Bot he, which hath the compainie Of such a lusti on as sche, Him thoghte that of his degre Ther was noman so wel at ese: P. ii. 220 Sche doth al that sche mai to plese, So that his herte al hol sche hadde; And thus this king his joie ladde, 2770 Til it was nyh upon the day. The Steward thanne wher sche lay Cam to the bedd, and in his wise Hath bede that sche scholde arise.

2738 seyde BT 2740 bidde] didde AM 2752 a weie MC, T aweie AJ, B, F 2761 faste by AJ, B fasteby F 2771 nyh om. E... B2 2773 pis wise JR, BT, W

2780

2790

[TALE OF THE KING AND HIS STEWARD'S

WIFE.

The king seith, 'Nay, sche schal noght go.' His Steward seide ayein, 'Noght so; For sche mot gon er it be knowe, And so I swor at thilke throwe, Whan I hire fette to you hiere.' The king his tale wol noght hiere, And seith hou that he hath hire boght, Forthi sche schal departe noght, Til he the brighte dai beholde. And cawhte hire in hise armes folde, As he which liste forto pleie, And bad his Steward gon his weie, And so he dede ayein his wille. And thus his wif abedde stille Lay with the king the longe nyht, Til that it was hih Sonne lyht; Bot who sche was he knew nothing. Tho cam the Steward to the king And preide him that withoute schame In savinge of hire goode name He myhte leden hom ayein This lady, and hath told him plein Hou that it was his oghne wif. P. ii. 221 The king his Ere unto this strif

2800

That eny cokard in this wise Betok his wif for coveitise? Thou hast bothe hire and me beguiled And ek thin oghne astat reviled, Wherof that buxom unto thee Hierafter schal sche nevere be. For this avou to god I make, After this day if I thee take, Thou schalt ben honged and todrawe.

Hath leid, and whan that he it herde, Welnyh out of his wit he ferde,

And seide, 'Ha, caitif most of alle, Wher was it evere er this befalle,

2810

2776 The stiward BT Theward J seide no bing so B 2779 hire fette to] hire fette vnto C 30u fette vnto B 2780 wold(e) $H_1E\dots\,B_2,\,W$ 2793 that om. AdB

[Tale of the King and his Steward's Wife.] Nou loke anon thou be withdrawe, So that I se thee neveremore.' This Steward thanne dradde him sore, With al the haste that he mai And fledde awei that same dai, And was exiled out of londe.

Lo, there a nyce housebonde,
Which thus hath lost his wif for evere!
Bot natheles sche hadde a levere;
The king hire weddeth and honoureth,
Wherof hire name sche socoureth,
Which erst was lost thurgh coveitise
Of him, that ladde hire other wise,
And hath himself also forlore.

2820

Confessor.

Mi Sone, be thou war therfore,
Wher thou schalt love in eny place, P. ii. 222
That thou no covoitise embrace,
The which is noght of loves kinde.
Bot for al that a man mai finde 2830
Nou in this time of thilke rage
Ful gret desese in mariage,
Whan venym melleth with the Sucre
And mariage is mad for lucre,
Or for the lust or for the hele:
What man that schal with outher dele,
He mai noght faile to repente.

Amans.

Mi fader, such is myn entente:
Bot natheles good is to have,
For good mai ofte time save
The love which scholde elles spille.
Bot god, which wot myn hertes wille,
I dar wel take to witnesse,
Yit was I nevere for richesse
Beset with mariage non;
For al myn herte is upon on
So frely, that in the persone
Stant al my worldes joie al one:
I axe nouther Park ne Plowh,

2816 pe same E . . . B2, S . . . Δ , WH3 2836 outher] oper (opir) M . . . B2, AdBT, W eiper Δ

If I hire hadde, it were ynowh, Hir love scholde me suffise Withouten other coveitise. Lo now, mi fader, as of this, Touchende of me riht as it is, Mi schrifte I am beknowe plein; And if ye wole oght elles sein, Of covoitise if ther be more In love, agropeth out the sore.

2850

P. ii. 223

iv. Fallere cum nequeat propria vir fraude, subornat Testes, sit quod eis vera retorta fides. Sicut agros cupidus dum querit amans mulieres, Vult testes falsos falsus habere suos. Non sine vindicta periurus abibit in eius Visu, qui cordis intima cuncta videt. Fallere periuro non est laudanda puellam Gloria, set false condicionis opus. [FALSE WITNESS AND PERJURY.]

Mi Sone, thou schalt understonde Hou Coveitise hath yit on honde In special tuo conseilours, That ben also hise procurours. The ferst of hem is Falswitnesse. Which evere is redi to witnesse What thing his maister wol him hote: Perjurie is the secounde hote, Which spareth noght to swere an oth, Thogh it be fals and god be wroth. That on schal falswitnesse bere, That other schal the thing forswere, Whan he is charged on the bok. So what with hepe and what with crok Thei make here maister ofte winne And wol noght knowe what is sinne

Hic tractat super illis Auaricie speciebus, que falsum Testimonium et Periurium nuncupantur; quorum fraudulenta circumuencio tam in cupiditatis quam in amoris causa sui desiderii

propositum quamsepe

2870 fallaciter attingit.

2860

2856 wold(e) RCLB2, W Latin Verses iv. 2 vere A.

Latin Verses iv. 2 vere A... CB2 vero L verba W 4-7 om. B
7 laudando E... B2

2863 ferst J, S, F ferste A
2863 margin super illis] semper de illis E... Bs
2866 Periurie J, F Periure AC, B
2867 margin tam cupiditatis EC causa cup. RLBs tam in cupiditate H1
2868 be wroth] wroth AMH1
2872 hepe J, B, F hipe T hupe C hup A

ALSE WITNESS AND PERJURY.] For coveitise, and thus, men sain, Thei maken many a fals bargain. Ther mai no trewe querele arise In thilke queste and thilke assise, Where as thei tuo the poeple enforme; For thei kepe evere o maner forme. 2880 P. ii. 224 That upon gold here conscience Thei founde, and take here evidence; And thus with falswitnesse and othes Thei winne hem mete and drinke and clothes. Riht so ther be, who that hem knewe, Of thes lovers ful many untrewe: Nou mai a womman finde ynowe, That ech of hem, whan he schal wowe, Anon he wole his hand doun lein Upon a bok, and swere and sein 2890 That he wole feith and trouthe bere; And thus he profreth him to swere To serven evere til he die. And al is verai tricherie. For whan the sothe himselven trieth, The more he swerth, the more he lieth; Whan he his feith makth althermest, Than mai a womman truste him lest; For til he mai his will achieve. He is no lengere forto lieve. 2000 Thus is the trouthe of love exiled. And many a good womman beguiled. And ek to speke of Falswitnesse, There be nou many suche, I gesse, That lich unto the provisours Thei make here prive procurours, To telle hou ther is such a man. Which is worthi to love and can Al that a good man scholde kunne; So that with lesinge is begunne

[FALSE WITNESS.] Confessor.

> 2878 and] of BT in XE, W 2900 line om. B 2904 suche J, SB such A, F 2906 hire AR, F procurous B, F

And also siker as the crede

The cause in which thei wole procede, P. ii. 225

Thei make of that thei knowen fals.

And thus fulofte aboute the hals

[FALSE WITNESS.]

Love is of false men embraced: Bot love which is so pourchaced Comth afterward to litel pris. Forthi, mi Sone, if thou be wis, Nou thou hast herd this evidence, Thou miht thin oghne conscience Oppose, if thou hast ben such on.

Nai, god wot, fader, I am non, Ne nevere was; for as men seith, Whan that a man schal make his feith, His herte and tunge moste acorde; For if so be that thei discorde, Thanne is he fals and elles noght: And I dar seie, as of my thoght, In love it is noght descordable Unto mi word, bot acordable. And in this wise, fader, I Mai riht wel swere and salvely, That I mi ladi love wel,

Ne mihte it sinke into mi wit, That I my conseil scholde seie To eny wiht, or me bewreie To sechen help in such manere, Bot only of mi ladi diere. And thogh a thousend men it wiste, That I hire love, and thanne hem liste With me to swere and to witnesse,

For that acordeth everydel. It nedeth noght to mi sothsawe That I witnesse scholde drawe, Into this dai for nevere vit

Yit were that no falswitnesse; For I dar on this trouthe duelle. I love hire mor than I can telle. Thus am I, fader, gulteles,

2932 saluely S, F sauely AJ, B 2937 euere BT 2940 2942 of] for BT bewreie C, SB be wreie J, F by wreie A on W

2920

Amans.

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2940 P. ii. 226

[FALSE WITNESS.]

Confessor.

TALE OF ACHILLES AND DEIDAMIA.

Hic ponit exem-plum de illis, qui falsum testificantes amoris innocenciam circumueniunt. Et narrat qualiter Thetis Achillem filium suum adolescentem, muliebri vestitum apparatu, asserens esse puellam inter Regis Lichomedis filias ad educandum produxit. Et sic Achilles decepto Rege filie sue Deidamie socia et cubicularia effectus super ipsam Pirrum genuit; qui postea mire probitatis miliciam assecutus mortem patris sui apud Troiam in Polixenen tirannice vindicauit.

As ye have herd, and natheles In youre dom I put it al.

Mi Sone, wite in special, It schal noght comuniche faile, Al thogh it for a time availe That Falswitnesse his cause spede, Upon the point of his falshiede It schal wel afterward be kid; Wherof, so as it is betid, Ensample of suche thinges blinde In a Cronique write I finde.

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The Goddesse of the See Thetis. Sche hadde a Sone, and his name is Achilles, whom to kepe and warde, Whil he was yong, as into warde Sche thoghte him salfly to betake, As sche which dradde for his sake Of that was seid in prophecie, That he at Troie scholde die. Whan that the Cite was belein. Forthi, so as the bokes sein, Sche caste hire wit in sondri wise, P. ii. 227 Hou sche him mihte so desguise That noman scholde his bodi knowe: And so befell that ilke throwe, Whil that sche thoghte upon this dede,

Ther was a king, which Lichomede

Was hote, and he was wel begon :

With faire dowhtres manyon,

And duelte fer out in an yle. Nou schalt thou hiere a wonder wyle: 2980 This queene, which the moder was Of Achilles, upon this cas Hire Sone, as he a Maiden were, Let clothen in the same gere Which longeth unto wommanhiede: And he was yong and tok non hiede,

2951 put AJ, S, F (?) putte C, BT 2064 as and BT, Hs 2975 this] his AMH:X 2966 And AM . . . B2, W 2967 in] of BT

TALE OF ACHILLES AND DEIDAMIA.]

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Bot soffreth al that sche him dede. Wherof sche hath hire wommen bede And charged be here othes alle, Hou so it afterward befalle, That thei discovere noght this thing, Bot feigne and make a knowleching, Upon the conseil which was nome, In every place wher thei come To telle and to witnesse this, Hou he here ladi dowhter is. And riht in such a maner wise Sche bad thei scholde hire don servise. So that Achilles underfongeth As to a yong ladi belongeth Honour, servise and reverence. P. ii. 228 For Thetis with gret diligence Him hath so tawht and so afaited, That, hou so that it were awaited, With sobre and goodli contenance He scholde his wommanhiede avance. That non the sothe knowe myhte, Bot that in every mannes syhte He scholde seme a pure Maide. And in such wise as sche him saide, Achilles, which that ilke while Was yong, upon himself to smyle

Began, whan he was so besein. And thus, after the bokes sein, With frette of Perle upon his hed, Al freissh betwen the whyt and red, As he which tho was tendre of Age, Stod the colour in his visage, That forto loke upon his cheke And sen his childly manere eke, He was a womman to beholde. And thanne his moder to him tolde, That sche him hadde so begon Be cause that sche thoghte gon To Lichomede at thilke tyde,

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2996 hir(e) lady H1 . . . B2, B, W (here I. G) 3004 it] he S . . . A

[TALE OF ACHILLES AND DEIDAMIA.]

Wher that sche seide he scholde abyde Among hise dowhtres forto duelle.

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Achilles herde his moder telle, And wiste noght the cause why; And natheles ful buxomly He was redy to that sche bad, P. ii. 229 Wherof his moder was riht glad, To Lichomede and forth thei wente. And whan the king knew hire entente, And sih this yonge dowhter there, And that it cam unto his Ere Of such record, of such witnesse, He hadde riht a gret gladnesse Of that he bothe syh and herde, As he that wot noght hou it ferde Upon the conseil of the nede. Bot for al that king Lichomede Hath toward him this dowhter take, And for Thetis his moder sake He put hire into compainie To duelle with Deïdamie, His oghne dowhter, the eldeste, The faireste and the comelieste Of alle hise doghtres whiche he hadde.

Lo, thus Thetis the cause ladde, 3050 And lefte there Achilles feigned, As he which hath himself restreigned In al that evere he mai and can Out of the manere of a man, And tok his wommannysshe chiere. Wherof unto his beddefere Deïdamie he hath be nyhte. Wher kinde wole himselve rihte. After the Philosophres sein, Ther mai no wiht be therayein: 3060 And that was thilke time seene. P. ii. 280

3026 he] sche E, BT 3032 hir B riht] ful E . . . B2 put AJ, S, F putte C, B 3046 wib bat Dedamie RCLB2 3054 the om. AMGRLB2 alle (maner of man) H1 3058 wolde EL, BT

[Tale of Achilles and Deidania.]

The longe nyhtes hem betuene
Nature, which mai noght forbere,
Hath mad hem bothe forto stere:
Thei kessen ferst, and overmore
The hihe weie of loves lore
Thei gon, and al was don in dede,
Wherof lost is the maydenhede;
And that was afterward wel knowe.

For it befell that ilke throwe At Troie, wher the Siege lay Upon the cause of Menelay And of his queene dame Heleine, The Gregois hadden mochel peine Alday to fihte and to assaile. Bot for thei mihten noght availe So noble a Cite forto winne, A prive conseil thei beginne, In sondri wise wher thei trete; And ate laste among the grete Thei fellen unto this acord,

That Protheüs, of his record Which was an Astronomien And ek a gret Magicien,

Scholde of his calculacion
Seche after constellacion,
Hou thei the Cite mihten gete:
And he, which hadde noght foryete
Of that belongeth to a clerk,
His studie sette upon this werk.
So longe his wit aboute he caste,
Til that he fond out ate laste,
Bot if they hadden Achilles

And over that he tolde hem plein
In what manere he was besein,
And in what place he schal be founde;
So that withinne a litel stounde
Illives forth with Diomede

Ulixes forth with Diomede Upon this point to Lichomede

Here werre schal ben endeles.

3090 his werk E . . . B2, A the werke W

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P. ii. 231

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TALE OF ACHILLES AND DEIDAMIA.]

Agamenon togedre sente. Bot Ulixes, er he forth wente, Which was on of the moste wise, Ordeigned hath in such a wise, That he the moste riche aray, Wherof a womman mai be gay, With him hath take manyfold, And overmore, as it is told, An harneis for a lusti kniht, Which burned was as Selver bryht, Of swerd, of plate and ek of maile, As thogh he scholde to bataille, He tok also with him be Schipe. And thus togedre in felaschipe Forth gon this Diomede and he In hope til thei mihten se The place where Achilles is.

The wynd stod thanne noght amis, Bot evene topseilcole it blew, Til Ulixes the Marche knew, 3120 Wher Lichomede his Regne hadde. P. ii. 282 The Stieresman so wel hem ladde, That thei ben comen sauf to londe, Wher thei gon out upon the stronde Into the Burgh, wher that thei founde The king, and he which hath facounde, Ulixes, dede the message. Bot the conseil of his corage, Why that he cam, he tolde noght, Bot undernethe he was bethoght In what manere he mihte aspie Achilles fro Deïdamie And fro these othre that ther were, Full many a lusti ladi there. Thei pleide hem there a day or tuo,

3110 burned as he silver E... B. b. was with s. W b. was of s. H. 3119 topseilcole ACL, SAd, FH: topseil cole (coole) MH: XGERB2, BT top seile cole Δ to pseilcole J to Pheilcole W to pleiseil cole A

And as it was fortuned so,

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It fell that time in such a wise, To Bachus that a sacrifise Thes yonge ladys scholden make; And for the strange mennes sake, That comen fro the Siege of Troie, Thei maden wel the more joie. Ther was Revel, ther was daunsinge, And every lif which coude singe Of lusti wommen in the route A freissh carole hath sunge aboute; Bot for al this vit natheles The Greks unknowe of Achilles So weren, that in no degre Thei couden wite which was he, Ne be his vois, ne be his pas. P. ii. 233 Ulixes thanne upon this cas A thing of hih Prudence hath wroght: For thilke aray, which he hath broght. To yive among the wommen there, He let do fetten al the gere Forth with a knihtes harneis eke,-In al a contre forto seke Men scholden noght a fairer se,-And every thing in his degre 3160 Endlong upon a bord he leide. To Lichomede and thanne he preide That every ladi chese scholde What thing of alle that sche wolde, And take it as be weie of yifte; For thei hemself it scholde schifte, He seide, after here oghne wille.

TALE OF ACHILLES AND DEIDAMIA.

3140

Achilles thanne stod noght stille: Whan he the bryhte helm behield, The swerd, the hauberk and the Schield, His herte fell therto anon; Of all that othre wolde he non, The knihtes gere he underfongeth,

3145 Al (Alle) lusti wommen AMH1 A lusty womman ECLB2 Of women lusti Ad bat route E . . . Ba 3152 this] be BT 3158 a contre] be contre BTA 3169 the om, B

TALE OF ACHILLES AND DEIDAMIA.

And thilke aray which that belongeth Unto the wommen he forsok. And in this wise, as seith the bok, Thei knowen thanne which he was: For he goth forth the grete pas Into the chambre where he lay; Anon, and made no delay, P. ii. 234 · He armeth him in knyhtli wise, That bettre can noman devise, And as fortune scholde falle, He cam so forth tofore hem alle, As he which tho was glad ynowh. But Lichomede nothing lowh, Whan that he syh hou that it ferde, For thanne he wiste wel and herde, His dowhter hadde be forlein; Bot that he was so oversein, The wonder overgoth his wit. For in Cronique is write yit Thing which schal nevere be foryete, Hou that Achilles hath begete Pirrus upon Deïdamie, Wherof cam out the tricherie Of Falswitnesse, whan thei saide Hou that Achilles was a Maide. Bot that was nothing sene tho, For he is to the Siege go Forth with Ulixe and Diomede. Lo, thus was proved in the dede

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Confessor.

And fulli spoke at thilke while: If o womman an other guile, Wher is ther eny sikernesse? Whan Thetis, which was the goddesse, Deïdamie hath so bejaped, I not hou it schal ben ascaped With the wommen whos innocence Is nou alday thurgh such credence 3210 Deceived ofte, as it is seene, P. ii. 235

3192 in a Cronique AMH: RCLB2, AdA, Hs 3197 thei] he X, BT 3209 whos] which AMH1XG 3210 now a day X, B, WH3

With men that such untrouthe meene. For thei ben slyhe in such a wise, That thei be sleihte and be queintise Of Falswitnesse bringen inne That doth hem ofte forto winne, Wher thei ben noght worthi therto. Forthi, my Sone, do noght so.

[PERJURY.] Amans

Mi fader, as of Falswitnesse The trouthe and the matiere expresse, Touchende of love hou it hath ferd, As ye have told, I have well herd. Bot for ye seiden otherwise, Hou thilke vice of Covoitise Hath vit Perjurie of his acord, If that you list of som record To telle an other tale also In loves cause of time ago, What thing it is to be forswore, I wolde preie you therfore,

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Wherof I mihte ensample take.

Confessor.

Mi goode Sone, and for thi sake Touchende of this I schal fulfille Thin axinge at thin oghne wille, And the matiere I schal declare, Hou the wommen deceived are, Whan thei so tendre herte bere, Of that thei hieren men so swere; Bot whan it comth unto thassay, Thei finde it fals an other day: As Jason dede to Medee, Which stant yet of Auctorite In tokne and in memorial; Wherof the tale in special Is in the bok of Troie write,

3240 P. ii. 236

In Grece whilom was a king, Of whom the fame and knowleching

Which I schal do thee forto wite.

3217 Wher] per BT 3225 Periurie J, B, F Periure AC 3237 hertes XL, S . . . A 3241 vnto B of T 3246 Who pat wol rede it per may wite E . . . Ba

Tale of Jason and Medea.]

Hic in amoris causa ponit exemplum contra periuros. Et narrat qualiter lason. priusquam ad insulam Colchos pro aureo vellere ibidem conquestando transmearet, in amorem et coniugium Medee Regis Othonis filie iuramento firmius se astrinxit; set suo postea completo negocio, cum insam secum nauigio in Greciam perduxisset, vbi illa senectam patris sui Esonis in floridam iuuentutem mirabili sciencia reformauit, ipse Iason fidei sue ligamento aliisque beneficiis postpositis, dictam Medeam pro quadam Creusa Regis Creontis filia periurus dereliquit.

Beleveth vit, and Peleus He hihte; bot it fell him thus, That his fortune hir whiel so ladde That he no child his oghne hadde To regnen after his decess. He hadde a brother natheles, Whos rihte name was Eson, And he the worthi kniht Jason Begat, the which in every lond Alle othre passede of his hond In Armes, so that he the beste Was named and the worthieste, He soghte worschipe overal. Nou herkne, and I thee telle schal An aventure that he soghte, Which afterward ful dere he boghte.

Ther was an yle, which Colchos Was cleped, and therof aros Gret speche in every lond aboute, That such merveile was non oute In al the wyde world nawhere, As tho was in that yle there. Ther was a Schiep, as it was told, The which his flees bar al of gold, And so the goddes hadde it set, That it ne mihte awei be fet Be pouer of no worldes wiht: And yit ful many a worthi kniht It hadde assaied, as thei dorste, And evere it fell hem to the worste. Bot he, that wolde it noght forsake, Bot of his knyhthod undertake To do what thing therto belongeth, This worthi Jason, sore alongeth To se the strange regiouns And knowe the condiciouns Of othre Marches, where he wente; And for that cause his hole entente

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3270 P. ii. 237

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3261 margin illam senectam E . . . B2, BT illa senecta MH1 3281 perto what bing A . . . B2

[TALE OF JASON AND MEDEA.]

He sette Colchos forto seche. And therupon he made a speche To Peleüs his Em the king. And he wel paid was of that thing; 3290 And schop anon for his passage, And suche as were of his lignage, With othre knihtes whiche he ches, With him he tok, and Hercules, Which full was of chivalerie, With Jason wente in compaignie; And that was in the Monthe of Maii, Whan colde stormes were away. The wynd was good, the Schip was yare, Thei tok here leve, and forth thei fare Toward Colchos: bot on the weie P. ii. 238 What hem befell is long to seie; Hou Lamedon the king of Troie, Which oghte wel have mad hem joie, Whan thei to reste a while him preide, Out of his lond he hem congeide; And so fell the dissencion, Which after was destruccion Of that Cite, as men mai hiere: Bot that is noght to mi matiere. 3310 Bot thus this worthi folk Gregeis Fro that king, which was noght curteis, And fro his lond with Sail updrawe Thei wente hem forth, and many a sawe Thei made and many a gret manace, Til ate laste into that place Which as thei soghte thei aryve, And striken Sail, and forth as blyve Thei sente unto the king and tolden Who weren ther and what thei wolden. 3320 Oëtes, which was thanne king,

3290 that] pis B 3295 was ful AMH1XG 3300 tok (took)
AJ, SB, F toke C, Ad, H3 (token leue H1) 3304 have mad]
to make BT 3306 But (Bot) of his lond E... B2 3311 this]
pe B pese X 3311 f. gregeis (Gregeis): curteis J, S, F
Gregois (gregois): curtois (courtoys) AC, B 3321 which panne
pan) was pe k. E... B2 which was the k. H1, W which was per k. X

[TALE OF JASON AND MEDEA.]

Whan that he herde this tyding Of Jason, which was comen there, And of these othre, what thei were, He thoghte don hem gret worschipe: For thei anon come out of Schipe, And strawht unto the king thei wente, And be the hond Jason he hente, And that was ate paleis gate, So fer the king cam on his gate 3330 Toward Jason to don him chiere; P. ii. 239 And he, whom lacketh no manere, Whan he the king sih in presence, Yaf him ayein such reverence As to a kinges stat belongeth. And thus the king him underfongeth, And Jason in his arm he cawhte, And forth into the halle he strawhte, And ther they siete and spieke of thinges, And Jason tolde him tho tidinges, 3340 Why he was come, and faire him preide To haste his time, and the kyng seide, 'Jason, thou art a worthi kniht, Bot it lith in no mannes myht To don that thou art come fore: Ther hath be many a kniht forlore Of that thei wolden it assaie.' Bot Jason wolde him noght esmaie, And seide, 'Of every worldes cure Fortune stant in aventure, 3350 Per aunter wel, per aunter wo: Bot hou as evere that it go, It schal be with myn hond assaied.' The king tho hield him noght wel paied, For he the Grekes sore dredde, In aunter, if Jason ne spedde, He mihte therof bere a blame; For tho was al the worldes fame In Grece, as forto speke of Armes. Forthi he dredde him of his harmes, 3360 3340 tho] be AM ... Bs

And gan to preche him and to preie; P. ii. 240 [Tale of Jason and Bot Jason wolde noght obeie, Bot seide he wolde his porpos holde For ought that eny man him tolde. The king, whan he thes wordes herde, And sih hou that this kniht ansuerde, Yit for he wolde make him glad, After Medea gon he bad, Which was his dowhter, and sche cam. And Jason, which good hiede nam, 3370 Whan he hire sih, ayein hire goth; And sche, which was him nothing loth, Welcomede him into that lond, And softe tok him be the hond, And doun thei seten bothe same. Sche hadde herd spoke of his name And of his grete worthinesse; Forthi sche gan hir yhe impresse Upon his face and his stature, And thoghte hou nevere creature 3380 Was so wel farende as was he. And Jason riht in such degre Ne mihte noght withholde his lok, Bot so good hiede on hire he tok, That him ne thoghte under the hevene Of beaute sawh he nevere hir evene, With al that fell to wommanhiede. Thus ech of other token hiede, Thogh ther no word was of record; Here hertes bothe of on acord 3390 Ben set to love, bot as tho P. ii. 241 Ther mihten be no wordes mo. The king made him gret joie and feste, To alle his men he yaf an heste, So as thei wolde his thonk deserve, That thei scholde alle Jason serve, Whil that he wolde there duelle. And thus the dai, schortly to telle,

3365 thes] bis MXGEC 3376 speke(n) AM . . . B2, B, W 3393 made AJ, B mad S, F

[TALE OF JASON AND MEDEA.]

With manye merthes thei despente, Til nyht was come, and tho thei wente, 3400 Echon of other tok his leve, Whan thei no lengere myhten leve. I not hou Jason that nyht slep, Bot wel I wot that of the Schep, For which he cam into that yle, He thoughte bot a litel whyle; Al was Medea that he thoghte, So that in many a wise he soghte His witt wakende er it was day, Som time yee, som time nay, 3410 Som time thus, som time so, As he was stered to and fro Of love, and ek of his conqueste As he was holde of his beheste. And thus he ros up be the morwe And tok himself seint John to borwe, And seide he wolde ferst beginne At love, and after forto winne The flees of gold, for which he com, And thus to him good herte he nom. 3420 Medea riht the same wise. P. ii. 242 Til dai cam that sche moste arise. Lay and bethoughte hire al the nyht, Hou sche that noble worthi kniht Be eny weie mihte wedde: And wel sche wiste, if he ne spedde Of thing which he hadde undertake, Sche mihte hirself no porpos take; For if he deide of his bataile, Sche moste thanne algate faile 3430 To geten him, whan he were ded. Thus sche began to sette red And torne aboute hir wittes alle, To loke hou that it milte falle That sche with him hadde a leisir To speke and telle of hir desir. And so it fell that same day

3422 rise RCLBs, T, W 3437 be same day XE . . . Bs, BTA

MEDEA.]

That Jason with that suete may [TALE OF JASON AND Togedre sete and hadden space To speke, and he besoughte hir grace. 3440 And sche his tale goodli herde, And afterward sche him ansuerde And seide, 'Jason, as thou wilt, Thou miht be sauf, thou miht be spilt; For wite wel that nevere man, Bot if he couthe that I can, Ne mihte that fortune achieve For which thou comst: bot as I lieve, If thou wolt holde covenant To love, of al the remenant 3450 I schal thi lif and honour save, P. ii. 243 That thou the flees of gold schalt have.' He seide, 'Al at youre oghne wille, Ma dame, I schal treuly fulfille Youre heste, whil mi lif mai laste.' Thus longe he preide, and ate laste Sche granteth, and behihte him this, That whan nyht comth and it time is, Sche wolde him sende certeinly Such on that scholde him prively 3460 Al one into hire chambre bringe. He thonketh hire of that tidinge, For of that grace him is begonne Him thenkth alle othre thinges wonne. The dai made ende and lost his lyht, And comen was the derke nyht, Which al the daies yhe blente. Jason tok leve and forth he wente, And whan he cam out of the pres,

And preide it scholde wel ben hid, And that he wolde loke aboute,

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Therwhiles that he schal ben oute. Thus as he stod and hiede nam,

He tok to conseil Hercules.

And tolde him hou it was betid,

3465 lost is l. AYEC, S 3440 he om. E . . . Bs 3472 And nought per of hap fro him hid E . . . Bs ben wel MH1X

[Tale of Jason and Medea.]

A Mayden fro Medea cam And to hir chambre Jason ledde, Wher that he fond redi to bedde The faireste and the wiseste eke; And sche with simple chiere and meke, 3480 Whan sche him sih, wax al aschamed. P. ii. 244 Tho was here tale newe entamed; For sikernesse of Mariage Sche fette forth a riche ymage, Which was figure of Jupiter, And Jason swor and seide ther, That also wiss god scholde him helpe, That if Medea dede him helpe, That he his pourpos myhte winne, Thei scholde nevere parte atwinne, 3490 Bot evere whil him lasteth lif, He wolde hire holde for his wif. And with that word thei kisten bothe; And for thei scholden hem unclothe, Ther cam a Maide, and in hir wise Sche dede hem bothe full servise. Til that thei were in bedde naked: I wot that nyht was wel bewaked, Thei hadden bothe what thei wolde. And thanne of leisir sche him tolde. 3500 And gan fro point to point enforme Of his bataile and al the forme, Which as he scholde finde there. Whan he to thyle come were. Sche seide, at entre of the pas Hou Mars, which god of Armes was, Hath set tuo Oxen sterne and stoute, That caste fyr and flamme aboute Bothe at the mouth and ate nase, So that thei setten al on blase 3510 What thing that passeth hem betwene: P. ii. 245 And forthermore upon the grene

3481 aschamed A, SB a schamed J, F 3482 hire tale AJMXE 3484 sette BT 3490 departe AMXG

Ther goth the flees of gold to kepe

[Tale of Jason and Medea.]

A Serpent, which mai nevere slepe. Thus who that evere scholde it winne, The fyr to stoppe he mot beginne, Which that the fierce bestes caste, And daunte he mot hem ate laste, So that he mai hem yoke and dryve; And therupon he mot as blyve 3520 The Serpent with such strengthe assaile, That he mai slen him be bataile; Of which he mot the teth outdrawe, As it belongeth to that lawe, And thanne he mot tho Oxen yoke, Til thei have with a plowh tobroke A furgh of lond, in which arowe The teth of thaddre he moste sowe, And therof schule arise knihtes Wel armed up at alle rihtes. 3530 Of hem is noght to taken hiede, For ech of hem in hastihiede Schal other slen with dethes wounde: And thus whan thei ben leid to grounde, Than mot he to the goddes preie, And go so forth and take his preie. Bot if he faile in eny wise Of that ye hiere me devise, Ther mai be set non other weie, That he ne moste algates deie. 3540 'Nou have I told the peril al: P. ii. 246 I woll you tellen forth withal,' Quod Medea to Jason tho, 'That ye schul knowen er ye go, Ayein the venym and the fyr What schal ben the recoverir. Bot, Sire, for it is nyh day, Ariseth up, so that I may Delivere you what thing I have, That mai youre lif and honour save.' 3550 Thei weren bothe loth to rise,

3517 the] po ERC, SBT 3533 dethes] hasty E...Bs 3534 leid] brought B 3545 and] of BT

44

[Tale of Jason and Medea.]

Bot for thei weren bothe wise, Up thei arisen ate laste: Jason his clothes on him caste And made him redi riht anon, And sche hir scherte dede upon And caste on hire a mantel clos, Withoute more and thanne aros. Tho tok sche forth a riche Tye Mad al of gold and of Perrie, 3560 Out of the which sche nam a Ring, The Ston was worth al other thing. Sche seide, whil he wolde it were, Ther myhte no peril him dere, In water mai it noght be dreynt, Wher as it comth the fyr is queynt, It daunteth ek the cruel beste, Ther may no qued that man areste, Wher so he be on See or lond, Which hath that ring upon his hond: And over that sche gan to sein, P. ii. 247 That if a man wol ben unsein, Withinne his hond hold clos the Ston, And he mai invisible gon. The Ring to Jason sche betauhte, And so forth after sche him tauhte What sacrifise he scholde make; And gan out of hire cofre take Him thoughte an hevenely figure, Which al be charme and be conjure 3580 Was wroght, and ek it was thurgh write With names, which he scholde wite, As sche him tauhte tho to rede; And bad him, as he wolde spede, Withoute reste of eny while, Whan he were londed in that yle, He scholde make his sacrifise And rede his carecte in the wise As sche him tauhte, on knes doun bent, Thre sithes toward orient; 3590

3582 name RCLBs, T which AJ, S, F whiche B

TALE OF JASON AND MEDEA.

For so scholde he the goddes plese And winne himselven mochel ese. And whanne he hadde it thries rad. To opne a buiste sche him bad, Which sche ther tok him in present, And was full of such oignement, That ther was fyr ne venym non That scholde fastnen him upon, Whan that he were enount withal. Forthi sche tauhte him hou he schal Enoignte his armes al aboute, P. ii. 248 And for he scholde nothing doute, Sche tok him thanne a maner glu, The which was of so gret vertu, That where a man it wolde caste, It scholde binde anon so faste That noman mihte it don aweie. And that sche bad be alle weie He scholde into the mouthes throwen Of tho tweie Oxen that fyr blowen, Therof to stoppen the malice; The glu schal serve of that office. And over that hir oignement, Hir Ring and hir enchantement Ayein the Serpent scholde him were, Til he him sle with swerd or spere: And thanne he may saufliche ynowh His Oxen yoke into the plowh And the teth sowe in such a wise, Til he the knyhtes se arise, And ech of other doun be leid In such manere as I have seid. Lo, thus Medea for Jason

3610

3600

3620

Ordeigneth, and preith therupon That he nothing foryete scholde, And ek sche preith him that he wolde, Whan he hath alle his Armes don, To grounde knele and thonke anon

3599 enoynt J, S, F anoynt AC, B So 3601 3619 such(e) wise XGE, B

CONFESSIO AMANTIS

[Tale of Jason and Medea.]

11

The goddes, and so forth be ese
The flees of gold he scholde sese.

And whanne he hadde it sesed so,
That thanne he were sone ago
Withouten eny tariynge.

Whan this was seid, into wepinge Sche fell, as sche that was thurgh nome With love, and so fer overcome, That al hir world on him sche sette. Bot whan sche sih ther was no lette, That he mot nedes parte hire fro, Sche tok him in hire armes tuo, 3640 An hundred time and gan him kisse, And seide, 'O, al mi worldes blisse, Mi trust, mi lust, mi lif, min hele, To be thin helpe in this querele I preie unto the goddes alle.' And with that word sche gan doun falle On swoune, and he hire uppe nam, And forth with that the Maiden cam, And thei to bedde anon hir broghte, And thanne Jason hire besoghte, 3650 And to hire seide in this manere: 'Mi worthi lusti ladi dere, Conforteth you, for be my trouthe It schal noght fallen in mi slouthe That I ne wol thurghout fulfille Youre hestes at youre oghne wille. And yit I hope to you bringe Withinne a while such tidinge, The which schal make ous bothe game.' 3660

Bot for he wolde kepe hir name, 3660 Whan that he wiste it was nyh dai, P. ii. 250 He seide, 'A dieu, mi swete mai.'
And forth with him he nam his gere, Which as sche hadde take him there, And strauht unto his chambre he wente, And goth to bedde and slep him hente,

3647 Of swoune RCLBs, BT Inne swone W uppe nam] vp po nam E...Bs vpon name H: 3665 he om. E...Bs, BT, W

[TALE OF JASON AND MEDEA.

3670

And lay, that noman him awok, For Hercules hiede of him tok, Til it was undren hih and more. And thanne he gan to sighe sore And sodeinliche abreide of slep; And thei that token of him kep, His chamberleins, be sone there, And maden redi al his gere, And he aros and to the king He wente, and seide hou to that thing For which he cam he wolde go. The king therof was wonder wo, And for he wolde him fain withdrawe, He tolde him many a dredful sawe. 3680 Bot Jason wolde it noght recorde, And ate laste thei acorde. Whan that he wolde noght abide, A Bot was redy ate tyde, In which this worthi kniht of Grece Ful armed up at every piece, To his bataile which belongeth. Tok ore on honde and sore him longeth, Til he the water passed were. Whan he cam to that yle there, 3690 He set him on his knes down strauht, P. ii. 251 And his carecte, as he was tawht, He radde, and made his sacrifise, And siththe enoignte him in that wise, As Medea him hadde bede; And thanne aros up fro that stede, And with the glu the fyr he queynte,

And anon after he atteinte The grete Serpent and him slowh. Bot erst he hadde sorwe ynowh, 3700 For that Serpent made him travaile

3668 of hem CL on him W 3669 vndern ERL, BT, Hs 3671 abreide] he breide E . . . Ba. vndorne X vndur CB2, W 3678 was wonder wo] pan was ful wo YE . . . B2, BTA 3688 ore on] oore in RLB2, A sore in EC, BT (And for) with all his wey he fongeb X) 3691 set AJ, S, F sette C, B

CONFESSIO AMANTIS

[Tale of Jason and Medea.]

So harde and sore of his bataile. That nou he stod and nou he fell: For longe time it so befell, That with his swerd ne with his spere He mihte noght that Serpent dere. He was so scherded al aboute, It hield all eggetol withoute, He was so ruide and hard of skin, Ther mihte nothing go therin; 3710 Venym and fyr togedre he caste, That he Jason so sore ablaste, That if ne were his oignement, His Ring and his enchantement, Which Medea tok him tofore, He hadde with that worm be lore; Bot of vertu which therof cam Jason the Dragon overcam. And he anon the teth outdrouh, And sette his Oxen in a plouh, 3720 With which he brak a piece of lond P. ii. 252 And sieu hem with his oghne hond. Tho mihte he gret merveile se: Of every toth in his degre Sprong up a kniht with spere and schield, Of whiche anon riht in the field Echon slow other; and with that Jason Medea noght foryat, On bothe his knes he gan doun falle, And yaf thonk to the goddes alle. 3730 The Flees he tok and goth to Bote, The Sonne schyneth bryhte and hote, The Flees of gold schon forth withal, The water glistreth overal. Medea wepte and sigheth ofte, And stod upon a Tour alofte: Al prively withinne hirselve, Ther herde it nouther ten ne tuelve,

Sche preide, and seide, 'O, god him spede,
3705 ne] and BT, W 3706 be serpent XBs, BT, W 3720
his plough YE...Bs, BT the plogh W

LIBER QUINTUS

49 3740 [Tale of Jason and

MEDEA.

The kniht which hath mi maidenhiede!'
And ay sche loketh toward thyle.
Bot whan sche sih withinne a while
The Flees glistrende ayein the Sonne,
Sche saide, 'Ha lord, now al is wonne,
Mi kniht the field hath overcome:
Nou wolde god he were come;
Ha lord, that he ne were alonde!'
Bot I dar take this on honde,
If that sche hadde wynges tuo,
Sche wolde have flowe unto him tho
Strawht ther he was into the Bot.

P.

375° P. ii. 253

The dai was clier, the Sonne hot, The Gregeis weren in gret doute, The whyle that here lord was oute: Thei wisten noght what scholde tyde, Bot waiten evere upon the tyde, To se what ende scholde falle. Ther stoden ek the nobles alle Forth with the comun of the toun; And as thei loken up and doun, Thei weren war withinne a throwe, Wher cam the bot, which thei wel knowe, And sihe hou Jason broghte his preie. And tho thei gonnen alle seie, And criden alle with o stevene, 'Ha, wher was evere under the hevene So noble a knyht as Jason is?' And welnyh alle seiden this, That Jason was a faie kniht, For it was nevere of mannes miht The Flees of gold so forto winne; And thus to talen thei beginne. With that the king com forth anon, And sih the Flees, hou that it schon;

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3742 whan (when) AJC, B whanne F 3744 a (ha) lord al is y wonne (al is wonne) YE...B2, BTA ha lord al now is w. MH1XG 3747 on londe E...B2, BTA, W 3751 he om. AM 3765 cried (criede) RCLB2, A 3772 to talen] talen B of talen M of tales H1 to talkan W

.

[TALE OF JASON AND MEDEA.] And whan Jason cam to the lond,
The king himselve tok his hond
And kist him, and gret joie him made.
The Gregeis weren wonder glade,
And of that thing riht merie hem thoghte,
And forth with hem the Flees thei broghte, 3780
And ech on other gan to leyhe;
P. ii. 254
Bot wel was him that mihte neyhe,
To se therof the proprete.
And thus thei passen the cite
And gon unto the Paleis straght.

Medea, which foryat him naght, Was redy there, and seide anon, 'Welcome, O worthi kniht Jason.' Sche wolde have kist him wonder fayn, Bot schame tornede hire agayn; 3790 It was noght the manere as tho, Forthi sche dorste noght do so. Sche tok hire leve, and Jason wente Into his chambre, and sche him sente Hire Maide to sen hou he ferde; The which whan that sche sih and herde, Hou that he hadde faren oute And that it stod wel al aboute, Sche tolde hire ladi what sche wiste, And sche for joje hire Maide kiste. 3800 The bathes weren thanne araied, With herbes tempred and assaied, And Iason was unarmed sone And dede as it befell to done: Into his bath he wente anon And wyssh him clene as eny bon; He tok a sopp, and oute he cam, And on his beste aray he nam, And kempde his hed, whan he was clad, And goth him forth al merie and glad Riht strawht into the kinges halle.

3791 as tho] also AM . . . B2, BT 3796 sche] he H1, BT 3798 al om. AMH1, H2W

The king cam with his knihtes alle

And maden him glad welcominge; And he hem tolde the tidinge Of this and that, hou it befell, Whan that he wan the schepes fell.

Medea, whan sche was asent, Com sone to that parlement, And whan sche mihte Jason se, Was non so glad of alle as sche. Ther was no joie forto seche, Of him mad every man a speche, Som man seide on, som man seide other; Bot thogh he were goddes brother And mihte make fyr and thonder, Ther mihte be nomore wonder Than was of him in that cite. Echon tauhte other, 'This is he, Which hath in his pouer withinne That al the world ne mihte winne: Lo, hier the beste of alle goode.' Thus saiden thei that there stode, And ek that walkede up and doun, Bothe of the Court and of the toun.

The time of Souper cam anon, Thei wisshen and therto thei gon, Medea was with Jason set: Tho was ther many a deynte fet And set tofore hem on the bord, Bot non so likinge as the word Which was ther spoke among hem tuo, P. ii. 256 So as thei dorste speke tho. Bot thogh thei hadden litel space, Yit thei acorden in that place Hou Jason scholde come at nyht. Whan every torche and every liht Were oute, and thanne of other thinges Thei spieke aloud for supposinges Of hem that stoden there aboute:

3814 the] bo EC, B 3822 mad AJ, S, F made C, B seide . . . seide AC, B seid . . . seide S, F seid . . . seid J 3847 of om. E . . . B2, BT

[TALE OF JASON AND MEDEA.

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[TALE OF JASON AND MEDEA.]

For love is everemore in doute, 3850 If that it be wisly governed Of hem that ben of love lerned. Whan al was don, that dissh and cuppe And cloth and bord and al was uppe, Thei waken whil hem lest to wake, And after that thei leve take And gon to bedde forto reste. And whan him thoghte for the beste, . That every man was faste aslepe, Jason, that wolde his time kepe, 3860 Goth forth stalkende al prively Unto the chambre, and redely Ther was a Maide, which him kepte. Medea wok and nothing slepte, Bot natheles sche was abedde. And he with alle haste him spedde And made him naked and al warm. Anon he tok hire in his arm: What nede is forto speke of ese? Hem list ech other forto plese, 3870 So that thei hadden joie ynow: P. ii. 257 And tho thei setten whanne and how That sche with him awey schal stele. With wordes suche and othre fele Whan al was treted to an ende. Jason tok leve and gan forth wende Unto his oughne chambre in pes; Ther wiste it non bot Hercules. He slepte and ros whan it was time, And whanne it fell towardes prime, 3880 He tok to him suche as he triste In secre, that non other wiste,

3851 ffor if it be E...Bs, BT But if hit be W 3879 slepte] slep (sleep) YE, B 3883 him AH1XR

That thei to Schipe hadde alle thinge

And told hem of his conseil there, And seide that his wille were

So priveliche in thevenynge, That noman mihte here dede aspie

TALE OF JASON AND MEDEA.

3890

Bot tho that were of compaignie: For he woll go withoute leve, And lengere woll he noght beleve; Bot he ne wolde at thilke throwe The king or queene scholde it knowe. Thei saide, 'Al this schal wel be do:' And Jason truste wel therto.

Medea in the mene while, Which thoghte hir fader to beguile, The Tresor which hir fader hadde With hire al priveli sche ladde, And with Jason at time set Awey sche stal and fond no let, And straght sche goth hire unto schipe P. ii. 258 Of Grece with that felaschipe, And thei anon drowe up the Seil. And al that nyht this was conseil, Bot erly, whan the Sonne schon, Men syhe hou that thei were agon, And come unto the king and tolde: And he the sothe knowe wolde, And axeth where his dowhter was. Ther was no word bot Out, Allas! Sche was ago. The moder wepte, The fader as a wod man lepte, And gan the time forto warie, And swor his oth he wol noght tarie, That with Caliphe and with galeie The same cours, the same weie, Which Jason tok, he wolde take, If that he mihte him overtake. To this thei seiden alle yee: Anon thei weren ate See, And alle, as who seith, at a word Thei gon withinne schipes bord, The Sail goth up, and forth thei strauhte. Bot non espleit therof thei cauhte,

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3888 in compaignie AM . . . Bz, BT 3914 wolde (wold) M . . . B2, BTA, WH3

And so thei tornen hom ayein,

[TALE OF JASON AND MEDEA.]

For al that labour was in vein. Jason to Grece with his preie Goth thurgh the See the rihte weie: Whan he ther com and men it tolde, Thei maden joie yonge and olde. 3930 P. ii. 259 Eson, whan that he wiste of this, Hou that his Sone comen is, And hath achieved that he soughte And hom with him Medea broughte, In al the wyde world was non So glad a man as he was on. Togedre ben these lovers tho, Til that thei hadden sones tuo, Wherof thei weren bothe glade, And olde Eson gret joie made 3940 To sen thencress of his lignage; For he was of so gret an Age, That men awaiten every day, Whan that he scholde gon away. Jason, which sih his fader old, Upon Medea made him bold, Of art magique, which sche couthe, And preith hire that his fader youthe Sche wolde make ayeinward newe: And sche, that was toward him trewe, 3950 Behihte him that sche wolde it do, Whan that sche time sawh therto. Bot what sche dede in that matiere It is a wonder thing to hiere, Bot yit for the novellerie I thenke tellen a partie. Thus it befell upon a nyht, Whan ther was noght bot sterreliht, Sche was vanyssht riht as hir liste, That no wyht bot hirself it wiste, 3960 And that was ate mydnyht tyde. P. ii. 260 The world was stille on every side;

Nota quibus medicamentis Esonem senectute decrepitum ad sue iuuentutis adolescenciam prudens Medea reduxit.

3956 telle a gret partie B, W tellen it a parti Δ 3960 it wiste] wiste CLB2, BT Δ ne wist(e) MH1X 3962 in euery side E...B2, BT

With open hed and fot al bare,

Thries sche torned hire aboute, And thries ek sche gan doun loute And in the flod sche wette hir her, And thries on the water ther

To Echates, and gan to crie, Which is goddesse of Sorcerie. Sche seide, 'Helpeth at this nede, And as ye maden me to spede, Whan Jason cam the Flees to seche, So help me nou, I you beseche.' With that sche loketh and was war, Doun fro the Sky ther cam a char, The which Dragouns aboute drowe:

Sche gaspeth with a drecchinge onde, And tho sche tok hir speche on honde. Ferst sche began to clepe and calle Upward unto the sterres alle, To Wynd, to Air, to See, to lond Sche preide, and ek hield up hir hond

Hir her tosprad sche gan to fare, Upon hir clothes gert sche was, Al specheles and on the gras Sche glod forth as an Addre doth: Non otherwise sche ne goth, Til sche cam to the freisshe flod, And there a while sche withstod.

[TALE OF JASON AND MEDEA.

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And tho sche gan hir hed down bowe, And up sche styh, and faire and wel P. ii. 261

The lond of Crete and tho parties Sche soughte, and faste gan hire hye, And there upon the hulles hyhe Of Othrin and Olimpe also, And ek of othre hulles mo,

Sche drof forth bothe char and whel Above in thair among the Skyes.

3964 Hir heed BT 3966 and on vpon BT 3975 dreechinge honde J drenching(e) onde YXGEC, BTA drenching(e) hond(e) AH1RLBa dremchinge honde M 3990 An F 3992 bothe by be E, BTA but Hs

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[TALE OF JASON AND MEDEA.

Sche fond and gadreth herbes suote, Sche pulleth up som be the rote, And manye with a knyf sche scherth, And alle into hir char sche berth. Thus whan sche hath the hulles sought, The flodes ther foryat sche nought, Eridian and Amphrisos, Peneie and ek Spercheïdos, To hem sche wente and ther sche nom Bothe of the water and the fom, The sond and ek the smale stones, Whiche as sche ches out for the nones, And of the rede See a part, That was behovelich to hire art, Sche tok, and after that aboute Sche soughte sondri sedes oute In feldes and in many greves, And ek a part sche tok of leves: Bot thing which mihte hire most availe Sche fond in Crete and in Thessaile.

In daies and in nyhtes Nyne, With gret travaile and with gret pyne, Sche was pourveid of every piece, P. ii. 262 And torneth homward into Grece. Before the gates of Eson Hir char sche let awai to gon, And tok out ferst that was therinne; For tho sche thoghte to beginne Such thing as semeth impossible, And made hirselven invisible, As sche that was with Air enclosed And mihte of noman be desclosed. Sche tok up turves of the lond Withoute helpe of mannes hond, Al heled with the grene gras, Of which an Alter mad ther was

4006 Spertheidos XECB2, BT 4008 and of be AM ... B2, 4020 To make wib bis medicine B line om. TA BTAA, W 4024 His AMRC, T 4029 bat wip be air YE . . . B2, BT bat was with be air A bat was of air XG

[TALE OF JASON AND MEDEA.]

Unto Echates the goddesse Of art magique and the maistresse, And eft an other to Juvente, As sche which dede hir hole entente. Tho tok sche fieldwode and verveyne, Of herbes ben noght betre tueine, 4040 Of which anon withoute let These alters ben aboute set: Tuo sondri puttes faste by Sche made, and with that hastely A wether which was blak sche slouh, And out therof the blod sche drouh And dede into the pettes tuo; Warm melk sche putte also therto With hony meynd: and in such wise Sche gan to make hir sacrifice, 4050 And cride and preide forth withal P. ii. 263 To Pluto the god infernal, And to the queene Proserpine. And so sche soghte out al the line Of hem that longen to that craft, Behinde was no name laft, And preide hem alle, as sche wel couthe, To grante Eson his ferste youthe. This olde Eson broght forth was tho,

This olde Eson broght forth was tho,
Awei sche bad alle othre go
Upon peril that mihte falle;
And with that word thei wenten alle,
And leften there hem tuo al one.
And tho sche gan to gaspe and gone,
And made signes manyon,
And seide hir wordes therupon;
So that with spellinge of hir charmes
Sche tok Eson in both hire armes,
And made him forto slepe faste,
And him upon hire herbes caste.
The blake wether tho sche tok,

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4043 puttes AJ, B, F pettes S 4049 and in such wise] in such a wise C in such(e) wise BT and such(e) wise RLB₂ 4067 And ban B And bat T

[Tale of Jason and Medea.]

And hiewh the fleissh, as doth a cok; On either alter part sche leide, And with the charmes that sche seide A fyr doun fro the Sky alyhte And made it forto brenne lyhte. Bot whan Medea sawh it brenne. Anon sche gan to sterte and renne The fyri aulters al aboute: Ther was no beste which goth oute 4080 More wylde than sche semeth ther: P. ii. 264 Aboute hir schuldres hyng hir her, As thogh sche were oute of hir mynde And torned in an other kynde. Tho lay ther certein wode cleft, Of which the pieces nou and eft Sche made hem in the pettes wete. And put hem in the fyri hete, And tok the brond with al the blase. And thries sche began to rase 4090 Aboute Eson, ther as he slepte; And eft with water, which sche kepte, Sche made a cercle aboute him thries, And eft with fyr of sulphre twyes: Ful many an other thing sche dede, Which is noght writen in this stede. Bot tho sche ran so up and doun, Sche made many a wonder soun. Somtime lich unto the cock. Somtime unto the Laverock, 4100 Somtime kacleth as a Hen. Somtime spekth as don the men: And riht so as hir jargoun strangeth, In sondri wise hir forme changeth, Sche semeth faie and no womman; For with the craftes that sche can Sche was, as who seith, a goddesse, And what hir liste, more or lesse, Sche dede, in bokes as we finde.

4072 pe cook HiG, BT 4073 either] euery AM . . . Ba 4088 put J, S, F putte AC, B 4106 ffor A . . . GC

That passeth over manneskinde.

Bot who that wole of wondres hiere, P. ii. 265

What thing sche wroghte in this matiere,
To make an ende of that sche gan,
Such merveile herde nevere man.

Apointed in the newe Mone, Whan it was time forto done, Sche sette a caldron on the fyr, In which was al the hole atir, Wheron the medicine stod, Of jus, of water and of blod, 4120 And let it buile in such a plit, Til that sche sawh the spume whyt; And the sche caste in rynde and rote, And sed and flour that was for bote, With many an herbe and many a ston, Wherof sche hath ther many on: And ek Cimpheius the Serpent To hire hath alle his scales lent, Chelidre hire yaf his addres skin, And sche to builen caste hem in; 4130 A part ek of the horned Oule, The which men hiere on nyhtes houle; And of a Raven, which was told Of nyne hundred wynter old, Sche tok the hed with al the bile; And as the medicine it wile, Sche tok therafter the bouele Of the Seewolf, and for the hele Of Eson, with a thousand mo Of thinges that sche hadde tho, 4140 In that Caldroun togedre as blyve P. ii. 266 Sche putte, and tok thanne of Olyve A drie branche hem with to stere, The which anon gan floure and bere And waxe al freissh and grene avein.

4110 over] euery ERLB2, W ony C oure X 4113 make] take ERCB2 4129 his] hir C, B 4137 therafter] after E...B2 her (hir) after BT 4138 secfoul E, BTA sedewolf L 4140 that] which E...B2, W

[Tale of Jason and Medea.]

Whan sche this vertu hadde sein, Sche let the leste drope of alle Upon the bare flor doun falle; Anon ther sprong up flour and gras, Where as the drope falle was, 4150 And wox anon al medwe grene. So that it mihte wel be sene. Medea thanne knew and wiste Hir medicine is forto triste, And goth to Eson ther he lay, And tok a swerd was of assay, With which a wounde upon his side Sche made, that therout mai slyde The blod withinne, which was old And sek and trouble and fieble and cold. 4160 And the sche tok unto his us Of herbes al the beste jus, And poured it into his wounde; That made his veynes fulle and sounde: And tho sche made his wounde clos. And tok his hand, and up he ros; And tho sche yaf him drinke a drauhte, Of which his youthe agein he cauhte, His hed, his herte and his visage Lich unto twenty wynter Age; 4170 Hise hore heres were away, P. ii. 267 And lich unto the freisshe Maii, Whan passed ben the colde schoures. Riht so recovereth he his floures. Lo, what mihte env man devise, A womman schewe in eny wise Mor hertly love in every stede, Than Medea to Jason dede? Ferst sche made him the flees to winne, And after that fro kiththe and kinne 4180 With gret tresor with him sche stal, And to his fader forth withal

4151 mede E...B: 4152 be sene (seene) AJ, B besene S, F 4160 and fieble] fieble E, B, W 4161 into (in to) AM...B: 4177 eny stede XGL, BA

[TALE OF JASON AND MEDEA.

His Elde hath torned into youthe, Which thing non other womman couthe: Bot hou it was to hire aquit, The remembrance duelleth vit.

King Peleüs his Em was ded,

Jason bar corone on his hed, Medea hath fulfild his wille: Bot whanne he scholde of riht fulfille The trouthe, which to hire afore He hadde in thyle of Colchos swore, Tho was Medea most deceived. For he an other hath received, Which dowhter was to king Creon, Creusa sche hihte, and thus Jason, As he that was to love untrewe, Medea lefte and tok a newe. Bot that was after sone aboght: Medea with hire art hath wroght Of cloth of gold a mantel riche, Which semeth worth a kingesriche, And that was unto Creusa sent In name of vifte and of present, For Sosterhode hem was betuene; And whan that yonge freisshe queene That mantel lappeth hire aboute, Anon therof the fyr sprong oute And brente hir bothe fleissh and bon. Tho cam Medea to Jason With bothe his Sones on hire hond, And seide, 'O thou of every lond The moste untrewe creature, Lo, this schal be thi forfeture.'

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P. ii. 268

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As sche that was with that goddesse, 4217 wold C, SB, F wolde AJ 4186 telleb BT

With that sche bothe his Sones slouh Before his yhe, and he outdrouh His swerd and wold have slayn hir tho,

Bot farewel, sche was ago Unto Pallas the Court above, Wher as sche pleigneth upon love, [Tale of Jason and Medea.] Confessor.

Amans.

And he was left in gret destresse.

Thus miht thou se what sorwe it doth To swere an oth which is noght soth, In loves cause namely.

Mi Sone, be wel war forthi,
And kep that thou be noght forswore:
For this, which I have told tofore,

Ovide telleth everydel.

4230 **P. ii, 269**

Mi fader, I may lieve it wel,
For I have herde it ofte seie
Hou Jason tok the flees aweie
Fro Colchos, bot yit herde I noght
Be whom it was ferst thider broght.
And for it were good to hiere,
If that you liste at mi preiere
To telle, I wolde you beseche.

Mi Sone, who that wole it seche, In bokes he mai finde it write; And natheles, if thou wolt wite, In the manere as thou hast preid I schal the telle hou it is seid.

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Confessor.

[Tale of Phrixus and Helle.]

Nota qualiter aureum vellus in partes insule Colchos primo Athemas deuenit. Rex Philen habuit coniugem, ex qua Frixum et Hellen genuit: mortua autem Philen Athemas Ynonem Regis Cadmi filiam postea in vxorem duxit, que more Nouerce dictos infantes in tantum recollegit odium, quod ambos in mare proici penes Regem procurauit. Vnde Iuno compaciens quendam Arietem grandem aureo vestitum vellere ad litus

The fame of thilke schepes fell, Which in Colchos, as it befell, Was al of gold, schal nevere deie; Wherof I thenke for to seie Hou it cam ferst into that yle. Ther was a king in thilke whyle Towardes Grece, and Athemas The Cronique of his name was: And hadde a wif, which Philen hihte, Be whom, so as fortune it dihte, He hadde of children yonge tuo. Frixus the ferste was of tho, A knave child, riht fair withalle; A dowhter ek, the which men calle Hellen, he hadde be this wif. Bot for ther mai no mannes lif

4231 herde AJ, F herd C, B 4243 schepe felle B 4250 margin. mortua autem Philen SAA mortua autem Hellen A... B2, BT, FWH3

Endure upon this Erthe hiere, This worthi queene, as thou miht hiere, Er that the children were of age. Tok of hire ende the passage, With gret worschipe and was begrave.

What thing it liketh god to have It is gret reson to ben his; Forthi this king, so as it is, With gret suffrance it underfongeth: And afterward, as him belongeth. Whan it was time forto wedde, A newe wif he tok to bedde, Which Yno hihte and was a Mayde, And ek the dowhter, as men saide, Of Cadme, which a king also Was holde in thilke daies tho. Whan Yno was the kinges make. Sche caste hou that sche mihte make These children to here fader lothe, And schope a wyle ayein hem bothe, Which to the king was al unknowe. A yeer or tuo sche let do sowe The lond with sode whete aboute, Wherof no corn mai springen oute; And thus be sleyhte and be covine Aros the derthe and the famine Thurghout the lond in such a wise, So that the king a sacrifise Upon the point of this destresse To Ceres, which is the goddesse Of corn, hath schape him forto vive, To loke if it mai be foryive, The meschief which was in his lond. P. ii. 271 Bot sche, which knew tofor the hond The circumstance of al this thing, Ayein the cominge of the king Into the temple, hath schape so,

4266 margin cum solo vellere A . . . B2, B 4267 margin canitur YGE, BTAA canetur AMH: XRCLBs, S, FHs habetur W Anon sche bigan for to make E . . . Ba She kest anone howe she myght make W 4278 schope AJ, S, F schop (schoop) C, B

TALE OF PHRIXUS AND HELLE.

P. ii. 270 natantem destinauit ; pueros apponi iussit. Quo facto Aries super vndas regressus cum solo Frixo sibi adherente in Colchos applicuit, vbi Iuno dictum Arietem cum suo vellere, prout in aliis canitur cronicis, sub arta custodia collocauit.

4270

4280

4290

[Tale of Phrixus and Helle.]

Of hire acord that alle tho Whiche of the temple prestes were Have seid and full declared there Unto the king, bot if so be That he delivere the contre Of Frixus and of Hellen bothe. With whom the goddes ben so wrothe, That whil the children ben therinne, Such tilthe schal noman beginne, Wherof to gete him eny corn. Thus was it seid, thus was it sworn Of all the Prestes that ther are; And sche which causeth al this fare Seid ek therto what that sche wolde, And every man thanne after tolde So as the queene hem hadde preid.

So as the queene hem hadde preid.

The king, which hath his Ere leid,
And lieveth al that evere he herde,
Unto here tale thus ansuerde,
And seith that levere him is to chese
Hise children bothe forto lese,
Than him and al the remenant
Of hem whiche are aportenant
Unto the lond which he schal kepe:
And bad his wif to take kepe
In what manere is best to done,
That thei delivered weren sone
Out of this world. And sche anon
Tuo men ordeigneth forto gon;

Bot ferst sche made hem forto swere That thei the children scholden bere Unto the See, that non it knowe, And hem therinne bothe throwe.

The children to the See ben lad, Wher in the wise as Yno bad These men be redy forto do. Bot the goddesse which Juno

4307 all S, F alle AJ, B 4309 seid AJ, B, F seide C 4311 hem hab preid B hath hem preide W 4321 it is AMH1 4330 Wherin J, F

4310

4300

4320 P. ii, 272

4330

[Tale of Phrixus and Helle.]

Is hote, appiereth in the stede, And hath unto the men forbede That thei the children noght ne sle: Bot bad hem loke into the See And taken hiede of that thei sihen. Ther swam a Schep tofore here yhen, Whos flees of burned gold was al; And this goddesse forth withal 4340 Comandeth that withoute lette Thei scholde anon these children sette Above upon this Schepes bak; And al was do, riht as sche spak, Wherof the men gon hom ayein. And fell so, as the bokes sein, Hellen the yonge Mayden tho, Which of the See was wo bego, For pure drede hire herte hath lore, That fro the Schep, which hath hire bore, 4350 As sche that was swounende feint, Sche fell, and hath hirselve dreint; With Frixus and this Schep forth swam, Til he to thyle of Colchos cam, Where Juno the goddesse he fond, Which tok the Schep unto the lond, And sette it there in such a wise As thou tofore hast herd devise, Wherof cam after al the wo. Why Jason was forswore so 4360 Unto Medee, as it is spoke.

Mi fader, who that hath tobroke His trouthe, as ye have told above, He is noght worthi forto love Ne be beloved, as me semeth: Bot every newe love quemeth To him which newefongel is. And natheles nou after this,

Amans.

4334 þo men HiXGEC, B 4343 þe AMHiXGBa, A, W 4349 was lore Hi...Ba 4351 As] And AM...Ba 4352 hirself adreynt B 4361 was spoke HiXECLBa 4367 To him þat BT, W

F

In loves cause agein the vice

4370

Of covoitise and Avarice

If that you list to taken hiede Upon mi Schrifte to procede,

What ther is more I wolde wite.

Mi Sone, this I finde write, Ther is yit on of thilke brood, Which only for the worldes good, To make a Tresor of Moneie, Put alle conscience aweie:

Wherof in thi confession The name and the condicion

4380 P. ii. 274

I schal hierafterward declare,

Which makth on riche, an other bare.

[USURY.]

Confessor.

v. Plus capit vsura sibi quam debetur, et illud Fraude colorata sepe latenter agit. Sic amor excessus quamsepe suos vt auarus Spirat, et vnius tres capit ipse loco.

Hic tractat de illa specie Auaricie, que Vsura dicitur, cuius creditor in pecunia tantum numerata plusquam sibi de iure debetur incrementum lucri adauget.

Upon the bench sittende on hih With Avarice Usure I sih, Full clothed of his oghne suite, Which after gold makth chace and suite With his brocours, that renne aboute Lich unto racches in a route. Such lucre is non above grounde, Which is noght of tho racches founde; 4390 For wher thei se beyete sterte, That schal hem in no wise asterte. Bot thei it dryve into the net Of lucre, which Usure hath set. Usure with the riche duelleth. To al that evere he beith and selleth He hath ordeined of his sleyhte Mesure double and double weyhte: Outward he selleth be the lasse, And with the more he makth his tasse, 4400 Wherof his hous is full withinne.

4369 you] bou H1YB2, BT, WH2 4391 where be bisete sterte EC wher euere bei be 3it stert(e) H1XRLBs 4396 To] And H1...Bs

LIBER QUINTUS

67

[USURY.]

He reccheth noght, be so he winne, Though that ther lese ten or tuelve: His love is al toward himselve And to non other, bot he se That he mai winne suche thre; For wher he schal oght vive or lene, P. ii. 275 He wol ayeinward take a bene, Ther he hath lent the smale pese. And riht so ther ben manye of these 4410 Lovers, that thogh thei love a lyte, That scarsly wolde it weie a myte, Yit wolde thei have a pound again, As doth Usure in his bargain. Bot certes such usure unliche It falleth more unto the riche, Als wel of love as of beyete, Than unto hem that be noght grete, And, as who seith, ben simple and povere; For sielden is whan thei recovere, 4420 Bot if it be thurgh gret decerte. And natheles men se poverte With porsuite and continuance Fulofte make a gret chevance And take of love his avantage, Forth with the help of his brocage, That maken seme wher is noght. And thus fulofte is love boght For litel what, and mochel take, With false weyhtes that thei make. 4430

Nou, Sone, of that I seide above Thou wost what Usure is of love: Tell me forthi what so thou wilt, If thou therof hast env gilt.

Mi fader, nay, for ought I hiere. For of the pointz ye tolden hiere I wol you be mi trouthe assure,

Amans

P. ii. 276

4402 by so AMH:XRCLB2, B so W 4411 thei] sche B
4413 wolde he H:XRCLB2 4423 of continuance BT and
contenance LB2, WH3 4425 his om. AM... B2 4427
wher jt is A... B2, FWKH3

F 2

Confessor.

Amans.

[Usury.]

Mi weyhte of love and mi mesure Hath be mor large and mor certein Than evere I tok of love agein: 4440 For so yit couthe I nevere of sleyhte, To take ayein be double weyhte Of love mor than I have vive. For als so wiss mot I be schrive And have remission of Sinne, As so yit couthe I nevere winne, Ne yit so mochel, soth to sein, That evere I mihte have half avein Of so full love as I have lent: And if myn happ were so wel went, 4450 That for the hole I mihte have half, Me thenkth I were a goddeshalf. For where Usure wole have double, Mi conscience is noght so trouble, I biede nevere as to my del Bot of the hole an halvendel; That is non excess, as me thenketh. Bot natheles it me forthenketh; For wel I wot that wol noght be, For every day the betre I se 4460 That hou so evere I vive or lene Mi love in place ther I mene, For oght that evere I axe or crave, I can nothing ageinward have. Bot yit for that I wol noght lete, What so befalle of mi beyete, That I ne schal hire vive and lene P. ii. 277 Mi love and al mi thoght so clene, That toward me schal noght beleve. And if sche of hire goode leve 4470 Rewarde wol me noght again, I wot the laste of my bargain Schal stonde upon so gret a lost, That I mai neveremor the cost Recovere in this world til I die.

4452 it were AM 4462 ther] pat BT 4468 My pought and all my loue BT Mi loue and all mi trewpe Δ

4480

[USURY.]

So that touchende of this partie
I mai me wel excuse and schal;
And forto speke forth withal,
If eny brocour for me wente,
That point cam nevere in myn entente:
So that the more me merveilleth,
What thing it is mi ladi eilleth,
That al myn herte and al my time
Sche hath, and doth no betre bime.

I have herd seid that thoght is fre, And natheles in privete To you, mi fader, that ben hiere Min hole schrifte forto hiere, I dar min herte wel desclose. Touchende usure, as I suppose, 4490 Which as ye telle in love is used, Mi ladi mai noght ben excused; That for o lokinge of hire yë Min hole herte til I dye With al that evere I may and can Sche hath me wonne to hire man: Wherof, me thenkth, good reson wolde P. ii. 278 That sche somdel rewarde scholde, And yive a part, ther sche hath al. I not what falle hierafter schal, 4500 Bot into nou yit dar I sein, Hire liste nevere yive ayein A goodli word in such a wise, Wherof min hope mihte arise, Mi grete love to compense. I not hou sche hire conscience Excuse wole of this usure; Be large weyhte and gret mesure Sche hath mi love, and I have noght Of that which I have diere boght, 4510 And with myn herte I have it paid; Bot al that is asyde laid, And I go loveles aboute.

4485 sein (seie) MXCLBs, W 4504 mihte S miht (might)
AJ, B, F 4507 usure) mesure BT 4512 al þis BT

[Usury.]

Hire oghte stonde in ful gret doute, Til sche redresce such a sinne, That sche wole al mi love winne And yifth me noght to live by: Noght als so moche as 'grant mercy' Hir list to seie, of which I mihte Som of mi grete peine allyhte. 4520 Bot of this point, lo, thus I fare As he that paith for his chaffare, And beith it diere, and yit hath non, So mot he nedes povere gon: Thus beie I diere and have no love, That I ne mai noght come above To winne of love non encress. P. ii. 279 Bot I me wole natheles Touchende usure of love aquite; And if mi ladi be to wyte, 4530 I preie to god such grace hir sende That sche be time it mot amende.

Confessor.

Mi Sone, of that thou hast ansuerd Touchende Usure I have al herd, Hou thou of love hast wonne smale: Bot that thou tellest in thi tale And thi ladi therof accusest. Me thenkth the wordes thou misusest. For be thin oghne knowlechinge Thou seist hou sche for o lokinge 4540 Thin hole herte fro the tok: Sche mai be such, that hire o lok Is worth thin herte manyfold; So hast thou wel thin herte sold. Whan thou hast that is more worth. And ek of that thou tellest forth. Hou that hire weyhte of love unevene Is unto thin, under the hevene Stod nevere in evene that balance Which stant in loves governance. 4550 Such is the statut of his lawe,

4518 als so als (as X, Ad, WH3 4523 it om. B 4525 Thus beie I diere] I beye deere H1 . . . B2 4526 noght om. H1RCLB2, W

P. ii. 280

4560

4570

[USURY.]

That thogh thi love more drawe
And peise in the balance more,
Thou miht noght axe ayein therfore
Of duete, bot al of grace.
For love is lord in every place,
Ther mai no lawe him justefie
Be reddour ne be compaignie,
That he ne wole after his wille
Whom that him liketh spede or spille.

To love a man mai wel beginne,
Bot whether he schal lese or winne,
That wot noman til ate laste:
Forthi coveite noght to faste,
Mi Sone, bot abyd thin ende,
Per cas al mai to goode wende.
Bot that thou hast me told and said,
Of o thing I am riht wel paid,
That thou be sleyhte ne be guile
Of no brocour hast otherwhile
Engined love, for such dede
Is sore venged, as I rede.

Brocours of love that deceiven,
No wonder is thogh thei receiven
After the wrong that thei decerven;
For whom as evere that thei serven
And do plesance for a whyle,
Yit ate laste here oghne guile
Upon here oghne hed descendeth,
Which god of his vengance sendeth,
As be ensample of time go
A man mai finde it hath be so.
It fell somtime, as it was sene,
The hihe goddesse and the queene
Juno tho hadde in compainie
A Maiden full of tricherie;
For sche was evere in on acord

[Love-Brokerage. Tale of Echo.]

Hic ponit exemplum contra istos maritos qui vltra id quod proprias habent vxores ad noue voluptatis incrementum alias mulieres superflue lucrari non verentur. Et narrat qualiter luno vindictam suam in Eccho decreuit, pro eo quod P. ii. 281

4565 be ende H1...B2 4568 riht wel paid] wel a payd (appaied)
H1...B2 4571 of suche dede BT 4574 thogh] of ERCB2
if H1 4576 ffro whom AM 4579 hire AJM 4586 margin
decreuit, pro eo quod ipsa Eccho om. BT, H2 4587 on om. BT

[LOVE-BROKERAGE. TALE OF ECHO.] modi mulierum lucris adquirendis de consilio mariti sui Iouis mediatrix extiterat. With Jupiter, that was hire lord, To gete him othre loves newe, Thurgh such brocage and was untrewe 4590 Al otherwise than him nedeth. Bot sche, which of no schame dredeth, With queinte wordes and with slyhe Blente in such wise hir lady yhe, As sche to whom that Juno triste, So that therof sche nothing wiste. Bot so prive mai be nothing, That it ne comth to knowleching: Thing don upon the derke nyht Is after knowe on daies liht: 4600 So it befell, that ate laste Al that this slyhe maiden caste Was overcast and overthrowe. For as the sothe mot be knowe, To Juno was don understonde In what manere hir housebonde With fals brocage hath take usure Of love mor than his mesure, Whan he tok othre than his wif, Wherof this mayden was gultif, 4610 Which hadde ben of his assent. And thus was al the game schent; Sche soffreth him, as sche mot nede, Bot the brocour of his misdede, Sche which hir conseil yaf therto, On hire is the vengance do: For Juno with hire wordes hote, P. ii. 282 This Maiden, which Eccho was hote, Reproveth and seith in this wise: 'O traiteresse, of which servise 4620 Hast thou thin oghne ladi served! Thou hast gret peine wel deserved, That thou canst maken it so queinte, Thi slyhe wordes forto peinte Towardes me, that am thi queene, Wherof thou madest me to wene

4612 was om. AM

4595 that om. MH1XRCLB2, △, W

That myn housbonde trewe were,

[LOVE-BROKERAGE.

Amans.

TALE OF ECHO. Whan that he loveth elleswhere, Al be it so him nedeth noght. Bot upon thee it schal be boght, 4630 Which art prive to tho doinges, And me fulofte of thi lesinges Deceived hast: nou is the day That I thi while aquite may; And for thou hast to me conceled That my lord hath with othre deled. I schal thee sette in such a kende, That evere unto the worldes ende Al that thou hierest thou schalt telle. And clappe it out as doth a belle.' 4640 And with that word sche was forschape, Ther may no vois hire mouth ascape, What man that in the wodes crieth, Withoute faile Eccho replieth, And what word that him list to sein, The same word sche seith avein. Thus sche, which whilom hadde leve P. ii. 283 To duelle in chambre, mot beleve In wodes and on helles bothe. For such brocage as wyves lothe, 4650 Which doth here lordes hertes change And love in other place strange. Forthi, if evere it so befalle, Confessor. That thou, mi Sone, amonges alle Be wedded man, hold that thou hast, For thanne al other love is wast. O wif schal wel to thee suffise, And thanne, if thou for covoitise Of love woldest axe more, Thou scholdest don agein the lore 4660

4634 quite BT, W
4642 vice BT
4643 in the wodes]
euere in wodes AM...B
4651 herte XEC, BT, W
4652
places XGLB
4634 quite BT, W
4642 vice BT
4643 in the wodes]

My conscience is noght accused;

Of alle hem that trewe be. Mi fader, as in this degre 74

For I no such brocage have used,
Wherof that lust of love is wonne.
Forthi spek forth, as ye begonne,
Of Avarice upon mi schrifte.
Mi Sone, I schal the branches schifte

Be ordre so as thei ben set, On whom no good is wel beset.

4670

[PARSIMONY.]

Confessor.

vi. Pro verbis verba, munus pro munere reddi Convenit, vt pondus equa statera gerat. Propterea cupido non dat sua dona Cupido, Nam qui nulla serit, gramina nulla metet.

Blinde Avarice of his lignage

For conseil and for cousinage, To be withholde ayein largesse, P. ii. 284 Hath on, whos name is seid Skarsnesse, The which is kepere of his hous, And is so thurghout averous, That he no good let out of honde; Thogh god himself it wolde fonde, Of yifte scholde he nothing have; And if a man it wolde crave. 4680 He moste thanne faile nede, Wher god himselve mai noght spede. And thus Skarsnesse in every place Be reson mai no thonk porchace, And natheles in his degree Above alle othre most prive With Avarice stant he this. For he governeth that ther is In ech astat of his office After the reule of thilke vice; 4690 He takth, he kepth, he halt, he bint, That lihtere is to fle the flint Than gete of him in hard or neisshe Only the value of a reysshe

Hic tractat super illa specie Auaricie que Parcimonia dicitur, cuius natura tenax aliqualem sue substancie porcionem aut deo aut hominibus participare nullatenus consentit.

4671 Blinde AJ, S, F Blind C, B 4680 wole A 4682 Whan EC

Of good in helpinge of an other, Noght thogh it were his oghne brother. For in the cas of yifte and lone

[PARSIMONY.]

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Stant every man for him al one,
Him thenkth of his unkindeschipe
That him nedeth no felaschipe:
                                           4700
Be so the bagge and he acorden,
Him reccheth noght what men recorden
Of him, or it be evel or good.
                                      P. ii. 285
For al his trust is on his good,
So that al one he falleth ofte,
Whan he best weneth stonde alofte,
Als wel in love as other wise;
For love is evere of som reprise
To him that wole his love holde.
Forthi, mi Sone, as thou art holde,
                                           4710
Touchende of this tell me thi schrifte:
Hast thou be scars or large of yifte
Unto thi love, whom thou servest?
For after that thou wel deservest
Of yifte, thou miht be the bet:
For that good holde I wel beset,
For why thou miht the betre fare;
Thanne is no wisdom forto spare.
For thus men sein, in every nede
He was wys that ferst made mede;
                                           4720
For where as mede mai noght spede,
I not what helpeth other dede:
Fulofte he faileth of his game
That wol with ydel hand reclame
His hauk, as many a nyce doth.
Forthi, mi Sone, tell me soth
And sei the trouthe, if thou hast be
Unto thy love or skars or fre.
  Mi fader, it hath stonde thus,
                                                Confessio Amantis.
That if the tresor of Cresus
                                           4730
And al the gold Octovien,
Forth with the richesse Yndien
```

P. ii. 286

4701 By (Bi) so AM ... Bs, B (Be so G) 4717 why F which A ... Bs, S ... A, KH: Magd thi W 4732 ffor wip SA

Of Perles and of riche stones,

Were al togedre myn at ones,

[PARSIMONY.]

I sette it at nomore acompte Than wolde a bare straw amonte, To vive it hire al in a day, Be so that to that suete may I myhte like or more or lesse. And thus be cause of my scarsnesse 4740 Ye mai wel understonde and lieve That I schal noght the worse achieve The pourpos which is in my thoght. Bot yit I yaf hir nevere noght, Ne therto dorste a profre make: For wel I wot sche wol noght take, And yive wol sche noght also, She is eschu of bothe tuo. And this I trowe be the skile Towardes me, for sche ne wile 4750 That I have eny cause of hope, Noght also mochel as a drope. Bot toward othre, as I mai se, Sche takth and yifth in such degre, That as be weie of frendlihiede Sche can so kepe hir wommanhiede, That every man spekth of hir wel. Bot sche wole take of me no del, And yit sche wot wel that I wolde Yive and do bothe what I scholde 4760 To plesen hire in al my myht: Be reson this wot every wyht, For that mai be no weie asterte, P. ii. 287 Ther sche is maister of the herte, Sche mot be maister of the good. For god wot wel that al my mod And al min herte and al mi thoght And al mi good, whil I have oght, Als freliche as god hath it yive, It schal ben hires, while I live, 4770 Riht as hir list hirself commande. So that it nedeth no demande,

4738 By so AMX . . . B2, B 4739 I myhte] It m. AM . . . B2, S . . . Δ 4742 That it schal H1 . . . B2 4770 I schal BT

To axe of me if I be scars

To love, for as to the pars

I well ansuere and seie no.

Mi Sone, that is riht wel do.

For often times of scarsnesse

It hath be sen, that for the lesse

Is lost the more, as thou schalt hiere

Confessor.

A tale lich to this matiere. 4780

Skarsnesse and love acorden nevere,
For every thing is wel the levere,
Whan that a man hath boght it diere:
And forto speke in this matiere,
For sparinge of a litel cost
Fulofte time a man hath lost
The large cote for the hod.
What man that scars is of his good
And wol noght yive, he schal noght take:
With yifte a man mai undertake
The hihe god to plese and queme,
With yifte a man the world mai deme;
For every creature bore.

P. ii. 288

[TALE OF BABIO AND CROCEUS.]

Hic loquitur contra istos, qui Auaricia stricti largitatis beneficium in amoris causa confundunt. Et ponit exemplum, qualiter Croceus largus et hillaris Babionem auarum et tenacem de 479° amore Viole, que pulcherrima fuit, donis largissimis circumuenit.

For every creature bore, If thou him yive, is glad therfore, And every gladschipe, as I finde, Is confort unto loves kinde And causeth ofte a man to spede. So was he wys that ferst yaf mede, For mede kepeth love in house; Bot wher the men ben coveitouse And sparen forto yive a part, Thei knowe noght Cupides art: For his fortune and his aprise Desdeigneth alle coveitise And hateth alle nygardie. And forto loke of this partie, A soth ensample, hou it is so, I finde write of Babio; Which hadde a love at his menage,

4800

4788 That man H... B: 4789 margin Babilonem A... B: 4792 yifte om. H1RCLB: 4808 Rabio A... B:

CONFESSIO AMANTIS

[TALE OF BABIO AND CROCEUS.]

Ther was non fairere of hire age, 4810 And hihte Viola be name; Which full of youthe and ful of game Was of hirself, and large and fre, Bot such an other chinche as he Men wisten noght in al the lond, And hadde affaited to his hond His servant, the which Spodius Was hote. And in this wise thus The worldes good of sufficance Was had, bot likinge and plesance, 4820 Of that belongeth to richesse Of love, stod in gret destresse; So that this yonge lusty wyht P. ii. 289 Of thing which fell to loves riht Was evele served overal, That sche was wo bego withal, Til that Cupide and Venus eke A medicine for the seke Ordeigne wolden in this cas. So as fortune thanne was, 4830 Of love upon the destine It fell, riht as it scholde be, A freissh, a fre, a frendly man That noght of Avarice can, Which Croceus be name hihte, Toward this swete caste his sihte, And ther sche was cam in presence. Sche sih him large of his despence, And amorous and glad of chiere, So that hir liketh wel to hiere 4840 The goodly wordes whiche he seide; And therupon of love he preide, Of love was al that he mente, To love and for sche scholde assente, He yaf hire yiftes evere among. Bot for men sein that mede is strong, It was wel seene at thilke tyde;

4814 such om. AMRCL 4817 Spondeus H1... B: Spondius T 4818 in om. RCB:

For as it scholde of ryht betyde,
This Viola largesce hath take
And the nygard sche hath forsake:
Of Babio sche wol no more,
For he was grucchende everemore,
Ther was with him non other fare
Bot forto prinche and forto spare,
Of worldes muk to gete encress.
So goth the wrecche loveles,
Bejaped for his Skarcete,
And he that large was and fre
And sette his herte to despende,
This Croceus, the bowe bende,
Which Venus tok him forto holde,
And schotte als ofte as evere he wolde.
Lo, thus departeth love his lawe.

Lo, thus departeth love his lawe,
That what man wol noght be felawe
To yive and spende, as I thee telle,
He is noght worthi forto duelle
In loves court to be relieved.
Forthi, my Sone, if I be lieved,
Thou schalt be large of thi despence.

Mi fader, in mi conscience
If ther be eny thing amis,
I wol amende it after this,
Toward mi love namely.
Mi Sone, wel and redely

Thou seist, so that wel paid withal I am, and forthere if I schal Unto thi schrifte specefie
Of Avarices progenie
What vice suieth after this,
Thou schalt have wonder hou it is,
Among the folk in eny regne
That such a vice myhte regne,
Which is comun at alle assaies,
As men mai finde nou adaies.

4851 Rabio A... B2 4856 the] he AM 4862 schette (schet) JXERCB2 4868 1] it BT bou H1... B2 4872 wold B 4877 thi] bis H1E... B2

[Tale of Babio and Croceus.]

4860

4880

P. ii. 291

4850

P. ii. 290

4870 Amans.

Confessor.

[INGRATITUDE.]

Hic loquitur super illa aborta specie Auaricie, que Ingratitudo dicta est, cuius condicionem non solum creator, set eciam cuncte creature abhominabilem detestantur.

vii. Cuncta creatura, deus et qui cuncta creauit, Dampnant ingrati dicta que facta viri. Non dolor alonge stat, quo sibi talis amicam Traxit, et in fine deserit esse suam.

> The vice lik unto the fend. Which nevere yit was mannes frend, And cleped is Unkindeschipe, Of covine and of felaschipe With Avarice he is withholde. Him thenkth he scholde noght ben holde 4890 Unto the moder which him bar; Of him mai nevere man be war, He wol noght knowe the merite, For that he wolde it noght aquite; Which in this world is mochel used, And fewe ben therof excused. To telle of him is endeles. Bot this I seie natheles, Wher as this vice comth to londe, Ther takth noman his thonk on honde; 4900 Thogh he with alle his myhtes serve, He schal of him no thonk deserve. He takth what eny man wol vive, Bot whil he hath o day to live, He wol nothing rewarde ayein; He gruccheth forto vive o grein, Wher he hath take a berne full. That makth a kinde herte dull. To sette his trust in such frendschipe, P. ii. 292 Ther as he fint no kindeschipe; 4910 And forto speke wordes pleine, Thus hiere I many a man compleigne. That nou on daies thou schalt finde At nede fewe frendes kinde; What thou hast don for hem tofore, It is foryete, as it were lore. The bokes speken of this vice, And telle hou god of his justice,

Latin Verses vii. 2 dicta que SBT dictaque AJM, FW dictique (dicti que) H.E... B: 3 alonge AJ, F a longe SB

LIBER QUINTUS

81

Be weie of kinde and ek nature And every lifissh creature, The lawe also, who that it kan, Thei dampnen an unkinde man.

It is al on to seie unkinde
As thing which don is ayein kinde,
For it with kinde nevere stod
A man to yelden evel for good.
For who that wolde taken hede,
A beste is glad of a good dede,
And loveth thilke creature
After the lawe of his nature
Which doth him ese. And forto se
Of this matiere Auctorite,
Fulofte time it hath befalle;
Wherof a tale amonges alle,
Which is of olde ensamplerie,
I thenke forto specefie.

[INGRATITUDE.]

4920

4930

To speke of an unkinde man, I finde hou whilom Adrian, Of Rome which a gret lord was, Upon a day as he per cas To wode in his huntinge wente, It hapneth at a soudein wente, After his chace as he poursuieth, Thurgh happ, the which noman eschuieth, He fell unwar into a pet, Wher that it mihte noght be let. The pet was dep and he fell lowe, That of his men non myhte knowe Wher he becam, for non was nyh, Which of his fall the meschief syh. And thus al one ther he lay Clepende and criende al the day For socour and deliverance,

[Tale of Adrian and Bardus.]

P. ii. 293

Hic dicit qualiter 4940 bestie in suis beneficiis hominem ingratum naturaliter precellunt. Et ponit exemplum de Adriano Rome Cenatore, qui in quadam Foresta venacionibus insistens, dum predam persequeretur, in Cisternam profundam nescia familia corruit: vbi superueniens quidam pauper nomine Bar-4950 dus, immissa cordula, putans hominem extraxisse, primo Simeam extraxit, secundo Serpentem, tercio A-

4920 Dampnen þe vnkinde creature H1...B2 (Dampneth H1B2) lifissh S, F liuissh BT liuynge AJM, Δ liflich (livelich) WH3 4921 who that it kan] þat it can AM by þat I can H1...B2 4935 olde AJ, S, F old C, B 4942 at] þat XECLB2 þat at H1R 4944 the om. H1...B2, B Δ

••

[Tale of Adrian and Bardus.]

drianum, qui pauperem despiciens aliquid ei pro benefacto reddere recusabat. Set tam Serpens quam Simea gratuita beneuolencia ipsum singulis donis sufficienter remunerarunt.

Til ayein Eve it fell per chance, A while er it began to nyhte, A povere man, which Bardus hihte, Cam forth walkende with his asse, And hadde gadred him a tasse Of grene stickes and of dreie To selle, who that wolde hem beie, As he which hadde no liflode, Bot whanne he myhte such a lode To toune with his Asse carie. And as it fell him forto tarie That ilke time nyh the pet, And hath the trusse faste knet, He herde a vois, which cride dimme, And he his Ere to the brimme Hath leid, and herde it was a man, Which seide, 'Ha, help hier Adrian, And I wol yiven half mi good.'

The povere man this understod, As he that wolde gladly winne, And to this lord which was withinne He spak and seide, 'If I thee save, What sikernesse schal I have Of covenant, that afterward Thou wolt me yive such reward As thou behiltest nou tofore?'

That other hath his othes swore Be hevene and be the goddes alle, If that it myhte so befalle That he out of the pet him broghte, Of all the goodes whiche he oghte He schal have evene halvendel.

This Bardus seide he wolde wel; And with this word his Asse anon He let untrusse, and therupon Doun goth the corde into the pet, To which he hath at ende knet 4960

P. ii. 294 4970

4980

4990

4959 margin ipsum] insuper ipsum AM 4981 the] bo B om. T 4984 all S, F alle AJ, B 4989 f. put: knvt AMC pit: knit H1XRLB4, Ad, W

[Tale of Adrian and Bardus.]

A staf, wherby, he seide, he wolde That Adrian him scholde holde. Bot it was tho per chance falle, Into that pet was also falle An Ape, which at thilke throwe, Whan that the corde cam doun lowe, Al sodeinli therto he skipte And it in bothe hise armes clipte. And Bardus with his Asse anon P. ii. 295 Him hath updrawe, and he is gon. 5000 But whan he sih it was an Ape, He wende al hadde ben a jape Of faierie, and sore him dradde: And Adrian eftsone gradde For help, and cride and preide faste, And he eftsone his corde caste; Bot whan it cam unto the grounde, A gret Serpent it hath bewounde, The which Bardus anon up drouh. And thanne him thoghte wel ynouh, 5010 It was fantosme, bot yit he herde The vois, and he therto ansuerde, 'What wiht art thou in goddes name?' 'I am,' quod Adrian, 'the same, Whos good thou schalt have evene half.' Quod Bardus, 'Thanne a goddes half The thridde time assaie I schal': And caste his corde forth withal Into the pet, and whan it cam To him, this lord of Rome it nam, 5020 And therupon him hath adresced, And with his hand fulofte blessed. And thanne he bad to Bardus hale. And he, which understod his tale, Betwen him and his Asse al softe

4994 þe pit (put &c.) H1... B2, Ad, W 5003 sore] for AM he W 5011 fantosme, bot yit] fantasme (fantome) þat BTA fantasme and 3it L fantasie but he 3it W 5021 him hath adresced] þo him haþ dresced H1XRCLB2 5025 al softe] alofte B softe W

Hath drawe and set him up alofte

[TALE OF ADRIAN AND BARDUS.]

Withouten harm al esely. He seith noght ones 'grant merci,' Bot strauhte him forth to the cite, P. ii. 296 And let this povere Bardus be. 5030 And natheles this simple man His covenant, so as he can, Hath axed; and that other seide, If so be that he him umbreide Of oght that hath be speke or do, It schal ben venged on him so, That him were betre to be ded. And he can tho non other red. But on his asse agein he caste His trusse, and hieth homward faste: 5040 And whan that he cam hom to bedde, He tolde his wif hou that he spedde. Bot finaly to speke oght more Unto this lord he dradde him sore. So that a word ne dorste he sein: And thus upon the morwe ayein, In the manere as I recorde, Forth with his Asse and with his corde To gadre wode, as he dede er, He goth; and whan that he cam ner 5050 Unto the place where he wolde, He hath his Ape anon beholde, Which hadde gadred al aboute Of stickes hiere and there a route, And leide hem redy to his hond, Wherof he made his trosse and bond: Fro dai to dai and in this wise This Ape profreth his servise, So that he hadde of wode ynouh. P. ii. 297 Upon a time and as he drouh 5060 Toward the wode, he sih besyde The grete gastli Serpent glyde, Til that sche cam in his presence,

5034 If it so be pat he vpbreyde (vmbreide) BT 5035 speke F
rest spoke 5045 0 word HiC, BT one word Δ, W 5051 the
om. AM 5054 aroute F

5070

5080

[Tale of Adrian and Bardus.]

And in hir kinde a reverence Sche hath him do, and forth withal A Ston mor briht than a cristall Out of hir mouth tofore his weie Sche let doun falle, and wente aweie, For that he schal noght ben adrad. Tho was this povere Bardus glad, Thonkende god, and to the Ston He goth and takth it up anon, And hath gret wonder in his wit Hou that the beste him hath aguit, Wher that the mannes Sone hath failed, For whom he hadde most travailed. Bot al he putte in goddes hond, And torneth hom, and what he fond Unto his wif he hath it schewed; And thei, that weren bothe lewed, Acorden that he scholde it selle. And he no lengere wolde duelle, Bot forth anon upon the tale The Ston he profreth to the sale; And riht as he himself it sette. The jueler anon forth fette The gold and made his paiement, Therof was no delaiement.

Thus whan this Ston was boght and sold, P. ii. 298

Homward with joie manyfold 5090

This Bardus goth; and whan he cam

Hom to his hous and that he nam

His gold out of his Purs, withinne

He fond his Ston also therinne,

Wherof for joie his herte pleide,

Unto his wif and thus he seide,

'Lo, hier my gold, lo, hier mi Ston!'

His wif hath wonder therupon,

And axeth him hou that mai be.

'Nou be mi trouthe I not,' quod he, 5100

'Bot I dar swere upon a bok,

5064 a om. HiRCLB: 5071 Thonkende] Touchynge AHiR (Thonkinge in ras. C)

[Tale of Adrian and Bardus.]

.

That to my Marchant I it tok,
And he it hadde whan I wente:
So knowe I noght to what entente
It is nou hier, bot it be grace.
Forthi tomorwe in other place
I wole it fonde forto selle,
And if it wol noght with him duelle,
Bot crepe into mi purs ayein,
Than dar I saufly swere and sein,
It is the vertu of the Ston.'

5110

The morwe cam, and he is gon To seche aboute in other stede His Ston to selle, and he so dede, And lefte it with his chapman there. Bot whan that he cam elleswhere, In presence of his wif at hom, Out of his Purs and that he nom His gold, he fond his Ston withal: And thus it fell him overal, Where he it solde in sondri place, Such was the fortune and the grace. Bot so wel may nothing ben hidd, That it nys ate laste kidd: This fame goth aboute Rome So ferforth, that the wordes come To themperour Justinian; And he let sende for the man, And axede him hou that it was. And Bardus tolde him al the cas. Hou that the worm and ek the beste, Althogh thei maden no beheste, His travail hadden wel aquit; Bot he which hadde a mannes wit. And made his covenant be mouthe And swor therto al that he couthe

P. ii. 299

5130

To parte and yiven half his good,

5102 That to Vnto B 5105 bot it be grace] but it be bi grace

AM but be goddis grace \(\Delta \) 5111 the om. AM 5114 so he

dede AdBT\(\Delta \), W 5125 al aboute HiXRCL 5128 hat man

Hi... B2 5130 him om. BT 5131 ek (eek) AJC, BT eke F

5134 a mannes] mannes XE, B

[Tale of Adrian

Hath nou foryete hou that it stod, AND BARDUS. As he which wol no trouthe holde. This Emperour al that he tolde 5140 Hath herd, and thilke unkindenesse He seide he wolde himself redresse. And thus in court of juggement This Adrian was thanne assent, And the querele in audience Declared was in the presence Of themperour and many mo; Wherof was mochel speche tho And gret wondringe among the press. P. ii. 300 Bot ate laste natheles 5150 For the partie which hath pleigned The lawe hath diemed and ordeigned Be hem that were avised wel, That he schal have the halvendel Thurghout of Adrianes good. And thus of thilke unkinde blod Stant the memoire into this day, Wherof that every wysman may Ensamplen him, and take in mynde [INGRATITUDE.] What schame it is to ben unkinde; 5160 Ayein the which reson debateth, And every creature it hateth. Confessor. Forthi, mi Sone, in thin office I rede fle that ilke vice. For riht as the Cronique seith Of Adrian, hou he his feith Foryat for worldes covoitise, Fulofte in such a maner wise Of lovers nou a man mai se Full manye that unkinde be: 5170 For wel behote and evele laste

5145 And in be AM And tho the HI 5157 the] in AM ... B2 5158 eny AM 5159 hem AMGRLB2

What seist thou, Sone, to this cas?

That is here lif; for ate laste, Whan that thei have here wille do.

Here love is after sone ago.

Amans.

Mi fader, I wol seie Helas, That evere such a man was bore, Which whan he hath his trouthe suore P. ii. 301 And hath of love what he wolde, That he at env time scholde 5180 Evere after in his herte finde To falsen and to ben unkinde. Bot, fader, as touchende of me, I mai noght stonde in that degre; For I tok nevere of love why, That I ne mai wel go therby And do my profit elles where, For env sped I finde there. I dar wel thenken al aboute, Bot I ne dar noght speke it oute; 5190 And if I dorste, I wolde pleigne, That sche for whom I soffre peine And love hir evere aliche hote, That nouther vive ne behote In rewardinge of mi servise It list hire in no maner wise. I wol noght say that sche is kinde, And forto sai sche is unkinde, That dar I noght; bot god above, Which demeth every herte of love, 5200 He wot that on myn oghne side Schal non unkindeschipe abide: If it schal with mi ladi duelle, Therof dar I nomore telle. Nou, goode fader, as it is, Tell me what thenketh you of this. Mi Sone, of that unkindeschipe, The which toward thi ladischipe Thou pleignest, for sche wol thee noght, P. ii. 302 Thou art to blamen of that thoght. 5210 For it mai be that thi desir, Thogh it brenne evere as doth the fyr,

Confessor.

5180 eny om. AM 5199 bot] by (be) BT for W 5204 Wherof AM . . . Ba 5210 by bought BT

Per cas to hire honour missit,

5220

5230

[INGRATITUDE.]

Or elles time com noght yit, Which standt upon thi destine: Forthi, mi Sone, I rede thee, Thenk wel, what evere the befalle: For noman hath his lustes alle. Bot as thou toldest me before That thou to love art noght forswore, And hast don non unkindenesse, Thou miht therof thi grace blesse: And lef noght that continuance; For ther mai be no such grevance To love, as is unkindeschipe. Wherof to kepe thi worschipe, So as these olde bokes tale, I schal thee telle a redi tale: Nou herkne and be wel war therby, For I wol telle it openly.

Hicponitexemplum contra viros amori ingratos. Et narrat qualiter Theseus Cad-

TALE OF THESEUS

Mynos, as telleth the Poete, The which whilom was king of Crete, A Sone hadde and Androchee He hihte: and so befell that he Unto Athenes forto lere Was send, and so he bar him there, For that he was of hih lignage, Such pride he tok in his corage, That he foryeten hath the Scoles, And in riote among the foles He dede manye thinges wronge: And useth thilke lif so longe, Til ate laste of that he wroghte He fond the meschief which he soghte. Wherof it fell that he was slain. His fader, which it herde sain, Was wroth, and al that evere he mihte, Of men of Armes he him dighte A strong pouer, and forth he wente

qualiter Theseus Cadmi filius, consilio suffultus Adriagne Regis Mynos filie, in domo P. ii. 303 que laborinthus dici-tur Minotaurum vicit: 5240 vnde Theseus Adriagne sponsalia certissime promittens ipsam vna cum Fedra sorore sua a Creta secum nauigio duxit. Set statim postea oblito gratitudinis beneficio Adriagnam ipsum saluantem in insula Chio spretam post tergum reliquit; et Fedram Athenis sibi sponsatam ingratus corona-

5215 standt S, F stant AC, B standeþ J thi] þe H1... B2
5225 ffor loue H1... B2
5236 bar AJC, BT bare S, F 5237 margin suffultus] fultus BT
5239 margin vincit H1... B2
5242 vsed
AM... B2, W
5248 dighte F dihte AJ and so also in 1. 5352

[Tale of Theseus and Ariadne.]

Unto Athenys, where he brente 5250 The pleine contre al aboute: The Cites stode of him in doute, As thei that no defence hadde Avein the pouer which he ladde. Egeüs, which was there king, His conseil tok upon this thing, For he was thanne in the Cite: So that of pes into tretee Betwen Mynos and Egeüs Thei felle, and ben acorded thus; 5260 That king Mynos fro yer to yeere Receive schal, as thou schalt here, Out of Athenys for truage Of men that were of myhti Age Persones nyne, of whiche he schal His wille don in special For vengance of his Sones deth. Non other grace ther ne geth, Bot forto take the juise; P. ii. 304 And that was don in such a wise, 5270 Which stod upon a wonder cas. For thilke time so it was, Wherof that men yit rede and singe, King Mynos hadde in his kepinge A cruel Monstre, as seith the geste: For he was half man and half beste, And Minotaurus he was hote, Which was begete in a riote Upon Pasiphe, his oghne wif, Whil he was oute upon the strif 5280 Of thilke grete Siege at Troie. Bot sche, which lost hath alle joie, Whan that sche syh this Monstre bore, Bad men ordeigne anon therfore: And fell that ilke time thus, Ther was a Clerk, on Dedalus,

Which hadde ben of hire assent

5277 And Of B

5282 lost hath] lost(e) H1...B2 hath lost W

5281 of Troie

5252 cite H1. . . B2, T

XC, S . . . Δ, W

Of that hir world was so miswent:

And he made of his oghne wit,

[TALE OF THESEUS AND ARIADNE.

Wherof the remembrance is yit, 5290

For Minotaure such an hous, Which was so strange and merveilous, That what man that withinne wente,

Ther was so many a sondri wente, That he ne scholde noght come oute.

But gon amased al aboute.

And in this hous to loke and warde

Was Minotaurus put in warde, That what lif that therinne cam,

Or man or beste, he overcam

And slow, and fedde him therupon; And in this wise many on

Out of Athenys for truage

Devoured weren in that rage.

For every yeer thei schope hem so, Thei of Athenys, er thei go Toward that ilke wofull chance,

As it was set in ordinance,

Upon fortune here lot thei caste;

Til that Theseüs ate laste, Which was the kinges Sone there,

Amonges othre that ther were In thilke yeer, as it befell,

The lot upon his chance fell. He was a worthi kniht withalle;

And whan he sih this chance falle, He ferde as thogh he tok non hiede,

Bot al that evere he mihte spiede, With him and with his felaschipe

Forth into Crete he goth be Schipe; Wher that the king Mynos he soghte,

And profreth all that he him oghte Upon the point of here acord.

5288 world] lord BT 5299 therinne] euer inne H1...B1 5302 many AC, B manye (manie) S, F monie J 5308 As] And X . . . B₂ 5316 this] his L, BT 5321 the king] to king

E... B: kynge (om. the) X

P. ii. 305

5300

5310

5320

[Tale of Theseus and Ariadne.]

This sterne king, this cruel lord Tok every day on of the Nyne, And put him to the discipline Of Minotaure, to be devoured; Bot Theseüs was so favoured, That he was kept til ate laste. P. ii. 306 And in the meene while he caste 5330 What thing him were best to do: And fell that Adriagne tho, Which was the dowhter of Mynos, And hadde herd the worthi los Of Theseus and of his myht, And syh he was a lusti kniht, Hire hole herte on him sche leide, And he also of love hir preide, So ferforth that thei were al on. And sche ordeigneth thanne anon 5340 In what manere he scholde him save, And schop so that sche dede him have A clue of thred, of which withinne Ferst ate dore he schal beginne With him to take that on ende, That whan he wolde ayeinward wende, He mihte go the same weie. And over this, so as I seie, Of pich sche tok him a pelote, The which he scholde into the throte 5350 Of Minotaure caste rihte: Such wepne also for him sche dighte, That he be reson mai noght faile To make an ende of his bataile; For sche him tawhte in sondri wise, Til he was knowe of thilke emprise, Hou he this beste schulde quelle. And thus, schort tale forto telle, So as this Maide him hadde tawht, P. ii. 307

5346 put AJ, S, F putte C, BT 5341 sche schold B, W sche wolde T 5346 ayeinward] agein H1... B2 5349 tok (took)
AJC, SB toke F 5357 Hou he] How pat he AH1RCLB2 How
pat M 5359 be maide AM... B2

5390

AND ARIADNE.

These with this Monstre fawht,
Smot of his hed, the which he nam,
And be the thred, so as he cam,
He goth ayein, til he were oute.
Tho was gret wonder al aboute:
Mynos the tribut hath relessed,
And so was al the werre cessed
Betwen Athene and hem of Crete.
Bot now to speke of thilke suete,

Bot now to speke of thilke suete, Whos beaute was withoute wane, This faire Maiden Adriane. 5370 Whan that sche sih Theseüs sound, Was nevere yit upon the ground A gladder wyht than sche was tho. Theseüs duelte a dai or tuo Wher that Mynos gret chiere him dede: Theseüs in a prive stede Hath with this Maiden spoke and rouned, That sche to him was abandouned In al that evere that sche couthe, So that of thilke lusty youthe 5380 Al prively betwen hem tweie The ferste flour he tok aweie. For he so faire tho behilte That evere, whil he live mihte, He scholde hire take for his wif, And as his oghne hertes lif He scholde hire love and trouthe bere; And sche, which mihte noght forbere, P. ii. 308 So sore loveth him avein.

Fulfild of alle curtesie,

5364 So was B gret om. AM wonder AC, BT wondre

J, S, F 5372 bis ground S... \(\Delta \)

5387 wold(e) BT

With him sche wente, and that was routhe.

That what as evere he wolde sein

With al hire herte sche believeth. And thus his pourpos he achieveth, So that assured of his trouthe

Fedra hire yonger Soster eke, A lusti Maide, a sobre, a meke, [Tale of Theseus and Ariadne.]

For Sosterhode and compainie Of love, which was hem betuene, To sen hire Soster mad a queene. 5400 Hire fader lefte and forth sche wente With him, which al his ferste entente Foryat withinne a litel throwe, So that it was al overthrowe, Whan sche best wende it scholde stonde. The Schip was blowe fro the londe, Wherin that thei seilende were: This Adriagne hath mochel fere Of that the wynd so loude bleu, As sche which of the See ne kneu. 5410 And preide forto reste a whyle, And so fell that upon an yle, Which Chyo hihte, thei ben drive, Where he to hire his leve hath vive That sche schal londe and take hire reste. Bot that was nothing for the beste: For whan sche was to londe broght, Sche, which that time thought noght Bot alle trouthe, and tok no kepe, P. ii. 309 Hath leid hire softe forto slepe, 5420 As sche which longe hath ben forwacched: Bot certes sche was evele macched And fer from alle loves kinde; For more than the beste unkinde Theseüs, which no trouthe kepte, Whil that this yonge ladi slepte, Fulfild of his unkindeschipe Hath al foryete the goodschipe Which Adriane him hadde do, And bad unto the Schipmen tho 5430 Hale up the seil and noght abyde, And forth he goth the same tyde Toward Athene, and hire alonde He lefte, which lay nyh the stronde

5411 f. And so fell hat vpon an ile

Thei were wind drive wihinne a while H1... B2

(driven in a while L) 5427 his] alle B 5430 schipman H1... B2, W

[Tale of Theseus and Ariadne.]

Slepende, til that sche awok. Bot whan that sche cast up hire lok Toward the stronde and sih no wyht, Hire herte was so sore aflyht, That sche ne wiste what to thinke, Bot drouh hire to the water brinke, 5440 Wher sche behield the See at large. Sche sih no Schip, sche sih no barge Als ferforth as sche mihte kenne: 'Ha lord,' sche seide, 'which a Senne, As al the world schal after hiere. Upon this woful womman hiere This worthi kniht hath don and wroght! I wende I hadde his love boght. And so deserved ate nede, P. ii. 310 Whan that he stod upon his drede, 5450 And ek the love he me behihte. It is gret wonder hou he mihte Towardes me nou ben unkinde, And so to lete out of his mynde Thing which he seide his oghne mouth. Bot after this whan it is couth And drawe into the worldes fame, It schal ben hindringe of his name: For wel he wot and so wot I, He yaf his trouthe bodily, 5460 That he myn honour scholde kepe.' And with that word sche gan to wepe, And sorweth more than ynouh: Hire faire tresces sche todrouh. And with hirself tok such a strif, That sche betwen the deth and lif Swounende lay fulofte among. And al was this on him along, Which was to love unkinde so, Wherof the wrong schal everemo 5470 5449 it at 5456 is] was H1E...Ba 5457 into 1 to

5438 afriht (a fright &c.) A... Bs (except E), W 5449 it at nede H1XRCLBs 5456 is] was H1E... Bs 5457 into] to S... \(\Delta \) 5464 tresces AC tresses BT trescess J, S, F 5465 wip hir selue (self) took a strif H1... Bs wip hirself sche took such a s. B 5466 betwen(e) de) H1... Bs 5467 lay] weepe (wep) BT

96

[Tale of Theseus and Ariadne.]

Stonde in Cronique of remembrance. And ek it asketh a vengance To ben unkinde in loves cas, So as Theseüs thanne was, Al thogh he were a noble kniht; For he the lawe of loves riht Forfeted hath in alle weie, That Adriagne he putte aweie, P. ii. 311 Which was a gret unkinde dede: And after this, so as I rede, 5480 Fedra, the which hir Soster is, He tok in stede of hire, and this Fel afterward to mochel teene. For thilke vice of which I meene, Unkindeschipe, where it falleth, The trouthe of mannes herte it palleth, That he can no good dede aquite: So mai he stonde of no merite Towardes god, and ek also Men clepen him the worldes fo; 5490 For he nomore than the fend Unto non other man is frend, Bot al toward himself al one. Forthi, mi Sone, in thi persone This vice above alle othre fle. Mi fader, as ye techen me, I thenke don in this matiere. Bot over this nou wolde I hiere, Wherof I schal me schryve more. Mi goode Sone, and for thi lore, 5500 After the reule of coveitise I schal the proprete devise Of every vice by and by. Nou herkne and be wel ware therby.

[RAVINE.]

Hic tractat super illa specie cupida que

viii. Viribus ex clara res tollit luce Rapina, Floris et inuita virgine mella capit.

> In the lignage of Avarice, Mi Sone, yit ther is a vice,

5480 after pat S... Δ 5500 as for BT

His ribte name it is Ravine. Which hath a route of his covine. Ravine among the maistres duelleth, And with his servantz, as men telleth, Extorcion is nou withholde: Ravine of othre mennes folde Makth his larder and paieth noght; For wher as evere it mai be soght, In his hous ther schal nothing lacke, And that fulofte abyth the packe Of povere men that duelle aboute. Thus stant the comun poeple in doute, Which can do non amendement; For whanne him faileth paiement, Ravine makth non other skile, Bot takth be strengthe what he wile.

So ben ther in the same wise Lovers, as I thee schal devise, That whan noght elles mai availe, Anon with strengthe thei assaile And gete of love the sesine, Whan thei se time, be Ravine.

Forthi, mi Sone, schrif thee hier, If thou hast ben a Raviner Of love.

Certes, fader, no: For I mi ladi love so.

That thogh I were as was Pompeie,
That al the world me wolde obeie,
Or elles such as Alisandre,
I wolde noght do such a sklaundre;
It is no good man, which so doth.

P. ii. 313
In good feith, Sone, thou seist soth:

For he that wole of pourveance Be such a weie his luste avance,

5507 it om. AM... B2 (except E)
5510 seruant H1... B2
5520 pei failen H1... B2 he faileth W
5522 what] al pat B
5524 thee schal] schal M... B2 schal pe Δ , W
5527 seline BT

5532 ladi love] loue desire H1...Bs was om. H1...Bs 5539 wolde H1...Bs

P. ii. 312 [RAVINE.]

Rapina nuncupatur, cuius mater extorcio ipsam ad deseruien-5510 dum magnatum curiis specialius commendauit.

5520

Confessor.

5530

5540

5533 That] ffor BT

Amans

Confessor.

CONFESSIO AMANTIS

The preie which is femeline.

[RAVINE.]

Amans.

Confessor.

[TALE OF TEREUS.]

Hic ponitexemplum contra istos in amoris causa raptores. Et narrat qualiter Pandion Rex Athenarum duas filias, videlicet Progne et Philomenam, habuit. Progne autem Tereo Regi Tracie desponsata, contigit quod cum Tereus ad instanciam vxoris sue Philomenam de Athenis in Traciam sororie visitacionis causa secum quadam vice perduceret, in concupiscenciam Philomene tanta seueritate in itinere dilapsus est, quod ipse non solum sue violencia rapine virginitatem eius oppressit, set et ipsius linguam, ne factum detegeret, forpice mutulauit. Vnde in perpetue memorie Cronicam tanti raptoris austeritatem miro ordine dii postea vindicarunt.

He schal it after sore abie, Bot if these olde ensamples lie. Nou, goode fader, tell me on, So as ve cunne manyon, Touchende of love in this matiere. Nou list, mi Sone, and thou schalt hiere, So as it hath befalle er this, In loves cause hou that it is A man to take be Ravine

5550

Ther was a real noble king, And riche of alle worldes thing, Which of his propre enheritance Athenes hadde in governance, And who so thenke therupon, His name was king Pandion. Tuo doubtres hadde he be his wif, The whiche he lovede as his lif; The ferste doubter Progne hibte, And the secounde, as sche wel mihte. 5560 Was cleped faire Philomene, To whom fell after mochel tene. The fader of his pourveance His doughter Progne wolde avance, And yaf hire unto mariage A worthi king of hih lignage, A noble kniht eke of his hond, P. ii. 314 So was he kid in every lond, Of Trace he hihte Tereüs; The clerk Ovide telleth thus. 5570 This Tereus his wif hom ladde, A lusti lif with hire he hadde; Til it befell upon a tyde, This Progne, as sche lay him besyde, Bethoughte hir hou it mihte be That sche hir Soster myhte se,

5546 lust AMCL listne Δ 5559 margin Terco A . . . B2 margin cum om. A ... Ba

5557 margin duas filias om. B 5560 wel om. H.E . . . B 5563 margin sororis A... B2, B, W

And to hir lord hir will sche seide, With goodly wordes and him preide That sche to hire mihte go: And if it liked him noght so. 5580 That thanne he wolde himselve wende, Or elles be som other sende, Which mibte hire diere Soster griete, And schape hou that thei mihten miete. Hir lord anon to that he herde Yaf his acord, and thus ansuerde: 'I wole,' he seide, 'for thi sake The weie after thi Soster take Miself, and bringe hire, if I may.' And sche with that, there as he lay, 5590 Began him in hire armes clippe, And kist him with hir softe lippe, And seide, 'Sire, grant mercy.' And he sone after was redy, And tok his leve forto go; In sori time dede he so. This Tereüs goth forth to Schipe P. ii. 315

With him and with his felaschipe; Be See the rihte cours he nam, Into the contre til he cam, 5600 Wher Philomene was duellinge, And of hir Soster the tidinge He tolde, and tho thei weren glade, And mochel joie of him thei made. The fader and the moder bothe To leve here doubter weren lothe, Bot if thei weren in presence; And natheles at reverence Of him, that wolde himself travaile, Thei wolden noght he scholde faile 5610 Of that he preide, and yive hire leve: And sche, that wolde noght beleve,

5590 sche lay XGB2, S . . . A, W 5592 kist SB, F kyste (kiste) AJ 5597 to] by (be) A . . . B2 5600 Vnto B 5610 noght om. AM 5611 Of pat bey preyde T And pat bei preyde B

In alle haste made hire yare Toward hir Soster forto fare, With Tereüs and forth sche wente. And he with al his hole entente, Whan sche was fro hir frendes go, Assoteth of hire love so. His yhe myhte he noght withholde, That he ne moste on hir beholde; 5620 And with the sihte he gan desire, And sette his oghne herte on fyre; And fyr, whan it to tow aprocheth, To him anon the strengthe acrocheth, Til with his hete it be devoured, The tow ne mai noght be socoured. And so that tirant raviner, P. ii. 316 Whan that sche was in his pouer, And he therto sawh time and place, As he that lost hath alle grace, 5630 Foryat he was a wedded man, And in a rage on hire he ran, Riht as a wolf which takth his preie. And sche began to crie and preie, 'O fader, o mi moder diere, Nou help!' Bot thei ne mihte it hiere, And sche was of to litel myht Defense ayein so ruide a knyht To make, whanne he was so wod That he no reson understod, 5640 Bot hield hire under in such wise, That sche ne myhte noght arise, Bot lay oppressed and desesed, As if a goshauk hadde sesed A brid, which dorste noght for fere Remue: and thus this tirant there Beraft hire such thing as men sein Mai neveremor be volde avein. And that was the virginite: Of such Ravine it was pite. 5650

56ar he om. BT 562a a fyre XC, B 5627 that] he BT 5633 which] that H₁, BT om. M, W 5646 hi A this] he M

١

Bot whan sche to hirselven com, And of hir meschief hiede nom. And knew hou that sche was no maide, With wofull herte thus sche saide: 'O thou of alle men the worste. Wher was ther evere man that dorste Do such a dede as thou hast do? P. ii. 317 That dai schal falle, I hope so, That I schal telle out al mi fille. And with mi speche I schal fulfille 5660 The wyde world in brede and lengthe. That thou hast do to me be strengthe. If I among the poeple duelle, Unto the poeple I schal it telle; And if I be withinne wall Of Stones closed, thanne I schal Unto the Stones clepe and crie, And tellen hem thi felonie; And if I to the wodes wende, Ther schal I tellen tale and ende, 5670 And crie it to the briddes oute, That thei schul hiere it al aboute. For I so loude it schal reherce, That my vois schal the hevene perce, That it schal soune in goddes Ere. Ha, false man, where is thi fere? O mor cruel than eny beste, Hou hast thou holden thi beheste Which thou unto my Soster madest? O thou, which alle love ungladest, 568o And art ensample of alle untrewe, Nou wolde god mi Soster knewe, Of thin untrouthe, hou that it stod!' And he than as a Lyon wod With hise unhappi handes stronge

5667 be stones EC 5670 tale] al BT
5671 f. And crie it to briddes al aboute
How bou hast do to me purghoute H1...B2
(to be briddes R) 5678 How schalt AM...B2 Eucl has W

5684 a om. A

5690

5700

[TALE OF TEREUS.]

Hire cauhte be the tresses longe, With whiche he bond ther bothe hire armes, P. ii. 318 That was a fieble dede of armes, And to the grounde anon hire caste, And out he clippeth also faste Hire tunge with a peire scheres. So what with blod and what with teres Out of hire yhe and of hir mouth, He made hire faire face uncouth: Sche lay swounende unto the deth, Ther was unethes eny breth; Bot yit whan he hire tunge refte, A litel part therof belefte, Bot sche with al no word mai soune, Bot chitre and as a brid jargoune. And natheles that wode hound Hir bodi hent up fro the ground, And sente hir there as be his wille Sche scholde abyde in prison stille For everemo: bot nou tak hiede What after fell of this misdede.

Whanne al this meschief was befalle, This Tereüs, that foule him falle, Unto his contre hom he tyh; And whan he com his paleis nyh, 5710 His wif al redi there him kepte. Whan he hir sih, anon he wepte, And that he dede for deceite, For sche began to axe him streite, 'Wher is mi Soster?' And he seide That sche was ded; and Progne abreide, As sche that was a wofull wif. P. ii. 319 And stod betuen hire deth and lif, Of that sche herde such tidinge: Bot for sche sih hire lord wepinge, 5720 She wende noght bot alle trouthe, And hadde wel the more routhe. The Perles weren tho forsake To hire, and blake clothes take;

5719 Of] And BT

As sche that was gentil and kinde, In worschipe of hir Sostres mynde Sche made a riche enterement, For sche fond non amendement To syghen or to sobbe more: So was ther guile under the gore. 5730 Nou leve we this king and queene, And torne agein to Philomene, As I began to tellen erst. Whan sche cam into prison ferst, It thouhte a kinges doubter strange To maken so soudein a change Fro welthe unto so grete a wo; And sche began to thenke tho, Thogh sche be mouthe nothing preide, Withinne hir herte thus sche seide: 5740 'O thou, almyhty Jupiter, That hihe sist and lokest fer, Thou soffrest many a wrong doinge, And yit it is noght thi willinge. To thee ther mai nothing ben hid, Thou wost hou it is me betid: I wolde I hadde noght be bore, P. ii. 320 For thanne I hadde noght forlore Mi speche and mi virginite. Bot, goode lord, al is in thee, 5750 Whan thou therof wolt do vengance And schape mi deliverance.' And evere among this ladi wepte, And thoghte that sche nevere kepte To ben a worldes womman more, And that sche wissheth everemore. Bot ofte unto hir Soster diere Hire herte spekth in this manere, And seide, 'Ha, Soster, if ye knewe Of myn astat, ye wolde rewe, 5760 I trowe, and my deliverance

5737 wele vnto E, B welle into MH₁C grete A, S, F gret JC, B 5740 and bus C 5743 wrongful ping X . . . B₂ wonderfull thyng H₁ 5748 hadde I S . . . Δ

Ye wolde schape, and do vengance On him that is so fals a man: And natheles, so as I can, I wol you sende som tokninge, Wherof ye schul have knowlechinge Of thing I wot, that schal you lothe, The which you toucheth and me bothe.' And tho withinne a whyle als tyt Sche waf a cloth of Selk al whyt 5770 With letres and ymagerie, In which was al the felonie, Which Tereüs to hire hath do; And lappede it togedre tho And sette hir signet therupon And sende it unto Progne anon. The messager which forth it bar, P. ii. 321 What it amonteth is noght war; And natheles to Progne he goth And prively takth hire the cloth, 5780 And wente agein riht as he cam, The court of him non hiede nam.

Whan Progne of Philomene herde, Sche wolde knowe hou that it ferde, And opneth that the man hath broght, And wot therby what hath be wroght And what meschief ther is befalle. In swoune tho sche gan doun falle, And efte aros and gan to stonde, And eft sche takth the cloth on honde, 5790 Behield the lettres and thymages; Bot ate laste, 'Of suche oultrages,' Sche seith, 'wepinge is noght the bote:' And swerth, if that sche live mote, It schal be venged otherwise. And with that sche gan hire avise Hou ferst sche mihte unto hire winne Hir Soster, that noman withinne, Bot only thei that were suore,

5765 wold(e) H1ECB2, W 5769 tyt (tit) AC, SB tyd J, F 5773 hadde (had) do H1...B2 5774 lapped B

It scholde knowe, and schop therfore 5800 [TALE OF TEREUS.] That Tereüs nothing it wiste; And yit riht as hirselven liste, Hir Soster was delivered sone Out of prison, and be the mone To Progne sche was broght be nyhte. Whan ech of other hadde a sihte. In chambre, ther thei were al one, P. ii. 322 Thei maden many a pitous mone; Bot Progne most of sorwe made, Which sihe hir Soster pale and fade 5810 And specheles and deshonoured, Of that sche hadde be defloured; And ek upon hir lord sche thoghte, Of that he so untreuly wroghte And hadde his espousaile broke. Sche makth a vou it schal be wroke. And with that word sche kneleth doun Wepinge in gret devocioun: Unto Cupide and to Venus Sche preide, and seide thanne thus: 5820 'O ye, to whom nothing asterte Of love mai, for every herte Ye knowe, as ye that ben above The god and the goddesse of love; Ye witen wel that evere yit With al mi will and al my wit, Sith ferst ye schopen me to wedde, That I lay with mi lord abedde, I have be trewe in mi degre, And evere thoghte forto be, 5830 And nevere love in other place, Bot al only the king of Trace. Which is mi lord and I his wif. Bot nou allas this wofull strif! That I him thus ayeinward finde The most untrewe and most unkinde

5802 riht om. H₁ ... B₂ 5807 ther] wher H₁ ... B₂ 5816 a vov (a vou) J, S, F avow AC, B

That evere in ladi armes lay. P. ii. 323 And wel I wot that he ne may Amende his wrong, it is so gret; For he to lytel of me let, 5840 Whan he myn oughne Soster tok, And me that am his wif forsok.' Lo, thus to Venus and Cupide Sche preide, and furthermor sche cride Unto Appollo the hiheste, And seide, 'O myghti god of reste, Thou do vengance of this debat. Mi Soster and al hire astat Thou wost, and hou sche hath forlore Hir maidenhod, and I therfore 5850 In al the world schal bere a blame Of that mi Soster hath a schame. That Tereüs to hire I sente: And wel thou wost that myn entente Was al for worschipe and for goode. O lord, that yifst the lives fode To every wyht, I prei thee hiere Thes wofull Sostres that ben hiere, And let ous noght to the ben lothe; We ben thin oghne wommen bothe.' 5860

Thus pleigneth Progne and axeth wreche, And thogh hire Soster lacke speche, To him that alle thinges wot Hire sorwe is noght the lasse hot: Bot he that thanne had herd hem tuo, Him oughte have sorwed everemo For sorwe which was hem betuene. P. ii. 324 With signes pleigneth Philomene, And Progne seith, 'It schal be wreke, That al the world therof schal speke.' 5870 And Progne the seknesse feigneth, Wherof unto hir lord sche pleigneth, And preith sche moste hire chambres kepe, And as hir liketh wake and slepe.

5837 ladis (ladyes) H1...B2 5859 noght] ncuer H1...B2 5873 chambre H1XELB2, AdBTA, W

And he hire granteth to be so; And thus togedre ben thei tuo, [TALE OF TEREUS.]

That wolde him bot a litel good. Nou herk hierafter hou it stod Of wofull auntres that befelle: Thes Sostres, that ben bothe felle,— 5880 And that was noght on hem along, Bot onliche on the grete wrong Which Tereüs hem hadde do,-Thei schopen forto venge hem tho. This Tereüs be Progne his wif A Sone hath, which as his lif He loveth, and Ithis he hihte: His moder wiste wel sche mihte Do Tereüs no more grief Than sle this child, which was so lief. 5890 Thus sche, that was, as who seith, mad Of wo, which hath hir overlad, Withoute insihte of moderhede Foryat pite and loste drede, And in hir chambre prively This child withouten noise or cry Sche slou, and hieu him al to pieces: P. ii. 325 And after with diverse spieces The fleissh, whan it was so toheewe, Sche takth, and makth therof a sewe, 5900 With which the fader at his mete Was served, til he hadde him ete; That he ne wiste hou that it stod, Bot thus his oughne fleissh and blod Himself devoureth ayein kinde, As he that was tofore unkinde. And thanne, er that he were arise, For that he scholde ben agrise, To schewen him the child was ded. This Philomene tok the hed 5910 Betwen tuo disshes, and al wrothe

5878 herkne (herken) LB2, BTA, W 5880 The AJMH1XRLB2
Tho EC 5889 To... grieue H1... B2 5890 pat was so lieue H1... B2

The comen forth the Sostres bothe, And setten it upon the bord. And Progne the began the word, And seide, 'O werste of alle wicke, Of conscience whom no pricke Mai stere, lo, what thou hast do! Lo, hier ben nou we Sostres tuo; O Raviner, lo hier thi preie, With whom so falsliche on the weie 5920 Thou hast thi tirannye wroght. Lo, nou it is somdel aboght, And bet it schal, for of thi dede The world schal evere singe and rede In remembrance of thi defame: For thou to love hast do such schame, That it schal nevere be foryete.' P. ii. 326 With that he sterte up fro the mete, And schof the bord unto the flor, And cauhte a swerd anon and suor 5930 That thei scholde of his handes dye. And thei unto the goddes crie Begunne with so loude a stevene, That thei were herd unto the hevene; And in a twinclinge of an yhe The goddes, that the meschief syhe, Here formes changen alle thre. Echon of hem in his degre Was torned into briddes kinde; Diverseliche, as men mai finde, 5940 After thastat that thei were inne. Here formes were set atwinne. And as it telleth in the tale, The ferst into a nyhtingale Was schape, and that was Philomene, Which in the wynter is noght sene, For thanne ben the leves falle

here ben we M hier (here) ben now (om. we) H1...B2 5925 remembrance F 5929 in to H1ECLB2, BTA, H2 5936 Al sodeinly pat men it syhe H1...B2 5944 be nightingale XECLB2

And naked ben the buisshes alle. [TALE OF TEREUS.] For after that sche was a brid. Hir will was evere to ben hid, 5950 And forto duelle in prive place, That noman scholde sen hir face For schame, which mai noght be lassed, Of thing that was tofore passed, Whan that sche loste hir maidenhiede: For evere upon hir wommanhiede, Thogh that the goddes wolde hire change, P. ii. 327 Sche thenkth, and is the more strange, And halt hir clos the wyntres day. Bot whan the wynter goth away, 5960 And that Nature the goddesse Wole of hir oughne fre largesse With herbes and with floures bothe The feldes and the medwes clothe. And ek the wodes and the greves Ben heled al with grene leves, So that a brid hire hyde mai, Betwen Averil and March and Maii, Sche that the wynter hield hir clos, For pure schame and noght aros, 5970 Whan that sche seth the bowes thikke, And that ther is no bare sticke, Bot al is hid with leves grene, To wode comth this Philomene And makth hir ferste yeres flyht; Wher as sche singeth day and nyht, And in hir song al openly Sche makth hir pleignte and seith, 'O why, O why ne were I yit a maide?' For so these olde wise saide, 5980 Which understoden what sche mente, Hire notes ben of such entente.

5958 Sche thenkth] Sche was H₁ . . . B₂ 5962 larchesse F 5966 al] and AM . . . L om. B₂ 5971 sih (sigh &c.) E, AdBT, WH₂ saw Δ (seb S) 5974 be Philomene H₁ . . . B₂ 5977 openly 1 priuely H₁ . . . B₂ 5979 O why] Why BT 5981 Which AJ, S, F Whiche B

And ek thei seide hou in hir song Sche makth gret joie and merthe among, And seith, 'Ha, nou I am a brid, Ha, nou mi face mai ben hid: Thogh I have lost mi Maidenhede, P. ii. 328 Schal noman se my chekes rede.' Thus medleth sche with joie wo And with hir sorwe merthe also, 5990 So that of loves maladie Sche makth diverse melodie, And seith love is a wofull blisse, A wisdom which can noman wisse, A lusti fievere, a wounde softe: This note sche reherceth ofte To hem whiche understonde hir tale. Nou have I of this nyhtingale, Which erst was cleped Philomene, Told al that evere I wolde mene, . 6000 Bothe of hir forme and of hir note. Wherof men mai the storie note. And of hir Soster Progne I finde, Hou sche was torned out of kinde Into a Swalwe swift of winge, Which ek in wynter lith swounynge, Ther as sche mai nothing be sene: Bot whan the world is woxe grene And comen is the Somertide, Than fleth sche forth and ginth to chide, 6010 And chitreth out in hir langage What falshod is in mariage, And telleth in a maner speche Of Tereüs the Spousebreche. Sche wol noght in the wodes duelle, For sche wolde openliche telle; And ek for that sche was a spouse, P. ii. 329 Among the folk sche comth to house, To do thes wyves understonde

6008 world] woode B word T 6011 chatre) (chatereth)

AMH1 chater (chateren) YXG...B2 6012 falshod A, S, F

falshode JC, B 6016 wol C, B 6019 to vnderstonde HiE...B2

The falshod of hire housebonde, 6020 [TALE OF TEREUS.] That thei of hem be war also, For ther ben manye untrewe of tho. Thus ben the Sostres briddes bothe, And ben toward the men so lothe, That thei ne wole of pure schame Unto no mannes hand be tame; For evere it duelleth in here mynde Of that thei founde a man unkinde, And that was false Tereüs. If such on be amonges ous 6030 I not, bot his condicion Men sein in every region Withinne toune and ek withoute Nou regneth comuniche aboute. And natheles in remembrance I wol declare what vengance The goddes hadden him ordeined, Of that the Sostres hadden pleigned: For anon after he was changed And from his oghne kinde stranged, 6040 A lappewincke mad he was, And thus he hoppeth on the gras, And on his hed ther stant upriht A creste in tokne he was a kniht; And yit unto this dai men seith, A lappewincke hath lore his feith P. ii. 330 And is the brid falseste of alle. Bewar, mi Sone, er thee so falle; Confessor. For if thou be of such covine, To gete of love be Ravine 6050 Thi lust, it mai thee falle thus, As it befell of Tereüs. Mi fader, goddes forebode! Amans.

6020 falshod A, F falshode J, SB falshede C hire] here (her) H1ERL, Ada, FH3 6026 no 000. AM, Ad pe X, W 6042 in H1E...B3 6044 he was] of a BT 6046 The l. A...B3, Ada, WH3 6048 Bewar F Be war AJC, SB 6052 to Tereus BT 6053 goddes forebode] nay god it forbede X...B3 nay god for bede H1 (goddes forbode AJM, AdT, WH3)

Me were levere be fortrode With wilde hors and be todrawe, Er I ayein love and his lawe Dede eny thing or loude or stille, Which were noght mi ladi wille. Men sein that every love hath drede; So folweth it that I hire drede, 6060 For I hire love, and who so dredeth, To plese his love and serve him nedeth. Thus mai ye knowen be this skile That no Ravine don I wile Ayein hir will be such a weie; Bot while I live, I wol obeie Abidinge on hire courtesie, If eny merci wolde hir plie. Forthi, mi fader, as of this I wot noght I have don amis: 6070 Bot furthermore I you beseche, Som other point that ye me teche, And axeth forth, if ther be auht, That I mai be the betre tauht.

[ROBBERY.]

ix. Viuat vt ex spoliis grandi quamsepe tumultu, Quo graditur populus, latro perurget iter. Sic amor, ex casu poterit quo carpere predam, P. ii. 331 Si locus est aptus, cetera nulla timet.

Hic loquitur super illa Cupiditatis specie quam furtum vocant, cuius Ministri alicuius legis offensam non metuentes, tam in amoris causa quam aliter, suam quamsepe conscienciam offendunt.

Whan Covoitise in povere astat
Stant with himself upon debat
Thurgh lacke of his misgovernance,
That he unto his sustienance
Ne can non other weie finde
To gete him good, thanne as the blinde,
Which seth noght what schal after falle,
That ilke vice which men calle
Of Robberie, he takth on honde;
Wherof be water and be londe
Of thing which othre men beswinke

6054 be fortrede (for trede) H1XECLBs to be trede R 6059 louer(e) AM...Bs 6076 himseluen (himself) in d. H1...Bs 6084 water AC, B water J, S, F

[ROBBERY.]

He get him cloth and mete and drinke. Him reccheth noght what he beginne, Thurgh thefte so that he mai winne: Forthi to maken his pourchas He lith awaitende on the pas, And what thing that he seth ther passe, He takth his part, or more or lasse, If it be worthi to be take. He can the packes wel ransake, So prively berth non aboute His gold, that he ne fint it oute, Or other juel, what it be; He takth it as his proprete. In wodes and in feldes eke Thus Robberie goth to seke, Wher as he mai his pourpos finde.

And riht so in the same kinde, My goode Sone, as thou miht hiere, P. ii. 332 To speke of love in the matiere And make a verrai resemblance, Riht as a thief makth his chevance And robbeth mennes good aboute In wode and field, wher he goth oute, So be ther of these lovers some, In wylde stedes wher thei come And finden there a womman able, And therto place covenable, Withoute leve, er that thei fare, Thei take a parte of that chaffare: Yee, though sche were a Scheperdesse, Yit wol the lord of wantounesse Assaie, althogh sche be unmete, For other mennes good is swete. Bot therof wot nothing the wif At hom, which loveth as hir lif Hir lord, and sitt alday wisshinge After hir lordes hom comynge: Bot whan that he comth hom at eve.

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6101 pourchas S ... A 6103 as] or AMRCL heere H1 om. E 6110 wyldee F wher] per AM 6114 hir(e) chaffare H1 ... B2 pi ch. M

1

[ROBBERY.]

Confessor.

NEPTUNE AND CORNIX.]

Hic loquitur contra istos in amoris causa predones, qui cum in suam furtiue concupiscenciam aspirant, fortuna in contrarium operatur. Et narrat quod cum Neptunus quamdam virginem nomine Cornicem solam iuxta mare deambulantem opprimere suo furto voluisset, superueniens Pallas ipsam e manibus eius virginitate seruata gracius liberauit.

Anon he makth his wif beleve, For sche noght elles scholde knowe: He telth hire hou his hunte hath blowe, And hou his houndes have wel runne, And hou ther schon a merve Sunne, And hou his haukes flowen wel; Bot he wol telle her nevere a diel 6130 Hou he to love untrewe was, Of that he robbede in the pas, And tok his lust under the schawe P. ii. 333 Ayein love and ayein his lawe.

Which thing, mi Sone, I thee forbede, For it is an ungoodly dede. For who that takth be Robberie His love, he mai noght justefie His cause, and so fulofte sithe For ones that he hath be blithe 6140 He schal ben after sory thries. Ensample of suche Robberies I finde write, as thou schalt hiere, Acordende unto this matiere.

I rede hou whilom was a Maide. The faireste, as Ovide saide, Which was in hire time tho: And sche was of the chambre also Of Pallas, which is the goddesse And wif to Marte, of whom prouesse Is yove to these worthi knihtes. For he is of so grete mihtes, That he governeth the bataille: Withouten him may noght availe The stronge hond, bot he it helpe; Ther mai no knyht of armes yelpe, Bot he feihte under his banere. Bot nou to speke of mi matiere, This faire, freisshe, lusti mai, Al one as sche wente on a dai Upon the stronde forto pleie,

6150

[NEPTUNE AND CORNIX.]

Ther cam Neptunus in the weie, Which hath the See in governance; P. ii. 334 And in his herte such plesance He tok, whan he this Maide sih, That al his herte aros on hih. For he so sodeinliche unwar Behield the beaute that sche bar. And caste anon withinne his herte That sche him schal no weie asterte. 6170 Bot if he take in avantage Fro thilke maide som pilage, Noght of the broches ne the Ringes, Bot of some othre smale thinges He thoghte parte, er that sche wente; And hire in bothe hise armes hente, And putte his hond toward the cofre, Wher forto robbe he made a profre, That lusti tresor forto stele, Which passeth othre goodes fele 6180 And cleped is the maidenhede. Which is the flour of wommanhede. This Maiden, which Cornix be name Was hote, dredende alle schame, Sih that sche mihte noght debate, And wel sche wiste he wolde algate Fulfille his lust of Robberie, Anon began to wepe and crie, And seide, 'O Pallas, noble queene, Scheu nou thi myht and let be sene, 6190 To kepe and save myn honour: Help, that I lese noght mi flour, Which nou under thi keie is loke.' P. ii. 335 That word was night so sone spoke, Whan Pallas schop recoverir After the will and the desir Of hire, which a Maiden was, And sodeinliche upon this cas

6162 Neptimus AH₁R, BT, H₃ 6167 so sod.] al sod. H₁... B₂ 6178 Wherfor(e) to AB₂, Δ Wherof to H₁ Where to BT, W 6190 and and F lete it be AM

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[NEPTUNE AND CORNIX.]

Out of hire wommanisshe kinde Into a briddes like I finde Sche was transformed forth withal, So that Neptunus nothing stal Of such thing as he wolde have stole. With fetheres blake as eny cole Out of hise armes in a throwe Sche flih before his yhe a Crowe; Which was to hire a more delit, To kepe hire maidenhede whit Under the wede of fethers blake, In Perles whyte than forsake That no lif mai restore ayein. Bot thus Neptune his herte in vein Hath upon Robberie sett; The bridd is flowe and he was let, The faire Maide him hath escaped, Wherof for evere he was bejaped And scorned of that he hath lore.

Mi Sone, be thou war therfore That thou no maidenhode stele, Wherof men sen deseses fele Aldai befalle in sondri wise; So as I schal thee yit devise An other tale therupon, Which fell be olde daies gon.

King Lichaon upon his wif P. ii. 336
A dowhter hadde, a goodly lif,

A clene Maide of worthi fame,
Calistona whos rihte name
Was cleped, and of many a lord
Sche was besoght, bot hire acord
To love myhte noman winne,
As sche which hath no lust therinne;
Bot swor withinne hir herte and saide
That sche wolde evere ben a Maide.
Wherof to kepe hireself in pes,

6215 Maide] may H1...B2 him hath] is him S...Δ hath him W 6234 wol B

Confessor.

[TALE OF CALISTONA.]

Hic ponit exemplum contra istos in causa virginitatis lese predones. Et narrat quod cum Calistona Lichaontis mire pulcritudinis filia suam virginitatem Diane conseruandam castissima vouisset, et in Siluam que Tegea dicitur interalias ibidem Nimphas moraturam se

With suche as Amadriades Were cleped, wodemaydes, tho, And with the Nimphes ek also Upon the spring of freisshe welles Sche schop to duelle and nagher elles. And thus cam this Calistona Into the wode of Tegea, Wher sche virginite behihte Unto Diane, and therto plihte Her trouthe upon the bowes grene, To kepe hir maidenhode clene. Which afterward upon a day Was priveliche stole away; For Jupiter thurgh his queintise From hire it tok in such a wise, That sodeinliche forth withal Hire wombe aros and sche toswal. So that it mihte noght ben hidd. And therupon it is betidd, P. ii. 337 Diane, which it herde telle, In prive place unto a welle With Nimphes al a compainie Was come, and in a ragerie Sche seide that sche bathe wolde, And bad that every maide scholde With hire al naked bathe also, And tho began the prive wo, Calistona wax red for schame; Bot thei that knewe noght the game, To whom no such thing was befalle, Anon thei made hem naked alle, As thei that nothing wolden hyde: Bot sche withdrouh hire evere asyde, And natheles into the flod, Wher that Diane hirselve stod, Sche thoghte come unaperceived. Bot therof sche was al deceived; For whan sche cam a litel nyh,

[TALE OF CALISTONA.] transtulisset, Iupiter castitatem virginis subtili furto surripiens, quendam filium, 6240 qui postea Archas nominatus est, ex ea genuit : vnde Iuno in Calistonam seuiens eius pulcritudinem in vrse turpissime deformitatem subito transfigurauit.

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6239 margin quendam] quem B 6256 in to A . . . Ba, W 6257 al al alle AM al be (alle the) HiE . . . Ba 6267 byde AM [TALE OF CALISTONA.]

And that Diane hire wombe syh, Sche seide, 'Awey, thou foule beste, For thin astat is noght honeste This chaste water forto touche; For thou hast take such a touche, Which nevere mai ben hol ayein.' And thus goth sche which was forlein 6280 With schame, and fro the Nimphes fledde, Til whanne that nature hire spedde, That of a Sone, which Archas Was named, sche delivered was. And tho Juno, which was the wif P. ii. 338 Of Jupiter, wroth and hastif, In pourpos forto do vengance Cam forth upon this ilke chance, And to Calistona sche spak, And sette upon hir many a lak, 6290 And seide, 'Ha, nou thou art atake, That thou thi werk myht noght forsake. Ha, thou ungoodlich ypocrite, Hou thou art gretly forto wyte! Bot nou thou schalt ful sore abie That ilke stelthe and micherie, Which thou hast bothe take and do; Wherof thi fader Lichao Schal noght be glad, whan he it wot, Of that his dowhter was so hot, 6300 That sche hath broke hire chaste avou. Bot I thee schal chastise nou; Thi grete beaute schal be torned, Thurgh which that thou hast be mistorned, Thi large frount, thin yhen greie, I schal hem change in other weie, And al the feture of thi face In such a wise I schal deface, That every man thee schal forbere.' With that the liknesse of a bere .6310 Sche tok and was forschape anon.

6289 he AdBT 6293 vngoodlich JC, SB, F vngoodliche A 6296 of micherye B 6302 chastie EC 6304 that om. AM, Ad

[TALE OF CALISTONA.]

Withinne a time and therupon Befell that with a bowe on honde, To hunte and gamen forto fonde, P. ii. 339 Into that wode goth to pleie Hir Sone Archas, and in his weie It hapneth that this bere cam. And whan that sche good hiede nam, Wher that he stod under the bowh, Sche kneu him wel and to him drouh; For thogh sche hadde hire forme lore, The love was noght lost therfore Which kinde hath set under his lawe. Whan sche under the wodesschawe Hire child behield, sche was so glad, That sche with bothe hire armes sprad, As thogh sche were in wommanhiede, Toward him cam, and tok non hiede Of that he bar a bowe bent. And he with that an Arwe hath hent And gan to teise it in his bowe, As he that can non other knowe, Bot that it was a beste wylde. Bot Jupiter, which wolde schylde The Moder and the Sone also, Ordeineth for hem bothe so, That thei for evere were save.

Bot thus, mi Sone, thou myht have Ensample, hou that it is to fle To robbe the virginite Of a yong innocent aweie: And overthis be other weie, In olde bokes as I rede, Such Robberie is forto drede, And nameliche of thilke good Which every womman that is good Desireth forto kepe and holde,

6320

6330

Confessor.

6313 in honde X, AdBTA 6317 happel E, AdBT∆ happed W 6318 he YEC, AdBT 6319 a bough H1 . . . B2, A wodesschawe AJ, F woode schawe C, BT 6336 so] tuo E, B too W 6341 a weie F

6340

P. ii. 340

[TALE OF CALISTONA.]

As whilom was be daies olde. For if thou se mi tale wel Of that was tho, thou miht somdiel Of old ensample taken hiede, Hou that the flour of maidenhiede Was thilke time holde in pris. And so it was, and so it is, And so it schal for evere stonde: And for thou schalt it understonde, Nou herkne a tale next suiende, Hou maidenhod is to commende.

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6360

[VIRGINITY.]

x. Vt Rosa de spinis spineto preualet orta, Et lilii flores cespite plura valent, Sic sibi virginitas carnis sponsalia vincit, Eternos fetus que sine labe parit.

Hic loquitur de virginitatis commendacione, vbi dicit quod nuper Imperatores ob tanti status dignitatem virginibus cedebant in via.

Of Rome among the gestes olde I finde hou that Valerie tolde That what man tho was Emperour Of Rome, he scholde don honour To the virgine, and in the weie, Wher he hire mette, he scholde obeie In worschipe of virginite, Which tho was of gret dignite. Noght onliche of the wommen tho, Bot of the chaste men also It was commended overal: And forto speke in special Touchende of men, ensample I finde, P. ii. 341

Hic loquitur, qualiter Phyrinus, iuuenum Rome pulcherrimus, ut illesam suam conseruaret virginitatem, ambos oculos eruens vultus sui decorem abhominabilem constituit.

Phyryns, which was of mannes kinde Above alle othre the faireste Of Rome and ek the comelieste, That wel was hire which him mihte Beholde and have of him a sihte. Thus was he tempted ofte sore;

6351 olde ensamples AdBT, W Latin Verses x. om. here and ins. later S . . . A (ins. here A) 6361 That whilom was an emp. HiE That whilom per was emp. XRCLB2 pat what man was bo emp. A 6363 and in] and AMR in LB2 6364 margin sedebant H1RCLB2 6366 of] a AdBT 6367 womman H1 . . . B2, W 6372 Phirus AM

[VIRGINITY.]

Bot for he wolde be nomore Among the wommen so coveited, The beaute of his face streited He hath, and threste out bothe hise yhen, That alle wommen whiche him syhen Thanne afterward, of him ne roghte: And thus his maidehiede he boghte. So mai I prove wel forthi, Above alle othre under the Sky, Who that the vertus wolde peise, Virginite is forto preise, Which, as thapocalips recordeth, To Crist in hevene best acordeth. So mai it schewe wel therfore, As I have told it hier tofore, In hevene and ek in Erthe also It is accept to bothe tuo *. And if I schal more over this

6200

6380

And if I schal more over thi Declare what this vertu is, I finde write upon this thing

*Out of his flessh a man to live Gregoire hath this ensample yive, And seith it schal rather be told Lich to an Angel manyfold, Than to the lif of mannes kinde. Ther is no reson forto finde, Bot only thurgh the grace above, In flessh withoute flesshly love A man to live chaste hiere: And natheles a man mai hiere Of suche that have ben er this, And yit ther ben; bot for it is A vertu which is sielde wonne, Now I this matiere have begonne,

In carne preter carnem viuere pocius vita angelica quam humana est.

P. ii. 342 6400*

6378 be om. AM 6381 threste] put B 6382 him] it B 6387 f. That maidenhode is forto preise

Who pat pe vertus wolde peise S... ΔΛ
6390 margin Hii secuntur agnum quocunque ierit SΔ
6395*-6438* Only in SAdBTΔΛ The text here follows S 6396* ff.
margin In carne—est om. B 6398* Lich BT Liche S

N

[CHASTITY OF . Valentinian.] Hic loquitur qualiter Valentinianus Imperator, cum ipse

octogenarius plures

prouincias Romano

Of Valentinian the king And Emperour be thilke daies, A worthi knyht at alle assaies, Hou he withoute Mariage Was of an hundred wynter Age,

6400

I thenke tellen overmore, Which is, mi Sone, for thi lore, If that the list to taken hiede.

6410*

x. Vt Rosa de spinis spineto preualet orta. Et lilii flores cespite plura valent, Sic sibi virginitas carnis sponsalia vincit, Eternos fetus que sine labe parit.

Milicia est vita hominis super terram.

To trete upon the maidenhiede, The bok seith that a mannes lif Upon knyhthode in werre and strif Is sett among hise enemys: The frele fleissh, whos nature is Ai redy forto sporne and falle, The ferste foman is of alle; For thilke werre is redi ai, It werreth nyht, it werreth dai, 6420* So that a man hath nevere reste. For thi is thilke knyht the beste. Thurgh myht and grace of goddes sonde Which that bataille mai withstonde: Wherof yit duelleth the memoire Of hem that whilom the victoire Of thilke dedly werre hadden; The hih prouesse which thei ladden, Wherof the Soule stod amended, P. ii. 343 Upon this erthe is yit commended. 6430* An Emperour be olde dayes

Hic loquitur qualiter Valentinianus Imperator, cum ipse octogenarius plures prouincias Romano Împerio belliger sub-

> Latin Verses x. inserted after 6412* SAdBT after 6413* A 6413* book BT boke S margin Milicia-terram BA om. SA 6427* dedly BT dedely S 6429* stood BT stode S 6430* is 3it Sa it is AdBTA

Ther was, and he at alle assaies

A worthi knyht was of his hond,

Ther was non such in al the lond;

And hadde ben a worthi kniht
Bothe of his lawe and of his myht.
Bot whan men wolde his dedes peise
And his knyhthode of Armes preise,
Of that he dede with his hondes,
Whan he the kinges and the londes
To his subjection put under,
Of al that pris hath he no wonder,
For he it sette of non acompte,
And seide al that may noght amonte
Ayeins o point which he hath nome,
That he his fleissh hath overcome:
He was a virgine, as he seide;
On that bataille his pris he leide.
Lo nou, my Sone, avise thee.

Yee, fader, al this wel mai be, Bot if alle othre dede so, The world of men were sone go: And in the lawe a man mai finde, Hou god to man be weie of kinde Hath set the world to multeplie; And who that wol him justefie, It is ynouh to do the lawe. And natheles youre goode sawe Is good to kepe, who so may, I wol noght therayein seie nay.

Mi Sone, take it as I seie; If maidenhod be take aweie Withoute lawes ordinance, [CHASTITY OF VALENTINIAN.]

Imperio belliger subiugasset, dixit se super
omnia magis gaudere
de eo, quod contra sue
carnis concupiscenciam victoriam obtinuisset; nam et ipse virgo
omnibus diebus vite
6410 sue castissimus permansit.

P. ii. 344 (6450*)

[VIRGINITY.]
Amans.

6420

Confessor.

6430

Bot yit for al his vasselage
He stod unwedded al his age,
And in Cronique as it is told,
He was an hundred wynter old.
Bot whan men wolde etc. (as 6405 ff.)

iugasset, dixit se super omnia magis gaudere de eo quod contra sue carnis concupiscenciam victoriam obtinuisset; nam et ipse virgo omnibus diebus vite sue castissimus permansit.

6408 and] of AdBT 6409 put AJ, S, F putte B 6418 My fader H1... B2, Ad mai wel AMEC, S... AA 6429 take AJ. F tak SB

6436* stood BT stode S margin contra sue om, B 6439* margin castissime B

[VIRGINITY.]

It mai noght failen of vengance. And if thou wolt the sothe wite, Behold a tale which is write, Hou that the King Agamenon, Whan he the Cite of Lesbon Hath wonne, a Maiden ther he fond, Which was the faireste of the Lond In thilke time that men wiste. He tok of hire what him liste 6440 Of thing which was most precious, Wherof that sche was dangerous. This faire Maiden cleped is Criseide, doubter of Crisis, P. ii. 345 Which was that time in special Of thilke temple principal, Wher Phebus hadde his sacrifice, So was it wel the more vice. Agamenon was thanne in weie To Troieward, and tok aweie 6450 This Maiden, which he with him ladde, So grete a lust in hire he hadde. Bot Phebus, which hath gret desdeign Of that his Maiden was forlein, Anon as he to Troie cam, Vengance upon this dede he nam And sende a comun pestilence. Thei soghten thanne here evidence And maden calculacion, To knowe in what condicion 6460 This deth cam in so sodeinly; And ate laste redyly The cause and ek the man thei founde: And forth withal the same stounde Agamenon opposed was, Which hath beknowen al the cas (6500*) Of the folie which he wroghte.

6444 Criseid(e) be doughter AdBTA (Criseide dowhter S)
6452 grete AJ, S, F gret C, BT 6461 in] hem AXG... B2 hym
MH1 6463 he founde RCLB2 be f. E 6465 apposed
AM... B2 (except E)

And therupon mercy thei soghte [VIRGINITY.] Toward the god in sondri wise With preiere and with sacrifise, 6470 The Maide and hom agein thei sende. And yive hire good ynouh to spende For evere whil sche scholde live: And thus the Senne was forvive And al the pestilence cessed. P. ii. 346 Lo, what it is to ben encressed Confessor. Of love which is evele wonne. It were betre noght begonne Than take a thing withoute leve, Which thou most after nedes leve, 6480 And yit have malgre forth withal. Forthi to robben overal In loves cause if thou beginne, I not what ese thou schalt winne. Mi Sone, be wel war of this, For thus of Robberie it is. Mi fader, youre ensamplerie Amans. In loves cause of Robberie I have it riht wel understonde.

Bot overthis, hou so it stonde,
Yit wolde I wite of youre aprise
What thing is more of Covoitise.

xi. Insidiando latens tempus rimatur et horam

[STEALTH AND MICHERY.]

6490

xi. Insidiando latens tempus rimatur et horam
Fur, quibus occulto tempore furta parat.
Sic amor insidiis vacat, vt sub tegmine ludos
Prendere furtiuos nocte fauente queat.

With Covoitise yit I finde A Servant of the same kinde, Which Stelthe is hote, and Mecherie With him is evere in compainie.

Hic tractat super illa Cupiditatis specie, que secretum latro-

6471 maide and] mayden (maide) H1...B2, AdBT, W
3af AM...B3, T, W (gave)
6486 f. My fader so I wole I wis Amans.
But now [wib] 3our ensamplerie H1...B2
(wib om. all except E)

Latin Verses xi. 1 ad horam E, B 2 tempora AdBT 3 insidii
H1...B2

[STEALTH AND MICHERY.]

cinium dicitur, cuius natura custode rerum nesciente ea que cupit tam per diem quam per noctem absque strepitu clanculo furatur.

Of whom if I schal telle soth, He stalketh as a Pocok doth, And takth his preie so covert, That noman wot it in apert. 6500 For whan he wot the lord from home, Than wol he stalke aboute and rome; And what thing he fint in his weie, Whan that he seth the men aweie, He stelth it and goth forth withal, That therof noman knowe schal. And ek fulofte he goth a nyht Withoute Mone or sterreliht, And with his craft the dore unpiketh, And takth therinne what him liketh: 6510 And if the dore be so schet, That he be of his entre let, He wole in ate wyndou crepe, And whil the lord is faste aslepe, He stelth what thing as him best list, And goth his weie er it be wist. (6550*) Fulofte also be lyhte of day Yit wole he stele and make assay; Under the cote his hond he put, Til he the mannes Purs have cut, 6520 And rifleth that he fint therinne. And thus he auntreth him to winne, And berth an horn and noght ne bloweth, For noman of his conseil knoweth; What he mai gete of his Michinge, It is al bile under the winge. And as an hound that goth to folde And hath ther taken what he wolde, His mouth upon the gras he wypeth, And so with feigned chiere him slypeth, That what as evere of schep he strangle, P. ii. 348 Ther is noman therof schal jangle, As forto knowen who it dede; Riht so doth Stelthe in every stede,

6499 margin custodire A . . . B2 6501 at home H1 . . . B2 6518 wold(e) H1 . . . B2 6533 As] And AdBT, H2

LIBER QUINTUS

127

Where as him list his preie take. He can so wel his cause make
And so wel feigne and so wel glose,
That ther ne schal noman suppose,
Bot that he were an innocent,
And thus a mannes yhe he blent:
So that this crafte I mai remene
Withouten help of eny mene.

6540

6550

Ther be lovers of that degre,
Which al here lust in privete,
As who seith, geten al be Stelthe,
And ofte atteignen to gret welthe
As for the time that it lasteth.
For love awaiteth evere and casteth
Hou he mai stele and cacche his preie,
Whan he therto mai finde a weie:
For be it nyht or be it day,
He takth his part, whan that he may,
And if he mai nomore do,
Yit wol he stele a cuss or tuo.

[STEALTH OF LOVERS.]

Mi Sone, what seist thou therto? Tell if thou dedest evere so.

Confessor.

Confessio Amantis.

Mi fader, hou?

Mi Sone, thus,—
If thou hast stolen eny cuss
Or other thing which therto longeth,
For noman suche thieves hongeth:
Tell on forthi and sei the trouthe.

6560 P. ii. 349

(6600*)

6570

Mi fader, nay, and that is routhe, For be mi will I am a thief; Bot sche that is to me most lief, Yit dorste I nevere in privete Noght ones take hire be the kne, To stele of hire or this or that, And if I dorste, I wot wel what: And natheles, bot if I lie, Be Stelthe ne be Robberie Of love, which fell in mi thoght, To hire dede I nevere noght.

6547 And for AdBT, W

[STEALTH OF LOVERS.]

Bot as men sein, wher herte is failed, Ther schal no castell ben assailed; Bot thogh I hadde hertes ten, And were als strong as alle men, If I be noght myn oghne man And dar noght usen that I can, I mai miselve noght recovere. Thogh I be nevere man so povere, I bere an herte and hire it is, So that me faileth wit in this, Hou that I scholde of myn acord The servant lede ayein the lord: For if mi fot wolde awher go, Or that min hand wolde elles do, Whan that myn herte is therayein, The remenant is al in vein. And thus me lacketh alle wele, And yit ne dar I nothing stele Of thing which longeth unto love: P. ii. 350 And ek it is so hyh above, I mai noght wel therto areche, Bot if so be at time of speche, Ful selde if thanne I stele may A word or tuo and go my way. Betwen hire hih astat and me Comparison ther mai non be, So that I fiele and wel I wot, Al is to hevy and to hot 6600 To sette on hond withoute leve: And thus I mot algate leve To stele that I mai noght take, And in this wise I mot forsake To ben a thief ayein mi wille Of thing which I mai noght fulfille. For that Serpent which nevere slepte The flees of gold so wel ne kepte In Colchos, as the tale is told, That mi ladi a thousendfold Nys betre yemed and bewaked,

6585 wolde AJ, SB wold C, F 6597 hih A, F hihe B hye J

Wher sche be clothed or be naked. [STEALTH OF LOVERS.] To kepe hir bodi nyht and day, Sche hath a wardein redi ay, Which is so wonderful a wyht, That him ne mai no mannes myht (6650*) With swerd ne with no wepne daunte, Ne with no sleihte of charme enchaunte. Wherof he mihte be mad tame, And Danger is his rihte name; 6620 P. ii. 351 Which under lock and under keie, That noman mai it stele aweie. Hath al the Tresor underfonge That unto love mai belonge. The leste lokinge of hire yhe Mai noght be stole, if he it syhe; And who so gruccheth for so lyte, He wolde sone sette a wyte On him that wolde stele more. And that me grieveth wonder sore, 6630 For this proverbe is evere newe, That stronge lokes maken trewe Of hem that wolden stele and pyke: For so wel can ther noman slyke Be him ne be non other mene, To whom Danger wol vive or lene Of that tresor he hath to kepe. So thogh I wolde stalke and crepe, And wayte on eve and ek on morwe, Of Danger schal I nothing borwe, 6640 And stele I wot wel may I noght: And thus I am riht wel bethoght, Whil Danger stant in his office, Of Stelthe, which we clepe a vice, I schal be gultif neveremo. Therfore I wolde he were ago So fer that I nevere of him herde. Hou so that afterward it ferde:

6617 no om. H1E . . . Bs, Hs 6633 pile C 6634 skile C 6641 I wot wel may I] wel ne may I B wel may I AdT I wot wel I mai A

[STEALTH OF LOVERS.]

For thanne I mihte yit per cas Of love make som pourchas 6650 P. ii. 352 Be Stelthe or be som other weie, That nou fro me stant fer aweie. Bot, fader, as ye tolde above, Hou Stelthe goth a nyht for love, I mai noght wel that point forsake, That ofte times I ne wake On nyhtes, whan that other slepe; Bot hou, I prei you taketh kepe. Whan I am loged in such wise That I be nyhte mai arise, 666o At som wyndowe and loken oute And se the housinge al aboute, So that I mai the chambre knowe In which mi ladi, as I trowe, Lyth in hir bed and slepeth softe, Thanne is myn herte a thief fulofte: (6700*) For there I stonde to beholde The longe nyhtes that ben colde, And thenke on hire that lyth there. And thanne I wisshe that I were 6670 Als wys as was Nectanabus Or elles as was Protheüs, That couthen bothe of nigromaunce In what liknesse, in what semblaunce, Riht as hem liste, hemself transforme: For if I were of such a forme. I seie thanne I wolde fle Into the chambre forto se If eny grace wolde falle, So that I milte under the palle 668o` P. ii. 358 Som thing of love pyke and stele. And thus I thenke thoghtes fele, And thogh therof nothing be soth, Yit ese as for a time it doth: Bot ate laste whanne I finde That I am falle into my mynde,

6653 tolde] me tolde AM 6659 such a wise MH₁E...B₂, W 6667 to] and S... Δ 6678 the] hire (hir) X...B₁, B here H₁

LIBER QUINTUS

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[STEALTH OF LOVERS.]

And se that I have stonde longe And have no profit underfonge, Than stalke I to mi bedd withinne. And this is al that evere I winne Of love, whanne I walke on nyht: Mi will is good, bot of mi myht Me lacketh bothe and of mi grace; For what so that mi thought embrace, Yit have I noght the betre ferd. Mi fader, lo, nou have ye herd What I be Stelthe of love have do. And hou mi will hath be therto: If I be worthi to penance I put it on your ordinance. Mi Sone, of Stelthe I the behiete,

6700

6690

Confessor.

Thogh it be for a time swete, At ende it doth bot litel good, As be ensample hou that it stod Whilom, I mai thee telle nou. I preie you, fader, sei me hou.

Amans. Confessor.

Mi Sone, of him which goth be daie Be weie of Stelthe to assaie, In loves cause and takth his preie, Ovide seide as I schal seie,

6710 P. ii. 354

And in his Methamor he tolde A tale, which is good to holde.

The Poete upon this matiere Of Stelthe wrot in this manere. Venus, which hath this lawe in honde Of thing which mai noght be withstonde, (6750*) Hic in amoris causa As sche which the tresor to warde Of love hath withinne hir warde, Phebum to love hath so constreigned, That he withoute reste is peined With al his herte to coveite

TALE OF LEU-COTHOE.

super isto Latrocinio quod de die contigit ponit exemplum. Et narrat quod, cum Leuchotoe Orchami 6720 filia in cameris sub arta matris custodia

6694 who so AdBT poght (pought) C, SB poghte (pouhte) AJ, F 6697 ha doo AM kan do △ 6700 put AJ, S, F putte B it on] it in H1ECL me in B2 6706 tel E, B 6715 his lawe AMX...B2 hire lawe H1 be lawe S... A 6717 margin de die] die H1... B2 de nocte B 6719 Phebus H1 . . . B2

[TALE OF LEU-COTHOE.]

virgo preseruabatur, Phebus eius pulcritudinem concupiscens, in conclave domus clara luce subintrans, virginis pudiciciam matre nescia deflorauit: vnde ipsa inpregnata iratus pater filiam suam ad sepeliendum viuam effodit; ex cuius tumulo florem, quem Solsequium vocant, dicunt tune consequenter primitus accreuisse.

A Maiden, which was warded streyte Withinne chambre and kept so clos, That selden was whan sche desclos Goth with hir moder forto pleie. Leuchotoe, so as men seie, This Maiden hihte, and Orchamus Hir fader was; and befell thus. This doughter, that was kept so deere, And hadde be fro yer to yeere 6730 Under hir moder discipline A clene Maide and a Virgine, Upon the whos nativite Of comelihiede and of beaute Nature hath set al that sche may. That lich unto the fresshe Maii, Which othre monthes of the yeer Surmonteth, so withoute pier Was of this Maiden the feture. Wherof Phebus out of mesure 6740 Hire loveth, and on every syde P. ii. 355 Awaiteth, if so mai betyde, That he thurgh eny sleihte myhte Hire lusti maidenhod unrihte, The which were al his worldes welthe. And thus lurkende upon his stelthe In his await so longe he lai, Til it befell upon a dai, That he thurghout hir chambre wall Cam in al sodeinliche, and stall 6750 That thing which was to him so lief. Bot wo the while, he was a thief! For Venus, which was enemie Of thilke loves micherie. Discovereth al the pleine cas

6728 margin matre nescia matre H1RCLB2 matre nesciente X, B nesciente matre E 6731 margin quem om. AMH1E...B2 6732 margin nunc H1...B2 6742 if om. AM 6746 thus om. AM 6751 which] pat A...B2 om. W 6756 How it befell and how it was H1...B2

To Clymene, which thanne was

[TALE OF LEU-COTHOE.]

Toward Phebus his concubine. And sche to lette the covine Of thilke love, dedli wroth To pleigne upon this Maide goth, 6760 And tolde hire fader hou it stod: Wherof for sorwe welnyh wod Unto hire moder thus he saide: 'Lo, what it is to kepe a Maide! To Phebus dar I nothing speke, Bot upon hire I schal be wreke. (6800*)So that these Maidens after this Mow take ensample, what it is To soffre her maidenhed be stole. Wherof that sche the deth schal thole.' 6770 And bad with that do make a pet, P. ii. 356 Wherinne he hath his douhter set, As he that wol no pite have, So that sche was al quik begrave And deide anon in his presence. Bot Phebus, for the reverence Of that sche hadde be his love, Hath wroght thurgh his pouer above, That sche sprong up out of the molde Into a flour was named golde, 6780 Which stant governed of the Sonne. And thus whan love is evele wonne. Fulofte it comth to repentaile.

Amans.

Mi fader, that is no mervaile,
Whan that the conseil is bewreid.
Bot ofte time love hath pleid
And stole many a prive game,
Which nevere yit cam into blame,
Whan that the thinges weren hidde.
Bot in youre tale, as it betidde,
Venus discoverede al the cas,
And ek also brod dai it was,
Whan Phebus such a Stelthe wroghte,

6766 it schal S... Δ 6768 Mqw AC, S, F Mowe J, B 6769 hir(e) AJM, WH3 6771 do make J, S Δ , FH3 to make AM, AdBT, W go make H1... B2

TALE OF LEU-COTHOE.

Wherof the Maide in blame he broghte, That afterward sche was so lore. Bot for ye seiden nou tofore Hou stelthe of love goth be nyhte, And doth hise thinges out of syhte, Therof me liste also to hiere A tale lich to the matiere, P. ii. 357

Wherof I myhte ensample take.

Mi goode Sone, and for thi sake, So as it fell be daies olde, And so as the Poete it tolde, Upon the nyhtes micherie Nou herkne a tale of Poesie.

The myhtieste of alle men

Whan Hercules with Eolen,

Togedre upon a Pelrinage

[TALE OF HERCULES AND FAUNUS.]

Confessor.

Hic ponit exemplum super eodem quod de nocte contigit. Et narrat qualiter Hercules cum Eole in quadam spelunca nobili, Thophis dicta, sub monte Thymolo, vbi silua Bachi est, hospicio pernoctarunt. Et cum ipsi variis lectis seperatim iacentes dormierunt, contigit lectum Herculis vestimentis Eole lectumque Eole pelle leonis, qua Hercules induebatur, operiri. Super quo Faunus a silua descendens speluncam subintrauit, temptans si forte cum Eole sue concupiscencie voluptatem nesciente Hercule furari posset. Et cum ad lectum Herculis muliebri palpata veste ex casu peruenisset, putans Eolen fuisse, cubiculum nudo corpore ingre-

Which was the love of his corage, 68 to

6800

6820

Towardes Rome scholden go, It fell hem be the weie so, That thei upon a dai a Cave Withinne a roche founden have, Which was real and glorious (6850*)And of Entaile curious, Be name and Thophis it was hote.

The Sonne schon tho wonder hote, As it was in the Somer tyde; This Hercules, which be his syde Hath Eolen his love there, Whan thei at thilke cave were, He seide it thoghte him for the beste That sche hire for the hete reste Al thilke day and thilke nyht; And sche, that was a lusti wyht, It liketh hire al that he seide: And thus thei duelle there and pleide

6803 bifell AM, Ad, H: 6802 and om. B 6795 he AdBT 6811 Toward XRCLB2 Towarde Hi 6816 margin sectis ARCLB: 6821 S has lost a leaf (11. 6821-7000) 6824 margin voluntatem AM

The longe dai. And so befell,

6830 [TALE OF HERCULES

This Cave was under the hell Of Tymolus, which was begrowe With vines, and at thilke throwe Faunus with Saba the goddesse, Be whom the large wildernesse In thilke time stod governed, Weere in a place, as I am lerned, Nyh by, which Bachus wode hihte. This Faunus tok a gret insihte Of Eolen, that was so nyh; For whan that he hire beaute syh. Out of his wit he was assoted, And in his herte it hath so noted, That he forsok the Nimphes alle, And seide he wolde, hou so it falle, Assaie an other forto winne; So that his hertes thoght withinne He sette and caste hou that he myhte Of love pyke awey be nyhte That he be daie in other wise To stele mihte noght suffise: And therupon his time he waiteth.

Nou tak good hiede hou love afaiteth Him which withal is overcome. Faire Eolen, whan sche was come With Hercules into the Cave, Sche seide him that sche wolde have Hise clothes of and hires bothe, That ech of hem scholde other clothe. And al was do riht as sche bad, He hath hire in hise clothes clad

P. ii. 358 AND FAUNUS.]
ditur; quem senciens
Hercules manibus
apprehensum ipsum
ad terram ita fortiter
allisit, ut impotens

allisit, ut impotens sui corporis effectus usque mane ibidem requieuit, vbi Saba cum Nimphis siluestribus superueniens ipsum sic illusum deridebat.

6840

6850

686o

6839 so om.

6836 Weere F Were AC, B Wher(e) JG H1XRCLB2 him E 6846 herte H1RCLB2 For 6848-6851 X has—

That he by daye in oper stede for ouste pat he hap prayde and bede To stele myste noust suffise Bepouste him in a noper wise And per upon his time awaitep

6856 him om, A... B2 6857 hire AM, B 6858 That]
And AM... B2

[Tale of Hercules and Faunus.]

P. ii. 359 And caste on hire his gulion, Which of the Skyn of a Leoun Was mad, as he upon the weie It slouh, and overthis to pleie Sche tok his grete Mace also And knet it at hir gerdil tho. (6900*)So was sche lich the man arraied, And Hercules thanne hath assaied To clothen him in hire array: And thus thei jape forth the dai, 6870 Til that her Souper redy were. And whan thei hadden souped there, Thei schopen hem to gon to reste; And as it thoughte hem for the beste, Thei bede, as for that ilke nyht, Tuo sondri beddes to be dyht, For thei togedre ligge nolde, Be cause that thei offre wolde Upon the morwe here sacrifice. The servantz deden here office 688o And sondri beddes made anon. Wherin that thei to reste gon Ech be himself in sondri place. Faire Eole hath set the Mace Beside hire beddes hed above. And with the clothes of hire love Sche helede al hire bed aboute; And he, which hadde of nothing doute, Hire wympel wond aboute his cheke, Hire kertell and hire mantel eke 6890 Abrod upon his bed he spredde. P. ii. 360 And thus thei slepen bothe abedde; And what of travail, what of wyn, The servantz lich to drunke Swyn Begunne forto route faste. This Faunus, which his Stelthe caste, Was thanne come to the Cave.

6867 the man] to man H₁...B₂ 6883 Ech AJC, B Eche F hemself B 6895 Beginne H₁...B₂ (except C), AdBT

And fond thei weren alle save

Confessor.

Withoute noise, and in he wente. TALE OF HERCULES AND FAUNUS.] The derke nyht his sihte blente, And yit it happeth him to go Where Eolen abedde tho Was leid al one for to slepe; Bot for he wolde take kepe Whos bed it was, he made assai, And of the Leoun, where it lay, The Cote he fond, and ek he fieleth The Mace, and thanne his herte kieleth, That there dorste he noght abyde, Bot stalketh upon every side 6910 And soghte aboute with his hond, That other bedd til that he fond, Wher lai bewympled a visage. Tho was he glad in his corage, For he hir kertell fond also And ek hir mantell bothe tuo (6950*) Bespred upon the bed alofte. He made him naked thanne, and softe Into the bedd unwar he crepte, Wher Hercules that time slepte, 6920 And wende wel it were sches P. ii. 361 And thus in stede of Eole Anon he profreth him to love. But he, which felte a man above, This Hercules, him threw to grounde So sore, that thei have him founde Liggende there upon the morwe; And tho was noght a litel sorwe, That Faunus of himselve made. Bot elles thei were alle glade 6930 And lowhen him to scorne aboute: Saba with Nimphis al a route Cam doun to loke hou that he ferde. And whan that thei the sothe herde, He was bejaped overal.

6925 prew C, B prewe AJ, F 6932 a route J, B, F arowte A 6933 it ferde AdBT

Mi Sone, be thou war withal

CONFESSIO AMANTIS

[TALE OF HERCULES AND FAUNUS.]

To seche suche mecheries, Bot if thou have the betre aspies, In aunter if the so betyde As Faunus dede thilke tyde, Wherof thou miht be schamed so.

6940

Amans.

Min holi fader, certes no. Bot if I hadde riht good leve, Such mecherie I thenke leve: Mi feinte herte wol noght serve; For malgre wolde I noght deserve In thilke place wher I love. Bot for ye tolden hier above Of Covoitise and his pilage, If ther be more of that lignage, Which toucheth to mi schrifte, I preie P. ii. 362

6950

That ye therof me wolde seie,

So that I mai the vice eschuie.

Mi Sone, if I be order suie The vices, as thei stonde arowe, Of Covoitise thou schalt knowe Ther is yit on, which is the laste; In whom ther mai no vertu laste, For he with god himself debateth, Wherof that al the hevene him hateth.

6960

Confessor.

[SACRILEGE.]

xii. Sacrilegus tantum furto loca sacra prophanat; Vt sibi sunt agri, sic domus alma dei. Nec locus est, in quo non temptat amans quod amatur, Et que posse nequit carpere, velle capit.

Hic tractat super Cupiditatis vltima specie, que Sacrilegium dicta est, cuius furtum ea que altissımo sanctificantur bona depredans ecclesie tantum spoliis insidiatur.

The hihe god, which alle goode Pourveied hath for mannes fode Of clothes and of mete and drinke. Bad Adam that he scholde swinke To geten him his sustienance; (7000*)And ek he sette an ordinance Upon the lawe of Moïses. That though a man be haveles, Yit schal he noght be thefte stele. Bot nou adaies ther ben fele, 6970

6954 Mi om. AdBT 6955 on rowe HiRCLBs 6967 a lawe B

[SACRILEGE.]

That wol no labour undertake,
Bot what thei mai be Stelthe take
Thei holde it sikerliche wonne.
And thus the lawe is overronne,
Which god hath set, and namely
With hem that so untrewely
The goodes robbe of holi cherche.
The thefte which thei thanne werche P. ii. 363
Be name is cleped Sacrilegge,
Ayein the whom I thenke alegge.*

Of his condicion to telle,
Which rifleth bothe bok and belle,
So forth with al the remenant

* Upon the pointz as we ben taught Stant sacrilege, and elles nought. The firste point is for to seye, Whan that a thief schal stele aweye The holy thing from holy place.

The secounde is, if he pourchace By wey of thefte unholy thing, Which he upon his knowleching Fro holy place aweie took.

The thridde point, as seith the book, Is such as, wher as evere it be, In woode, in feld or in Cite, Schal no man stele by no wise That halwed is to the servise Of god which alle thinges wot. But ther is nouther cold ne hot, Which he for god or man wol spare, So that the body may wel fare; And that he may the world aschape, The hevene him thenkth is but a jape: And thus, the sothe for to telle, He rifleth bothe book and belle, So forth with al, etc. (as 6983 ff.)

7015*-7036* Only in AdBTA (not Δ) S is here defective, but did not contain the passage. Text follows B 7015* f. taght: naght T 7025* euere T euer B 7034* penke) B thinkth T 7036* rifleth T ruysleb B

7020*

7030*

[SACRILEGE.]

To goddes hous appourtenant, Wher that he scholde bidde his bede. He doth his thefte in holi stede, And takth what thing he fint therinne: P. ii. 364 For whan he seth that he mai winne, He wondeth for no cursednesse, That he ne brekth the holinesse 6990 And doth to god no reverence; For he hath lost his conscience, That though the Prest therfore curse, He seith he fareth noght the wurse. And forto speke it otherwise, What man that lasseth the franchise (7050*) And takth of holi cherche his preie, I not what bedes he schal preie. Whan he fro god, which hath yive al, The Pourpartie in special, 7000 Which unto Crist himself is due, Benymth, he mai noght wel eschue The peine comende afterward; For he hath mad his foreward With Sacrilegge forto duelle, Which hath his heritage in helle. And if we rede of tholde lawe, I finde write, in thilke dawe Of Princes hou ther weren thre Coupable sore in this degre. 7010 That on of hem was cleped thus, The proude king Antiochus; That other Nabuzardan hihte, Which of his crualte behyhte The temple to destruie and waste, And so he dede in alle haste; The thridde, which was after schamed, P. ii. 365 Was Nabugodonosor named,

6994 wurse A, F worse JC, B 7001 S resumes 7007 (7061*) margin SBΔΛ have here Hic tractat precipue de tribus sacrilegis, quorum vnus fuit Antiochus, alter Nabuzardan, tercius Nabugodonosor. (precipue om. Δ) 7008 lawe AdBT 7009 hou om. H1... B2 7010 sore] alle H1... B2

[SACRILEGE.]

And he Jerusalem putte under,
Of Sacrilegge and many a wonder
There in the holi temple he wroghte,
Which Baltazar his heir aboghte,
Whan Mane, Techel, Phares write
Was on the wal, as thou miht wite,
So as the bible it hath declared.
Bot for al that it is noght spared
Yit nou aday, that men ne pile,
And maken argument and skile
To Sacrilegge as it belongeth,
For what man that ther after longeth,
He takth non hiede what he doth.*
And riht so, forto telle soth,
In loves cause if I schal trete,

7030

7020

* And if a man schal telle soth,

Of guile and of soubtilite Is non so slyh in his degre To feigne a thing for his beyete, As is this vice of which I trete. He can so priveliche pyke, He can so wel hise wordes slyke To putte awey suspecioun, That in his excusacioun. Ther schal noman defalte finde. And thus fulofte men be blinde, That stonden of his word deceived, Er his queintise be perceived. Bot natheles yit otherwhile, For al his sleyhte and al his guile, Of that he wolde his werk forsake. He is atteint and overtake; Wherof thou schalt a tale rede, In Rome as it befell in dede.

7090*

P. ii. 366

7022 (7076*) margin Nota de scriptura in pariete tempore Regis Baltazar, que fuit mane, techel, phares SBA (scripta B) 7025 it om. H1 . . . B2

7086*-7210* Only in SAdBTAA Text here follows S sleyhte SA stelpe AdBT 7104* line om. BT

7100^{*}

CONFESSIO AMANTIS

[SACRILEGE OF LOVERS.] Ther ben of suche smale and grete:

If thei no leisir fynden elles,

Thei wol noght wonden for the belles,

[TALE OF LUCIUS AND THE STATUE.]

Hic loquitur de illis qui laruata consciencia Sacrilegium sibi licere fingunt. Et narrat quod, cum quidam Lucius clericus famosus et Imperatori notus deum suum Apollinem in templo Rome de anulo suo, pallio et barba aurea spoliasset, ipse tandem apprehensus et coram Imperatore accusatus taliter se excusando ait: 'Anulum a deo recepi, quia ipse digito protenso ex sua largitate anulum hunc graciose michi optulit: pallium ex lamine aureo constructum tuli, quia aurum maxime ponderosum et frigidum naturaliter consistit, vnde nec in estate propter pondus nec in yeme propter frigus ad dei vestes vtile fuit; barbam ab eo deposui, quia ipsum patri suo assimilare volui, nam et Apollo, qui ante ipsum in templo stetit, absque barba iuvenis apparuit. Et sic ea que gessi non ex furto set honestate processisse manifeste declaraui.

Er Rome cam to the creance Of Cristes feith, it fell per chance, Cesar, which tho was Emperour, Him liste forto don honour Unto the temple Apollinis, And made an ymage upon this, The which was cleped Apollo. Was non so riche in Rome tho; Of plate of gold a berd he hadde, The which his brest al overspradde; Of gold also withoute faile His mantell was of large entaile, Beset with perrie al aboute, Forthriht he strawhte his finger oute, Upon the which he hadde a ryng, To sen it was a riche thing, A fin Carbuncle for the nones, Most precious of alle Stones.

7110*

7120

And fell that time in Rome thus:

Ther was a clerk, on Lucius,
A Courteour, a famous man,
Of every witt somwhat he can,
Outake that him lacketh reule
His oghne astat to guide and reule;
How so it stod of his spekinge,
He was noght wys in his doinge.

Bot every riot ate laste
Mot nedes falle and mai noght laste:
After the meede of his decerte,
So fell this clerk into poverte
And wiste noght how forto ryse;
Wherof in many a sondri wyse

7121* charboncle AdT charbocle B 7126* margin barbam ab eo] barbam a deo BA (margin om. AdT) 7128* margin volui] nolui BA 7129* margin qui ante—templo om. B 7132* margin set honestate] sed ex honestate BA

LIBER QUINTUS

143

Ne thogh thei sen the Prest at masse; That wol thei leten overpasse. If that thei finde here love there, [SACRILEGE OF LOVERS.]

He caste his wittes hier and ther, He loketh nyh, he loketh fer, Til on a time that he com Into the temple, and hiede he nom Wher that the god Apollo stod. He sih the richesse and the good, And thoghte he wolde be som weie The tresor pyke and stele aweie; And therupon so slyhly wroghte, That his pourpos aboute he broghte, And wente awey unaparceived. Thus hath the man his god deceived, His ryng, his mantell and his beerd, As he which nothing was a feerd, Al prively with him he bar: And whan the wardeins weren war Of that here god despuiled was, Hem thoghte it was a wonder cas, How that a man for env wele Durste in so holy place stele, And namely so gret a thing. This tale cam unto the king, And was thurgh spoken overal: Bot forto knowe in special What maner man hath do the dede, Thei soghten help upon the nede And maden calculacioun, Wherof be demonstracioun The man was founde with the good. In juggement and whan he stood, The king hath axed of him thus: 'Sey, thou unsely Lucius, Whi hast thou don this sacrilegge?'

[Tale of Lucius and the Statue.]

7140*

7150*

P. ii. 368

7140* he om. AdBTA (a ferd) SB aferd T gret BT grete S 7148* the] he S 7150* a feerd 7156* Durste BT Durst S 7157* [SACRILEGE OF LOVERS.]

Thei stonde and tellen in hire Ere, And axe of god non other grace, Whyl thei ben in that holi place; 7040 P. ii. 370

[Tale of Lucius and the Statue.]

'Mi lord, if I the cause allegge,' 7170* Quod he ayein, 'me thenketh this, That I have do nothing amis. Thre pointz ther ben whiche I have do. Wherof the ferste point stant so, That I the ryng have take aweie. As unto that this wole I seie: Whan I the god behield aboute, I sih how he his hond strawhte oute And profred me the ryng to vive; And I, which wolde gladly live 7180* Out of povert of his largesse, It underfeng, so that I gesse, As therof I am noght to wyte. And overmore I wol me quite, Of gold that I the mantell tok: Gold in his kinde, as seith the bok, Is hevy bothe and cold also: And for that it was hevy so, Me thoghte it was no garnement P. ii. 869 Unto the god convenient, 7190* To clothen him the somer tide; I thoghte upon that other side How gold is cold, and such a cloth Be resoun oghte to be loth In wynter time for the chele. And thus thenkende thoghtes fele, As I myn yhe aboute caste, His large beerd thanne ate laste I syh, and thoghte anon therfore How that his fader him before, 7200 Which stod upon the same place, Was beerdles with a yongly face: And in such wise as ye have herd

7176* As vnto pat SA Vnto pat AdTA Vnto pat point B 7181* of SA purgh BT poro Ad 7183* And . . . am I AdBTA

LIBER QUINTUS

145

[Sacrilege of Lovers.]

Bot er thei gon som avantage Ther wol thei have, and som pilage Of goodli word or of beheste, Or elles thei take ate leste Out of hir hand or ring or glove. So nyh the weder thei wol love, As who seith sche schal noght foryete, Nou I this tokne of hire have gete: Thus halwe thei the hihe feste. Such thefte mai no cherche areste, For al is leveful that hem liketh, To whom that elles it misliketh. And ek riht in the selve kinde In grete Cites men mai finde This lusti folk, that make it gay, And waite upon the haliday: In cherches and in Menstres eke Thei gon the wommen forto seke, And wher that such on goth aboute, Tofore the faireste of the route, Wher as thei sitten alle arewe, Ther wol he most his bodi schewe. His croket kembd and theron set A Nouche with a chapelet, Or elles on of grene leves, Which late com out of the greves, Al for he scholde seme freissh. And thus he loketh on the fleissh,

7**0**60

7050

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7210*

I tok awey the Sones berd,
For that his fader hadde non,
To make hem liche, and hier upon
I axe forto ben excused.'
Lo thus, wher Sacrilege is used,
A man can feigne his conscience;
And riht upon such evidence
In loves cause, &c. (as 7033 ff.)

[Tale of Lucius and the Statue.]

7048 love] houe G, AdBTA 7053 leueful AJ, S, F leuful C lieful B 7070 the fleissh] his fl. AdBTA 7204* took BT toke S

L

[SACRILEGE OF LOVERS.]

Riht as an hauk which hath a sihte P. ii. 371 Upon the foul, ther he schal lihte; (7250*) And as he were of faierie, He scheweth him tofore here yhe In holi place wher thei sitte, Al forto make here hertes flitte. His yhe nawher wole abyde, Bot loke and prie on every syde On hire and hire, as him best lyketh: And otherwhile among he syketh; 7080 Thenkth on of hem, 'That was for me,' And so ther thenken tuo or thre, And vit he loveth non of alle, Bot wher as evere his chance falle. And natheles to seie a soth. The cause why that he so doth Is forto stele an herte or tuo, Out of the cherche er that he go: And as I seide it hier above, Al is that Sacrilege of love; 7000 For wel mai be he stelth away That he nevere after yelde may. Tell me forthi, my Sone, anon, Hast thou do Sacrilege, or non, As I have said in this manere? Mi fader, as of this matiere I wole you tellen redely What I have do; bot trewely I mai excuse min entente, That nevere I vit to cherche wente 7100 In such manere as ye me schryve, P. ii. 372 For no womman that is on lyve. The cause why I have it laft Mai be for I unto that craft Am nothing able so to stele, Thogh ther be wommen noght so fele. Bot yit wol I noght seie this,

Confessio Amantis.

Whan I am ther mi ladi is,

7078 preie (prey) AMH1 7094 do] be CL

neuer (neer) A... Bs

7106 noght]

[SACRILEGE OF LOVERS.]

In whom lith holly mi querele, And sche to cherche or to chapele 7110 Wol go to matins or to messe,-That time I waite wel and gesse, To cherche I come and there I stonde, And thogh I take a bok on honde, Mi contienance is on the bok, Bot toward hire is al my lok: And if so falle that I preie Unto mi god, and somwhat seie Of Paternoster or of Crede, Al is for that I wolde spede, 7120 So that mi bede in holi cherche Ther mihte som miracle werche (7300*) Mi ladi herte forto chaunge. Which evere hath be to me so strange. So that al mi devocion And al mi contemplacion With al min herte and mi corage Is only set on hire ymage; And evere I waite upon the tyde. If sche loke eny thing asyde, 7130 That I me mai of hire avise, P. ii. 373 Anon I am with covoitise So smite, that me were lief To ben in holi cherche a thief; Bot noght to stele a vestement, For that is nothing mi talent, Bot I wold stele, if that I mihte, A glad word or a goodly syhte; And evere mi service I profre, And namly whan sche wol gon offre, 7140 For thanne I lede hire, if I may, For somwhat wolde I stele away. Whan I beclippe hire on the wast. Yit ate leste I stele a tast, And otherwhile 'grant mercy' Sche seith, and so winne I therby

7119 or of] of a AM 7124 to me hab be strange H1... B2, W 7131 on hire A... B2 on here H1 7137 wold C, S, F wolde AJ, B

CONFESSIO AMANTIS

[SACRILEGE OF LOVERS.]

A lusti touch, a good word eke, Bot al the remenant to seke Is fro mi pourpos wonder ferr. So mai I seie, as I seide er, 7150 In holy cherche if that I wowe, My conscience it wolde allowe, Be so that up amendement I mihte gete assignement Wher forto spede in other place: Such Sacrilege I holde a grace. And thus, mi fader, soth to seie, . In cherche riht as in the weie, If I mihte oght of love take, Such hansell have I noght forsake. 7160 P. ii. 374 Bot finali I me confesse, Ther is in me non holinesse. Whil I hire se in eny stede; And yit, for oght that evere I dede, No Sacrilege of hire I tok, Bot if it were of word or lok, Or elles if that I hir fredde, Whan I toward offringe hir ledde, Take therof what I take may, For elles bere I noght away: 7170 For thogh I wolde oght elles have, Alle othre thinges ben so save (7350*) And kept with such a privilege, That I mai do no Sacrilege. God wot mi wille natheles, Thogh I mot nedes kepe pes And malgre myn so let it passe, Mi will therto is noght the lasse, If I mihte other wise aweie. Forthi, mi fader, I you preie, 7180 Tell what you thenketh therupon, If I therof have gult or non.

7152 I wolde AdBTA 7160 I om. AMR 7163 eny] holi S... AA 7166 as it were H1... B2 3if I were J 7172 so] to AM 7177 so] sone H1... B2 7181 3e penken AM 30u penken H1XRCL ye thingeth W

7190

Confessor.

Thi will, mi Sone, is forto blame, The remenant is bot a game, That I have herd the telle as yit. Bot tak this lore into thi wit, That alle thing bath time and stede, The cherche serveth for the bede, The chambre is of an other speche. Bot if thou wistest of the wreche, Hou Sacrilege it hath aboght, P. ii. 375 Thou woldest betre ben bethoght; And for thou schalt the more amende, A tale I wole on the despende.

To alle men, as who seith, knowe It is, and in the world thurgh blowe, Hou that of Troie Lamedon To Hercules and to Jasoun, Whan toward Colchos out of Grece Be See sailende upon a piece Of lond of Troie reste preide,-Bot he hem wrathfulli congeide: And for thei founde him so vilein, Whan thei come into Grece ayein, With pouer that thei gete myhte Towardes Troie thei hem dyhte, And ther thei token such vengance, Wherof stant yit the remembrance; For thei destruide king and al, And leften bot the brente wal. The Grecs of Troiens many slowe And prisoners thei toke ynowe, Among the whiche ther was on, The kinges doughter Lamedon, Esiona, that faire thing, Which unto Thelamon the king Be Hercules and be thassent Of al the hole parlement

TALE OF PARIS AND HELEN.]

Hic in amoris causa super istius vicii articulo ponit exemplum. Et narrat, pro eo quod 7200 Paris Priami Regis fi-lius Helenam Menelar vxorem in quadam Grecie insula a templo Veneris Sacrilegus abduxit, illa Troie famosissima obsidio per vniuersi orbis climata divulgata precipue causabatur. Ita quod huiusmodi Sacrilegium non solum ad ipsius regis Priami omniumque suorum interitum, set eciam 7210 ad perpetuam vrbis desolacionem vindicte fomitem ministrabat.

7194 on be I wol H1...CB2 on be wol I L 7203 margin famossima F 7206 margin 7205 margin vniuersa BT vniuersum A . . . B2 causabat A ... Ba 7208 the] in AM ... Ba 7215 that] be H1 ... Ba [Tale of Paris and Helen.]

Was at his wille yove and granted.

And thus hath Grece Troie danted,
And hom thei torne in such manere: P. ii. 376

Bot after this nou schalt thou hiere
The cause why this tale I telle,
Upon the chances that befelle.

King Lamedon, which deide thus,

He hadde a Sone, on Priamus, Which was noght thilke time at hom: Bot whan he herde of this, he com, And fond hou the Cite was falle, Which he began anon to walle 7230 And made ther a cite newe, That thei whiche othre londes knewe Tho seiden, that of lym and Ston In al the world so fair was non. And on that o side of the toun The king let maken Ylioun, That hihe Tour, that stronge place, Which was adrad of no manace Of quarel nor of non engin; And thogh men wolde make a Myn. 7240 No mannes craft it milite aproche, For it was sett upon a roche. The walles of the toun aboute. Hem stod of al the world no doute, And after the proporcion Sex gates weren of the toun Of such a forme, of such entaile, That hem to se was gret mervaile: The diches weren brode and depe. A fewe men it mihte kepe 7250 P. ii. 877 From al the world, as semeth tho, Bot if the goddes weren fo. Gret presse unto that cite drouh, So that ther was of poeple ynouh, Of Burgeis that therinne duellen; Ther mai no mannes tunge tellen

7223 þe tale H1 . . . B2

7236 maken] make an B

Hou that cite was riche of good.

TALE OF PARIS AND HELEN.

7260

7270

(7450*)

Whan al was mad and al wel stod. King Priamus tho him bethoghte What thei of Grece whilom wroghte, And what was of her swerd devoured. And hou his Soster deshonoured With Thelamon awey was lad: And so thenkende he wax unglad, And sette anon a parlement, To which the lordes were assent, In many a wise ther was spoke, Hou that thei mihten ben awroke, Bot ate laste natheles Thei seiden alle, 'Acord and pes.' To setten either part in reste It thoughte hem thanne for the beste With resonable amendement; And thus was Anthenor forth sent To axe Esionam ayein And witen what thei wolden sein. So passeth he the See be barge To Grece forto seie his charge, The which he seide redely Unto the lordes by and by: Bot where he spak in Grece aboute, P. ii. 378 He herde noght bot wordes stoute, And nameliche of Thelamon; The maiden wolde he noght forgon, He seide, for no maner thing, And bad him gon hom to his king, For there gat he non amende For oght he couthe do or sende. This Anthenor ayein goth hom

Unto his king, and whan he com, He tolde in Grece of that he herde, And hou that Thelamon ansuerde,

7290

7257 of good] and good JH1, AdBTA 7264 bo benkende he B pus penking he GC he penking he HIXRLBs he penking pus E 7271 euery AdBT 7274 Antenor F 7275 Esiona H1 . . . B2, T 7277 be large Ad by grace AM

[Tale of Paris and Helen.]

And hou thei were at here above, That thei wol nouther pes ne love, . Bot every man schal don his beste. Bot for men sein that nyht hath reste, The king bethoghte him al that nyht, And erli, whan the dai was lyht, He tok conseil of this matiere; And thei acorde in this manere, 7300 That he withouten eny lette A certein time scholde sette Of Parlement to ben avised: And in the wise it was devised, Of parlement he sette a day, And that was in the Monthe of Maii. This Priamus hadde in his yhte A wif, and Hecuba sche hyhte, Be whom that time ek hadde he Of Sones fyve, and doubtres thre 7310 Besiden hem, and thritty mo, P. ii. 379 And weren knyhtes alle tho, Bot noght upon his wif begete, Bot elles where he myhte hem gete Of wommen whiche he hadde knowe; Such was the world at thilke throwe: So that he was of children riche, As therof was noman his liche. Of Parlement the dai was come, Ther ben the lordes alle and some; 7320 Tho was pronounced and pourposed, And al the cause hem was desclosed, (7500*)Hou Anthenor in Grece ferde. Thei seten alle stille and herde, And tho spak every man aboute: Ther was alegged many a doute, And many a proud word spoke also; Bot for the moste part as tho

7297 that] be S... A 7303 f. two lines om. AdBT 7311 hem] tuo (too) H1... B2 7318 his] him H1... B2, B, W 7327 And a proud word AMH1XRCL And proude wordes B2 7328 as tho] also AdBT

TALE OF PARIS AND Thei wisten noght what was the beste, HELEN. Or forto werre or forto reste. 7330 Bot he that was withoute fere, Hector, among the lordes there His tale tolde in such a wise, And seide, 'Lordes, ye ben wise, Ye knowen this als wel as I, Above all othre most worthi Stant nou in Grece the manhode Of worthinesse and of knihthode; For who so wole it wel agrope, To hem belongeth al Europe, 7340 Which is the thridde parti evene P. ii. 380 Of al the world under the hevene; And we be bot of folk a fewe. So were it reson forto schewe The peril, er we falle thrinne: Betre is to leve, than beginne Thing which as mai noght ben achieved; He is noght wys that fint him grieved, And doth so that his grief be more; For who that loketh al tofore 7350 And wol noght se what is behinde, He mai fulofte hise harmes finde: Wicke is to strvve and have the worse. We have encheson forto corse, This wot I wel, and forto hate The Greks; bot er that we debate With hem that ben of such a myht, It is ful good that every wiht Be of himself riht wel bethoght. Bot as for me this seie I noght; 7360 For while that mi lif wol stonde. If that ye taken werre on honde, Falle it to beste or to the werste. I schal miselven be the ferste To grieven hem, what evere I may.

7336 all S, F alle AJ, B (for teschewe &c.) H1... B2 falle it to werste H1B2

7344 forto schewe] forto eschewe 7363 or to werste JXERCL, Ha

[Tale of Paris and Helen.]

I wol noght ones seie nay To thing which that youre conseil demeth, For unto me wel more it quemeth The werre certes than the pes; Bot this I seie natheles, 7370 P. ii. 381 As me belongeth forto seie. Nou schape ye the beste weie.' (7550*) Whan Hector hath seid his avis, Next after him tho spak Paris, Which was his brother, and alleide What him best thoughte, and thus he seide: 'Strong thing it is to soffre wrong, And suffre schame is more strong, Bot we have suffred bothe tuo; And for al that yit have we do 7380 What so we mihte to reforme The pes, whan we in such a forme Sente Anthenor, as ye wel knowe. And thei here grete wordes blowe Upon her wrongful dedes eke; And who that wole himself noght meke To pes, and list no reson take, Men sein reson him wol forsake: For in the multitude of men Is noght the strengthe, for with ten 7390 It hath be sen in trew querele Ayein an hundred false dele, And had the betre of goddes grace. This hath befalle in many place; And if it like unto you alle, . I wole assaie, hou so it falle, Oure enemis if I mai grieve; For I have cawht a gret believe Upon a point I wol declare. This ender day, as I gan fare 7400 To hunte unto the grete hert, P. ii. 382 Which was tofore myn houndes stert,

7382 This wrong and schame in bettre forme H1...B2 (The wrong X)
7388 wol (wil) him H1...B2, W
7391 trew F trewe AJC, SB
7400 ende er dai A

[TALE OF PARIS AND HELEN.]

And every man went on his syde Him to poursuie, and I to ryde Began the chace, and soth to seie, Withinne a while out of mi weie I rod, and nyste where I was. And slep me cauhte, and on the gras Beside a welle I lay me doun To slepe, and in a visioun To me the god Mercurie cam; Goddesses thre with him he nam, Minerve, Venus and Juno, And in his hond an Appel tho He hield of gold with lettres write: And this he dede me to wite, Hou that thei putt hem upon me, That to the faireste of hem thre Of gold that Appel scholde I vive. With ech of hem tho was I schrive, And echon faire me behihte; Bot Venus seide, if that sche mihte That Appel of mi yifte gete, Sche wolde it neveremor foryete, And seide hou that in Grece lond Sche wolde bringe unto myn hond Of al this Erthe the faireste; So that me thoghte it for the beste, To hire and yaf that Appel tho. Thus hope I wel, if that I go, That sche for me wol so ordeine, That thei matiere forto pleigne Schul have, er that I come ayein. Nou have ye herd that I wol sein: Sey ye what stant in youre avis.' And every man tho seide his, And sundri causes thei recorde, Bot ate laste thei acorde That Paris schal to Grece wende,

(7600*)

7420

7410

743° P. ii. 383

7403 went AC, S, F wente J, BT 7405 the] to AdBT 7410 a visioun MXGCLB2, A, FWH; auisioun (avision etc.) AJH; ER, SAdBT 7417 putt A, S, F putte JC, B 7419 that] be AM

[Tale of Paris and Helen.]

And thus the parlement tok ende. 7440 Cassandra, whan sche herde of this, The which to Paris Soster is. Anon sche gan to wepe and weile, And seide, 'Allas, what mai ous eile? Fortune with hire blinde whiel Ne wol noght lete ous stonde wel: For this I dar wel undertake, That if Paris his weie take, As it is seid that he schal do, We ben for evere thanne undo.' 7450 This, which Cassandre thanne hihte, In al the world as it berth sihte, In bokes as men finde write, Is that Sibille of whom ye wite, That alle men yit clepen sage. Whan that sche wiste of this viage, Hou Paris schal to Grece fare, No womman mihte worse fare Ne sorwe more than sche dede; And riht so in the same stede 7460 Ferde Helenus, which was hir brother, P. ii. 384 Of prophecie and such an other: And al was holde bot a jape, So that the pourpos which was schape, Or were hem lief or were hem loth, Was holde, and into Grece goth This Paris with his retenance. And as it fell upon his chance, Of Grece he londeth in an yle, And him was told the same whyle 7470 Of folk which he began to freyne, Tho was in thyle queene Helevne. (7650*)And ek of contres there aboute Of ladis many a lusti route, With mochel worthi poeple also. And why thei comen theder tho, The cause stod in such a wise,—

7441 Cassandre H1 . . . B2 7464 the om. AM . . . B2
7470 lat same XRCLB2, T

For worschipe and for sacrifise
That thei to Venus wolden make,
As thei tofore hadde undertake,
Some of good will, some of beheste,
For thanne was hire hihe feste
Withinne a temple which was there.

Whan Paris wiste what thei were,
Anon he schop his ordinance
To gon and don his obeissance
To Venus on hire holi day,
And dede upon his beste aray.
With gret richesse he him behongeth,
As it to such a lord belongeth,
He was noght armed natheles,
Bot as it were in lond of pes,
And thus he goth forth out of Schipe
And takth with him his felaschipe:
In such manere as I you seie
Unto the temple he hield his weie.

Tydinge, which goth overal
To grete and smale, forth withal
Com to the queenes Ere and tolde
Hou Paris com, and that he wolde
Do sacrifise to Venus:
And whan sche herde telle thus,
She thoghte, hou that it evere be,
That sche wole him abyde and se.

Forth comth Paris with glad visage
Into the temple on pelrinage,
Wher unto Venus the goddesse
He yifth and offreth gret richesse,
And preith hir that he preie wolde.
And thanne aside he gan beholde,
And sih wher that this ladi stod;
And he forth in his freisshe mod
Goth ther sche was and made hir chiere,
As he wel couthe in his manere,
That of his wordes such plesance
Sche tok, that al hire aqueintance,

7504 wolde AdB 7510 on side H1... B2 (except E)

[TALE OF PARIS AND HELEN.]

7480

749° P. ii. 385

7500

7510

[TALE OF PARIS AND HELEN.] Als ferforth as the herte lay,
He stal er that he wente away.
So goth he forth and tok his leve,
And thoghte, anon as it was eve,
He wolde don his Sacrilegge,
That many a man it scholde abegge.

P. ii. 386

(7700*)

7530

7540

Whan he to Schipe ayein was come, To him he hath his conseil nome, And al devised the matiere In such a wise as thou schalt hiere. Withinne nyht al prively His men he warneth by and by, That thei be redy armed sone For certein thing which was to done: And thei anon ben redi alle, And ech on other gan to calle, And went hem out upon the stronde And tok a pourpos ther alonde Of what thing that thei wolden do, Toward the temple and forth thei go. So fell it, of devocion Heleine in contemplacion With many an other worthi wiht Was in the temple and wok al nyht, To bidde and preie unto thymage Of Venus, as was thanne usage; So that Paris riht as him liste Into the temple, er thei it wiste, Com with his men al sodeinly, And alle at ones sette ascry In hem whiche in the temple were, For tho was mochel poeple there; Bot of defense was no bote. So soffren thei that soffre mote.

Paris unto the queene wente,

And hire in bothe hise armes hente
With him and with his felaschipe,
And forth thei bere hire unto Schipe.

7533 went A, SB, F wente JC 7535 that om. AM... B2 7541 unto] to H.... B2 7544 it om. H1... B2 7554 in to AM... B2, WH3 to A

Up goth the Seil and forth thei wente,

And such a wynd fortune hem sente.

[TALE OF PARIS AND HELEN.

Til thei the havene of Troie cauhte: Where out of Schipe anon thei strauhte And gon hem forth toward the toun, The which cam with processioun 7560 Ayein Paris to sen his preie. And every man began to seie To Paris and his felaschipe Al that thei couthen of worschipe; Was non so litel man in Troie, That he ne made merthe and joie Of that Paris hath wonne Heleine. Bot al that merthe is sorwe and peine To Helenus and to Cassaundre; For thei it token schame and sklaundre 7570 And lost of al the comun grace, That Paris out of holi place (7750*) Be Stelthe hath take a mannes wif, Wherof that he schal lese his lif And many a worthi man therto, And al the Cite be fordo, Which nevere schal be mad ayein. And so it fell, riht as thei sein, The Sacrilege which he wroghte Was cause why the Gregois soughte 7580 P. ii. 388 Unto the toun and it beleie, And wolden nevere parte aweie, Til what be sleihte and what be strengthe Thei hadde it wonne in brede and lengthe, And brent and slayn that was withinne. Now se, mi Sone, which a sinne Is Sacrilege in holy stede: Be war therfore and bidd thi bede, And do nothing in holy cherche, Bot that thou miht be reson werche. 7590 And ek tak hiede of Achilles,

Whan he unto his love ches Polixena, that was also

7570 token] tolden S . . . A

SACRILEGE OF LOVERS.

In holi temple of Appollo, Which was the cause why he dyde And al his lust was leyd asyde. And Troilus upon Criseide Also his ferste love leide In holi place, and hou it ferde, As who seith, al the world it herde; Forsake he was for Diomede. Such was of love his laste mede. Forthi, mi Sone, I wolde rede,

Confessor.

Be this ensample as thou myht rede, Sech elles, wher thou wolt, thi grace, And war the wel in holi place What thou to love do or speke, In aunter if it so be wreke As thou hast herd me told before. And tak good hiede also therfore

Upon what forme, of Avarice

7610 P. ii. 389

7600

Mor than of eny other vice, I have divided in parties The branches, whiche of compainies Thurghout the world in general Ben nou the leders overal, Of Covoitise and of Perjure, Of fals brocage and of Usure, Of Skarsnesse and Unkindeschipe, Which nevere drouh to felaschipe,

Of Robberie and privi Stelthe,

(7800*)

7620

Which don is for the worldes welthe, Of Ravine and of Sacrilegge, Which makth the conscience agregge; Althogh it mai richesse atteigne, It floureth, bot it schal noght greine Unto the fruit of rihtwisnesse. Bot who that wolde do largesse Upon the reule as it is vive.

7630

7602 of lust (luste) H1... B2 7604 line om. B 7611 what] be AdBT that W 7619 Skarnesse F 7621 and of M . . . B2, T 7630 to troube AMH: XRCLB: by troube E

So myhte a man in trouthe live

DIVISIONS OF AVARICE.

Toward his god, and ek also
Toward the world, for bothe tuo
Largesse awaiteth as belongeth,
To neither part that he ne wrongeth;
He kepth himself, he kepth his frendes,
So stant he sauf to bothe hise endes,
That he excedeth no mesure,
So wel he can himself mesure:
Wherof, mi Sone, thou schalt wite,
So as the Philosophre hath write.

7640

xiii. Prodegus et parcus duo sunt extrema, que largus P. ii. 390 [PRODIGALIIY AND Est horum medius, plebis in ore bonus.

Betwen the tuo extremites Of vice stant the propretes Of vertu, and to prove it so Tak Avarice and tak also The vice of Prodegalite; Betwen hem Liberalite, Which is the vertu of Largesse, Stant and governeth his noblesse. For tho tuo vices in discord Stonde evere, as I finde of record; So that betwen here tuo debat Largesse reuleth his astat. For in such wise as Avarice, As I tofore have told the vice, Thurgh streit holdinge and thurgh skarsnesse Stant in contraire to Largesse, Riht so stant Prodegalite Revers, bot noght in such degre. For so as Avarice spareth, And forto kepe his tresor careth, That other al his oghne and more Ayein the wise mannes lore Yifth and despendeth hiere and there, So that him reccheth nevere where. While he mai borwe, he wol despende, 7634 partie (party) þat he wrongeh AM . . . Ba

Nota hic de virtute Largitatis, que ad oppositum Auaricie inter duo extrema, videlicet Parcimonia am et Prodegalitatem, specialiter consistit.

7650

7660

M

Latin Verses xiii. 1 extrema que C, B extremaque J, F

[Prodigality and Largess,]

Til ate laste he seith, 'I wende'; Bot that is spoken al to late, For thanne is poverte ate gate And takth him evene be the slieve, P. ii. 391 For erst wol he no wisdom lieve. 7670 And riht as Avarice is Sinne, That wolde his tresor kepe and winne, (7850*) Riht so is Prodegalite: Bot of Largesse in his degre, Which evene stant betwen the tuo, The hihe god and man also The vertu ech of hem commendeth. For he himselven ferst amendeth, That overal his name spredeth, And to alle othre, where it nedeth, 7680 He yifth his good in such a wise, That he makth many a man arise, Which elles scholde falle lowe. Largesce mai noght ben unknowe; For what lond that he regneth inne, It mai noght faile forto winne Thurgh his decerte love and grace, Wher it schal faile in other place. And thus betwen tomoche and lyte Largesce, which is noght to wyte, 7690 Halt evere forth the middel weie: Bot who that torne wole aweie Fro that to Prodegalite, Anon he lest the proprete Of vertu and goth to the vice; For in such wise as Avarice Lest for scarsnesse his goode name, Riht so that other is to blame, Which thurgh his wast mesure excedeth, P. ii. 392 For noman wot what harm that bredeth. Bot mochel joie ther betydeth,

7689 tomoche E, S, F to moche AJ, BT tuo (two) moche $H_1 cdots B_2$ (except E) the moche W 7694 lost AM ... B_2 (except E) loseth W leueth Δ 7700 it bredeA ... B_2 7701-7746 Forty-six lines om. A ... A (ins. A)

[PRODIGALITY AND LARGESS.

Wher that largesse an herte guydeth: For his mesure is so governed, That he to bothe partz is lerned, To god and to the world also, He doth reson to bothe tuo. The povere folk of his almesse Relieved ben in the destresse Of thurst, of hunger and of cold; The vifte of him was nevere sold, Bot frely yive, and natheles The myhti god of his encress Rewardeth him of double grace: The hevene he doth him to pourchace And yifth him ek the worldes good: And thus the Cote for the hod Largesse takth, and yit no Sinne He doth, hou so that evere he winne.

What man hath hors men yive him hors, And who non hath of him no fors, For he mai thanne on fote go: The world hath evere stonde so. Bot forto loken of the tweie, A man to go the siker weie, Betre is to yive than to take: With yifte a man mai frendes make, Bot who that takth or gret or smal, He takth a charge forth withal, And stant noght fre til it be quit. So forto deme in mannes wit, It helpeth more a man to have His oghne good, than forto crave Of othre men and make him bounde, Wher elles he mai stonde unbounde.

Senec conseileth in this wise, And seith, 'Bot if thi good suffise Unto the liking of thi wille, Withdrawh thi lust and hold the stille, And be to thi good sufficant.' 7725 margin Beacius-accipere om. A . . . B: accipere] ac-pere F

Lucas. Omni habenti dabitur.

> Beacius est dare quam accipere.

P. ii. 393

7730

7710

Seneca. Si res tue tibi non sufficiant, fac vt rebus tuis sufficias.

CONFESSIO AMANTIS

7740

[PRODIGALITY AND LARGESS.]

Apostolus. Ordinata caritas incipit a seipsa. For that thing is appourtenant
To trouthe and causeth to be fre
After the reule of charite,
Which ferst beginneth of himselve.
For if thou richest other tuelve,
Wherof thou schalt thiself be povere,
I not what thonk thou miht recovere.

Whil that a man hath good to yive, With grete routes he mai live And hath his frendes overal. And everich of him telle schal. 7750 Therwhile he hath his fulle packe, Thei seie, 'A good felawe is Jacke'; Bot whanne it faileth ate laste, Anon his pris thei overcaste, For thanne is ther non other lawe Bot, 'Jacke was a good felawe.' Whan thei him povere and nedy se, P. ii. 394 Thei lete him passe and farwel he; Al that he wende of compainie 7760 Is thanne torned to folie.

[PRODIGALITY OF LOVERS.]

Bot nou to speke in other kinde Of love, a man mai suche finde, That wher thei come in every route Thei caste and waste her love aboute, Til al here time is overgon, And thanne have thei love non: For who that loveth overal, It is no reson that he schal (7900*) Of love have eny proprete. Forthi, mi Sone, avise thee 7770 If thou of love hast be to large, For such a man is noght to charge: And if it so be that thou hast Despended al thi time in wast And set thi love in sondri place, Though thou the substance of thi grace

7742 margin Aplus A Amplus H1ERC Amplius B2 Ambrosius X 7751 The whil J, W pat whil C (Al pe while he hath his pak Δ) 7766 non] gon AM

Lese ate laste, it is no wonder; For he that put himselven under, As who seith, comun overal, He lest the love special Of eny on, if sche be wys; For love schal noght bere his pris Be reson, whanne it passeth on. So have I sen ful many on, That were of love wel at ese, Whiche after felle in gret desese Thurgh wast of love, that thei spente P. ii. 395 In sondri places wher thei wente.

Riht so, mi Sone, I axe of thee

If thou with Prodegalite Hast hier and ther thi love wasted.

Mi fader, nay; bot I have tasted In many a place as I have go, And vit love I nevere on of tho, Bot forto drive forth the dai. For lieveth wel, myn herte is ay Withoute mo for everemore Al upon on, for I nomore Desire bot hire love al one: So make I many a prive mone, For wel I fiele I have despended Mi longe love and noght amended Mi sped, for oght I finde yit.

Of love, and Prodegalite, Nou, goode fader, demeth ye: Bot of o thing I wol me schryve, That I schal for no love thryve, Bot if hirself me wol relieve.

If this be wast to youre wit

Mi Sone, that I mai wel lieve: And natheles me semeth so, For oght that thou hast yit misdo Of time which thou hast despended, It mai with grace ben amended.

7784 sene (sen) many on H1 . . . B2 7809 wol me AdBT, W me wolde M

7800

7790

Confessor.

7804 to] vnto E, B

PRODIGALITY OF LOVERS.

7780

Confessor.

Amans.

7810

[Prodigality of Lovers,]

For thing which mai be worth the cost Per chaunce is nouther wast ne lost; P. ii. 396 For what thing stant on aventure, That can no worldes creature (7950*) Telle in certein hou it schal wende. Til he therof mai sen an ende. 7820 So that I not as yit therfore If thou, mi Sone, hast wonne or lore: For ofte time, as it is sene, Whan Somer hath lost al his grene And is with Wynter wast and bare, That him is left nothing to spare, Al is recovered in a throwe; The colde wyndes overblowe, And stille be the scharpe schoures, And soudeinliche ayein his floures 7830 The Somer hapneth and is riche: And so per cas thi graces liche, Mi Sone, thogh thou be nou povere Of love, yit thou miht recovere. Mi fader, certes grant merci: Ye have me tawht so redeli, That evere whil I live schal The betre I mai be war withal Of thing which ye have seid er this. Bot overmore hou that it is, 7840 Toward mi schrifte as it belongeth, To wite of othre pointz me longeth; Wherof that ye me wolden teche With al myn herte I you beseche.

Amans.

Explicit Liber Quintus.

7817 in auenture AM... B₂, W 7819 Telle JC, SB Tell A, F 7823 tymes AdBTA 7829 stilled S... A 7840 euermore H1XRB₂, BA, W

Incipit Liber Sextus

i. Est gula que nostrum maculauit prima parentem P. iii. 1
Ex vetito pomo, quo dolet omnis homo.
Hec agit vi corpus anime contraria spirat,
Quo caro fit crassa, spiritus atque macer.
Intus et exterius si que virtutis habentur,
Potibus ebrietas conuiciata ruit.
Mersa sopore, labris, que Bachus inebriat hospes,
Indignata Venus oscula raro premit.

THE grete Senne original, Which every man in general Upon his berthe hath envenymed, In Paradis it was mystymed: Whan Adam of thilke Appel bot, His swete morscel was to hot, Which dedly made the mankinde. And in the bokes as I finde. This vice, which so out of rule Hath sette ous alle, is cleped Gule; Of which the branches ben so grete, That of hem alle I wol noght trete, Bot only as touchende of tuo I thenke speke and of no mo; Wherof the ferste is Dronkeschipe, Which berth the cuppe felaschipe. Ful many a wonder doth this vice, He can make of a wisman nyce, And of a fool, that him schal seme That he can al the lawe deme, And yiven every juggement Which longeth to the firmament Bothe of the sterre and of the mone;

10 sette AJC, S, F set BT 13 tuo] mo B

[GLUTTONY.]

Hic in sexto libro tractare intendit de illo capitali vicio quod Gula dicitur, nec non et de eiusdem duabus solummodo speciebus, videlicet Ebrietate et Delicacia, ex quibus humane concupiscento cie oblectamentum haP. iii. 2 bundancius augmentatur.

[i. DRUNKENNESS.]

20

[DRUNKENNESS.]

And thus he makth a gret clerk sone Of him that is a lewed man. Ther is nothing which he ne can, Whil he hath Dronkeschipe on honde, He knowth the See, he knowth the stronde, He is a noble man of armes, And vit no strengthe is in his armes: 30 Ther he was strong ynouh tofore, With Dronkeschipe it is forlore, And al is changed his astat, And wext anon so fieble and mat, That he mai nouther go ne come, Bot al togedre him is benome The pouer bothe of hond and fot, So that algate abide he mot. And alle hise wittes he foryet, The which is to him such a let, 40 That he wot nevere what he doth. P. iii. a Ne which is fals, ne which is soth, Ne which is dai, ne which is nyht, And for the time he knowth no wyht, That he ne wot so moche as this, What maner thing himselven is, Or he be man, or he be beste. That holde I riht a sori feste, Whan he that reson understod So soudeinliche is woxe wod. 50 Or elles lich the dede man, Which nouther go ne speke can. Thus ofte he is to bedde broght, Bot where he lith yit wot he noght, Til he arise upon the morwe; And thanne he seith, 'O, which a sorwe It is a man be drinkeles!' So that halfdrunke in such a res With dreie mouth he sterte him uppe, And seith, 'Nou baillez ça the cuppe.' 60

34 wext BT, F wexit J wexpA wexep C 44 As for AdBTA 57 a man be] for to be AdBT a man to be JB2, \(\Delta\) 59 sterte AJ, S, F stert C, BT

[DRUNKENNESS.]

That made him lese his wit at eve Is thanne a morwe al his beleve; The cuppe is al that evere him pleseth, And also that him most deseseth; It is the cuppe whom he serveth, Which alle cares fro him kerveth And alle bales to him bringeth: In joie he wepth, in sorwe he singeth, For Dronkeschipe is so divers, It may no whyle stonde in vers. He drinkth the wyn, bot ate laste P. iii. 4 The wyn drynkth him and bint him faste, And leith him drunke be the wal, As him which is his bonde thral And al in his subjeccion.

And lich to such condicion, As forto speke it other wise, It falleth that the moste wise Ben otherwhile of love adoted, And so bewhaped and assoted, Of drunke men that nevere yit Was non, which half so loste his wit Of drinke, as thei of such thing do Which cleped is the jolif wo; And waxen of here oghne thoght So drunke, that thei knowe noght What reson is, or more or lesse. Such is the kinde of that sieknesse, And that is noght for lacke of brain, Bot love is of so gret a main, That where he takth an herte on honde, Ther mai nothing his miht withstonde: The wise Salomon was nome. And stronge Sampson overcome, The knihtli David him ne mihte Rescoue, that he with the sihte Of Bersabee ne was bestad. Virgile also was overlad,

[LOVE-DRUNKEN-NESS.]

90

66 care H1... B2 69 ffro F 79 doted AdBT 86 pei ne knowe AM ... B2 (except GE) pei knewe J

[Love-Drunkenness.] And Aristotle was put under. Forthi, mi Sone, it is no wonder If thou be drunke of love among, Which is above alle othre strong: And if so is that thou so be, Tell me thi Schrifte in privite; It is no schame of such a thew A yong man to be dronkelew. Of such Phisique I can a part, And as me semeth be that art, Thou scholdest be Phisonomie Be schapen to that maladie Of lovedrunke, and that is routhe.

110

100

P. iii. 5

Confessio Amantis.

Ha, holi fader, al is trouthe That ye me telle: I am beknowe That I with love am so bethrowe, And al myn herte is so thurgh sunke, That I am verraliche drunke, And yit I mai bothe speke and go. Bot I am overcome so, And torned fro miself so clene, That ofte I wot noght what I mene; So that excusen I ne mai Min herte, fro the ferste day That I cam to mi ladi kiththe, I was vit sobre nevere siththe. Wher I hire se or se hire noght, With musinge of min oghne thoght, Of love, which min herte assaileth, So drunke I am, that mi wit faileth And al mi brain is overtorned, And mi manere so mistorned, That I foryete al that I can And stonde lich a mased man; That ofte, whanne I scholde pleie, It makth me drawe out of the weie In soulein place be miselve, As doth a labourer to delve, Which can no gentil mannes chere; 101 If] Of ERCB2 Thouse X

130

120

P. iii. 6

[LOVE-DRUNKEN-NESS.]

140

Or elles as a lewed Frere, Whan he is put to his penance, Riht so lese I mi contienance. And if it nedes so betyde, That I in compainie abyde, Wher as I moste daunce and singe The hovedance and carolinge, Or forto go the newefot, I mai noght wel heve up mi fot, If that sche be noght in the weie; For thanne is al mi merthe aweie, And waxe anon of thoght so full, Wherof mi limes ben so dull, I mai unethes gon the pas. For thus it is and evere was, Whanne I on suche thoghtes muse, The lust and merthe that men use, Whan I se noght mi ladi byme, Al is foryete for the time So ferforth that mi wittes changen And alle lustes fro me strangen, That thei seie alle trewely, And swere, that it am noght I. For as the man which ofte drinketh, With win that in his stomac sinketh Wext drunke and witles for a throwe, Riht so mi lust is overthrowe, And of myn oghne thoght so mat I wexe, that to myn astat Ther is no lime wol me serve, Bot as a drunke man I swerve, And suffre such a Passion, That men have gret compassion, And everich be himself merveilleth What thing it is that me so eilleth. Such is the manere of mi wo

150

160 P. iii. 7

170

145 newefot S, F the rest newe foot (fot) 151 a pas H1... B2 152 euer(e) it was AdBT 160 I am H1XERC 162 With] The AM... B2 172 so om. H1... B2

Which time that I am hire fro,

[LOVE-DRUNKEN-NESS.]

Til eft ayein that I hire se. Bot thanne it were a nycete To telle you hou that I fare: For whanne I mai upon hire stare, Hire wommanhede, hire gentilesse, Myn herte is full of such gladnesse, 180 That overpasseth so mi wit, That I wot nevere where it sit, Bot am so drunken of that sihte, Me thenkth that for the time I mihte Riht sterte thurgh the hole wall; And thanne I mai wel, if I schal, Bothe singe and daunce and lepe aboute, And holde forth the lusti route. Bot natheles it falleth so Fulofte, that I fro hire go 190 Ne mai, bot as it were a stake, P. iii. 8 I stonde avisement to take And loke upon hire faire face; That for the while out of the place For al the world ne myhte I wende. Such lust comth thanne into mi mende, So that withoute mete or drinke, Of lusti thoughtes whiche I thinke Me thenkth I mihte stonden evere; And so it were to me levere 200 Than such a sihte forto leve, If that sche wolde yif me leve To have so mochel of mi wille. And thus thenkende I stonde stille Withoute blenchinge of myn yhe, Riht as me thoghte that I syhe Of Paradis the moste joie: And so therwhile I me rejoie, Into myn herte a gret desir, The which is hotere than the fyr, 210 Al soudeinliche upon me renneth, That al mi thoght withinne brenneth,

197 or] and AMX . . . B2, A 202 3 if A, F 3 iue J, B flor wel is me bat I haue leue H1 . . . B2 (I om. C) 209 Vnto AdBT

[LOVE-DRUNKEN-NESS.

And am so ferforth overcome, That I not where I am become: So that among the hetes stronge In stede of drinke I underfonge A thoght so swete in mi corage, That nevere Pyment ne vernage Was half so swete forto drinke. For as I wolde, thanne I thinke 220 As thogh I were at myn above, P. iii. 9 For so thurgh drunke I am of love, That al that mi sotye demeth Is soth, as thanne it to me semeth. And whyle I mai tho thoghtes kepe, Me thenkth as thogh I were aslepe And that I were in goddes barm; Bot whanne I se myn oghne harm, And that I soudeinliche awake Out of my thought, and hiede take 230 Hou that the sothe stant in dede, Thanne is mi sekernesse in drede And joie torned into wo, So that the hete is al ago Of such sotie as I was inne. And thanne ayeinward I beginne To take of love a newe thorst, The which me grieveth altherworst, For thanne comth the blanche fievere, With chele and makth me so to chievere, And so it coldeth at myn herte, That wonder is hou I asterte, In such a point that I ne deie: For certes ther was nevere keie Ne frosen ys upon the wal More inly cold than I am al. And thus soffre I the hote chele, Which passeth othre peines fele; In cold I brenne and frese in hete: And thanne I drinke a biter swete 250

215 bo hetes ST bo hertes B 235 I om. AM al (alle) HIE, SAdTA 242 hou] bat AM

241 at]

[Love-Drunkenness.]

With dreie lippe and yhen wete. P. iii. 10 Lo, thus I tempre mi diete, And take a drauhte of such reles, That al mi wit is herteles, And al myn herte, ther it sit, Is, as who seith, withoute wit; So that to prove it be reson In makinge of comparison Ther mai no difference be Betwen a drunke man and me. 260 Bot al the worste of everychon Is evere that I thurste in on; The more that myn herte drinketh, The more I may; so that me thinketh, My thurst schal nevere ben aqueint. God schilde that I be noght dreint Of such a superfluite: For wel I fiele in mi degre That al mi wit is overcast, Wherof I am the more agast, 270 That in defaulte of ladischipe Per chance in such a drunkeschipe I mai be ded er I be war. For certes, fader, this I dar Beknowe and in mi schrifte telle: Bot I a drauhte have of that welle, In which mi deth is and mi lif, Mi joie is torned into strif, That sobre schal I nevere worthe, Bot as a drunke man forworthe; 280 So that in londe where I fare P. iii. 11 The lust is lore of mi welfare. As he that mai no bote finde. Bot this me thenkth a wonder kinde, As I am drunke of that I drinke, So am I ek for falte of drinke; Of which I finde no reles: Bot if I myhte natheles

262 pruste M, A trust(e) AdBT, W 281 wher pat AMG, H2 285 line om. B

Of such a drinke as I coveite, So as me liste, have o receite, I scholde assobre and fare wel. Bot so fortune upon hire whiel On hih me deigneth noght to sette, For everemore I finde a lette: The boteler is noght mi frend, Which hath the keie be the bend; I mai wel wisshe and that is wast, For wel I wot, so freissh a tast, Bot if mi grace be the more, I schal assaie neveremore. Thus am I drunke of that I se. For tastinge is defended me, And I can noght miselven stanche: So that, mi fader, of this branche I am gultif, to telle trouthe.

Mi Sone, that me thenketh routhe; For lovedrunke is the meschief Above alle othre the most chief. If he no lusti thoght assaie, Which mai his sori thurst allaie: As for the time yit it lisseth P. iii. 12 To him which other joie misseth. Forthi, mi Sone, aboven alle Thenk wel, hou so it the befalle, And kep thi wittes that thou hast, And let hem noght be drunke in wast: Bot natheles ther is no wyht That mai withstonde loves miht. Bot why the cause is, as I finde, Of that ther is diverse kinde Of lovedrunke, why men pleigneth After the court which al ordeigneth, I wol the tellen the manere; Nou lest, mi Sone, and thou schalt hiere. For the fortune of every chance After the goddes pourveance

To man it groweth from above,

297 wel om. AM . . . Ba

[LOVE-DRUNKEN-NESS.

300

Confessor.

320

310

Hic narrat secundum Poetam, qualiter

[Jupiter's Two Tuns.]

in suo celario Iupiter duo dolea habet, quorum primum liquoris dulcissimi, secundum amarissimi plenum consistit, ita quod ille cui fatata est prosperitas de dulci potabit, alter vero, cui aduersabitur, poculum gustabit amarum.

So that the sped of every love Is schape there, er it befalle. For Jupiter aboven alle, 330 Which is of goddes soverein, Hath in his celier, as men sein, Tuo tonnes fulle of love drinke, That maken many an herte sinke And many an herte also to flete, Or of the soure or of the swete. That on is full of such piment, Which passeth all entendement Of mannes witt, if he it taste, And makth a jolif herte in haste: That other biter as the galle, P. iii. 13 Which makth a mannes herte palle, Whos drunkeschipe is a sieknesse Thurgh fielinge of the biternesse. Cupide is boteler of bothe, Which to the lieve and to the lothe Yifth of the swete and of the soure, That some lawhe, and some loure. Bot for so moche as he blind is, Fulofte time he goth amis 350 And takth the badde for the goode, Which hindreth many a mannes fode Withoute cause, and forthreth eke. So be ther some of love seke, Whiche oghte of reson to ben hole. And some comen to the dole In happ and as hemselve leste Drinke undeserved of the beste. And thus this blinde Boteler Yifth of the trouble in stede of cler 360 And ek the cler in stede of trouble: Lo, hou he can the hertes trouble,

329 be falle JH₁ERB₂, BT 339 caste AdBT, H₃ 354 of he seke AM . . . B₂ 357 In iape AM 358 vnserued AM, W 363 drinke al H₂X, AdBT drunken (om. al) E all (om. drunke) B² dronke and W

And makth men drunke al upon chaunce

LIBER SEXTUS

177

370

380

[JUPITER'S TWO TUNS.]

Withoute lawe of governance. If he drawe of the swete tonne, Thanne is the sorwe al overronne Of lovedrunke, and schalt noght greven So to be drunken every even, For al is thanne bot a game. Bot whanne it is noght of the same, And he the biter tonne draweth, P. iii. 14 Such drunkeschipe an herte gnaweth And fiebleth al a mannes thoght, That betre him were have drunke noght And al his bred have eten dreie; For thanne he lest his lusti weie With drunkeschipe, and wot noght whider To go, the weies ben so slider, In which he mai per cas so falle, That he schal breke his wittes alle. And in this wise men be drunke After the drink that thei have drunke: Bot alle drinken noght alike, For som schal singe and som schal syke, So that it me nothing merveilleth, Mi Sone, of love that thee eilleth; For wel I knowe be thi tale, That thou hast drunken of the duale. Which biter is, til god the sende Such grace that thou miht amende.

Bot, Sone, thou schalt bidde and preie In such a wise as I schal seie, That thou the lusti welle atteigne Thi wofull thurstes to restreigne Of love, and taste the swetnesse; As Bachus dede in his distresse, Whan bodiliche thurst him hente In strange londes where he wente. This Bachus Sone of Jupiter

390 [PRAYER. BACCHUS IN THE DESERT.]

> Nota hic qualiter potus aliquando sici-

367 Of louedrunke and schalt FK Of louedrunke and schal J. SAdBT, W Of louedrinke and schal AM . . . B2, A Of loue drunken and shal H3 376 lest J, B, F lesh A leeseh C 379 which A, B, F whiche J 382 that om. AdBT 387 I wel AJM I wol(e) H ... B2

[PRAYER. BACCHUS IN THE DESERT.]

enti precibus adquiritur. Et narrat in exemplum quod, cum Bachus de quodam bello ab oriente repatrians in quibusdam Lubie partibus alicuius generis potum non inuenit, fusis ad Iouem precibus, apparuit ei Aries, qui terram pede percussit, statimque fons emanauit; et sic potum petenti peticio preualuit.

Was hote, and as he wente fer 400 Be his fadres assignement P. iii. 15 To make a werre in Orient, And gret pouer with him he ladde, So that the heiere hond he hadde And victoire of his enemys, And torneth homward with his pris, In such a contre which was dreie A meschief fell upon the weie. As he rod with his compainie Nyh to the strondes of Lubie, 410 Ther myhte thei no drinke finde Of water nor of other kinde, So that himself and al his host Were of defalte of drinke almost Distruid, and thanne Bachus preide To Jupiter, and thus he seide: 'O hihe fader, that sest al, To whom is reson that I schal Beseche and preie in every nede, Behold, mi fader, and tak hiede 420 This wofull thurst that we ben inne To staunche, and grante ous forto winne, And sauf unto the contre fare, Wher that oure lusti loves are Waitende upon oure hom cominge.' And with the vois of his preiynge, Which herd was to the goddes hihe, He syh anon tofore his yhe A wether, which the ground hath sporned; And wher he hath it overtorned, Ther sprang a welle freissh and cler, P. iii. 16 Wherof his oghne boteler

408 the] jei F 409 margin concussit A... B2 414 for defaute H_1 ... C, Δ , H_2 in defaute B_2 , W 421 wofull] foule AdBT 434 Was] 3af H_1 ... B_2

After the lustes of his wille Was every man to drinke his fille. And for this ilke grete grace Bachus upon the same place A riche temple let arere, Which evere scholde stonde there To thursti men in remembrance.

Forthi, mi Sone, after this chance It sit thee wel to taken hiede So forto preie upon thi nede, As Bachus preide for the welle; And thenk, as thou hast herd me telle, Hou grace he gradde and grace he hadde. He was no fol that ferst so radde, For selden get a domb man lond: Tak that proverbe, and understond That wordes ben of vertu grete. Forthi to speke thou ne lete, And axe and prei erli and late Thi thurst to quenche, and thenk algate, The boteler which berth the keie Is blind, as thou hast herd me seie; And if it mihte so betyde, That he upon the blinde side Per cas the swete tonne arauhte, Than schalt thou have a lusti drauhte And waxe of lovedrunke sobre. And thus I rede thou assobre Thin herte in hope of such a grace; P. iii. 17 For drunkeschipe in every place, To whether side that it torne, Doth harm and makth a man to sporne And ofte falle in such a wise, Wher he per cas mai noght arise.

And forto loke in evidence Upon the sothe experience, So as it hath befalle er this, In every mannes mouth it is Hou Tristram was of love drunke With Bele Ysolde, whan thei drunke The drink which Brangwein hem betok, Er that king Marc his Eem hire tok

PRAYER. BACCHUS IN THE DESERT.]

Confessor. 440

450

[LOVE-DRUNKENNESS. TRISTRAM.]

Hic de amoris ebrietate ponit exemplum, 470 qualiter Tristrans ob potum, quem Brangweyne in naui ei porrexit, de amore Bele Isolde inebriatus extitit.

442 be nede AM . . . Ba 463 i (I) torne AM bat AdBT, W 470 margin ad potum H1 . . . B2

469 So

[Love-Drunkenness. Tristram.]

[MARRIAGE OF PIRI-THOUS.]

Hicde periculis ebrietatis causa in amore contingentibus narrat quod, cum Pirothous illam pulcherimam Ypotaciam in vxorem duceret, quosdam qui Centauri vocabantur inter alios vicinos ad nupcias inuitauit; qui vino imbuti, noue nupte formositatem aspicientes, duplici ebrietate insanierunt, ita quod ipsi subito salientes a mensa Ipotaciam a Pirothoo marito suo in impetu rapuerunt.

To wyve, as it was after knowe.

And ek, mi Sone, if thou wolt knowe,.

As it hath fallen overmore

In loves cause, and what is more

Of drunkeschipe forto drede,

As it whilom befell in dede,

Wherof thou miht the betre eschuie

Of drunke men that thou ne suie

The compaignie in no manere,

A gret ensample thou schalt hiere.

This finde I write in Poesie Of thilke faire Ipotacie, Of whos beaute ther as sche was Spak every man,-and fell per cas, That Pirotous so him spedde, That he to wyve hire scholde wedde, 490 P. iii. 18 Wherof that he gret joie made. And for he wolde his love glade, Ayein the day of mariage Be mouthe bothe and be message Hise frendes to the feste he preide, With gret worschipe and, as men seide, He hath this yonge ladi spoused. And whan that thei were alle housed, And set and served ate mete, Ther was no wyn which mai be gete, 500 That ther ne was plente ynouh: Bot Bachus thilke tonne drouh, Wherof be weie of drunkeschipe The greteste of the felaschipe Were oute of reson overtake; And Venus, which hath also take The cause most in special, Hath yove hem drinke forth withal Of thilke cuppe which exciteth The lust wherinne a man deliteth: 510

488 margin contigentibus F 495 feste AJ, B fest C, F 497 margin in om. H1... B2, BA, W 500 be gete] begete (bigete) AX, SAdTA 508 30ue B, F 3eue A 3iue J, C

480

[MARRIAGE OF PIRI-THOUS.]

And thus be double weie drunke, Of lust that ilke fyri funke Hath mad hem, as who seith, halfwode, That thei no reson understode, Ne to non other thing thei syhen, Bot hire, which tofore here yhen Was wedded thilke same day, That freisshe wif, that lusti May, On hire it was al that thei thoghten. And so ferforth here lustes soghten, That thei the whiche named were P. iii, 19 Centauri, ate feste there Of on assent, of on acord This yonge wif malgre hire lord In such a rage awei forth ladden, As thei whiche non insihte hadden Bot only to her drunke fare, Which many a man hath mad misfare In love als wel as other weie. Wherof, if I schal more seie Upon the nature of the vice, Of custume and of excercice The mannes grace hou it fordoth, A tale, which was whilom soth, Of fooles that so drunken were, I schal reherce unto thine Ere.

530

520

I rede in a Cronique thus Of Galba and of Vitellus, The whiche of Spaigne bothe were The greteste of alle othre there, And bothe of o condicion After the disposicion Of glotonie and drunkeschipe. That was a sori felaschipe: For this thou miht wel understonde, That man mai wel noght longe stonde Which is wyndrunke of comun us;

[GALBA AND VITEL-LIUS.

Hic loquitur specialiter contra vicium 540 illorum, qui nimia potacione quasi ex consuetudine ebriosi efficiuntur. Et narrat exemplum de Galba et Vitello, qui potentes in Hispania principes fuerunt, set ipsi cotidiane ebrietatis potibus assueti, tanta vicinis intulerunt enor-

513 halfwode S, F half wode (woode) AJ, B 519 On Of B 531 pis vice A... B2, S... Δ 543 and of H1... B2, W

Wherof reson him scholde clothe;

For he hath lore the vertus,

[GALBA AND VITEL-LIUS.]

mia, quod tandem toto conclamante populo pena sentencie capitalis in eos iudicialitea diffinita est: qui priusquam morerentur, vt penam mortis alleuiarent, spontanea vini ebrietate sopiti, quasi porci semimortui gladio interierunt.

And that was seene upon hem bothe. Men sein ther is non evidence. P. iii. 20 Wherof to knowe a difference Betwen the drunken and the wode, For thei be nevere nouther goode; For wher that wyn doth wit aweie. Wisdom hath lost the ribte weie, That he no maner vice dredeth: Nomore than a blind man thredeth His nedle be the Sonnes lyht, Nomore is reson thanne of myht, 560 Whan he with drunkeschipe is blent. And in this point thei weren schent, This Galba bothe and ek Vitelle, Upon the cause as I schal telle. Wherof good is to taken hiede. For thei tuo thurgh her drunkenhiede Of witles excitacioun Oppressede al the nacion Of Spaigne; for of fool usance, Which don was of continuance 570 Of hem, whiche alday drunken were, Ther was no wif ne maiden there, What so thei were, or faire or foule,

The derke nyht comth ate laste:
God wolde noght thei scholden laste,
And schop the lawe in such a wise,
That thei thurgh dom to the juise
Be dampned forto be forlore.

580

P. iii. 21

Thei wroghten many a sondri wrong. Bot hou so that the dai be long,

Whom thei ne token to defoule, Wherof the lond was often wo: And ek in othre thinges mo

550 margin que tandem AM coclamante F 554 neuere AJ, T neuer C, SB, F 556 margin perierunt A... Ba 559 Sonne H1Ε, B, W (sonne bright) 569 of fool] a fool AM... C a foul B2 of foul Ad of foli Δ

183

[GALBA AND VITEL-LIUS.]

Bot thei, that hadden ben tofore Enclin to alle drunkenesse,—
Here ende thanne bar witnesse;
For thei in hope to assuage
The peine of deth, upon the rage
That thei the lasse scholden fiele,
Of wyn let fille full a Miele,
And dronken til so was befalle
That thei her strengthes losten alle
Withouten wit of eny brain;
And thus thei ben halfdede slain,
That hem ne grieveth bot a lyte.

Mi Sone, if thou be forto wyte In eny point which I have seid, Wherof thi wittes ben unteid, I rede clepe hem hom ayein.

I schal do, fader, as ye sein,
Als ferforth as I mai suffise:
Bot wel I wot that in no wise
The drunkeschipe of love aweie
I mai remue be no weie,
It stant noght upon my fortune.
Bot if you liste to comune
Of the seconde Glotonie,
Which cleped is Delicacie,
Wherof ye spieken hier tofore,
Beseche I wolde you therfore.

Mi Sone, as of that ilke vice, Which of alle othre is the Norrice, And stant upon the retenue Of Venus, so as it is due, The proprete hou that it fareth The bok hierafter nou declareth.

 Delicie cum diuiciis sunt iura potentum, In quibus orta Venus excitat ora gule.
 Non sunt delicie tales, que corpora pascunt, Ex quibus impletus gaudia venter agit, Confessor.

600 Amans.

590

P. iii. 22 Confessor.

[DELICACY.]

590 fille ful] fulfille (ful fille) H1XRCB2 fulle M fille W I rede pe H1ERCB2, Ad I rede fon X (I rede pe M corr.)

599

[DELICACY.]

Quin completus amor maiori munere gaudet, Cum data deliciis mens in amante satur.

Hictractat super illa specie Gule que Delicacia nuncupatur, cuius mollicies voluptuose carni in personis precipue potentibus queque complacencia corporaliter ministrat.

Of this chapitre in which we trete There is yit on of such diete, To which no povere mai atteigne; For al is Past of paindemeine 620 And sondri wyn and sondri drinke, Wherof that he wole ete and drinke: Hise cokes ben for him affaited. So that his body is awaited, That him schal lacke no delit, Als ferforth as his appetit Sufficeth to the metes hote. Wherof this lusti vice is hote Of Gule the Delicacie, Which al the hole progenie 630 Of lusti folk hath undertake To feede, whil that he mai take Richesses wherof to be founde: Of Abstinence he wot no bounde, To what profit it scholde serve. And yit phisique of his conserve Makth many a restauracioun P. iii. 23 Unto his recreacioun, Which wolde be to Venus lief. Thus for the point of his relief . 640 The coc which schal his mete arraie, Bot he the betre his mouth assaie, His lordes thank schal ofte lese. Er he be served to the chese: For ther mai lacke noght so lyte, That he ne fint anon a wyte; For bot his lust be fully served, Ther hath no wiht his thonk deserved. And yit for mannes sustenance, To kepe and holde in governance, 650

Latin Verses ii. 6 fatur H1...B2, B
620 is Past of] his past of AJ is past(e) as BT his past is Ad
621 margin molliciis A...B2 623 margin quoque AMH1XB2, W
633 Richesse AMH1, H2 Riches W 647 For bot] But if AdBT

[DELICACY.]

To him that wole his hele gete
Is non so good as comun mete:
For who that loketh on the bokes,
It seith, confeccion of cokes,
A man him scholde wel avise
Hou he it toke and in what wise.
For who that useth that he knoweth,
Ful selden seknesse on him groweth,
And who that useth metes strange,
Though his nature empeire and change
It is no wonder, lieve Sone,
Whan that he doth ayein his wone;
For in Phisique this I finde,
Usage is the seconde kinde.
And riht so changeth his astat

He that of love is delicat:
For though he hadde to his hond
The beste wif of al the lond,
Or the faireste love of alle,
Yit wolde his herte on othre falle
And thenke hem mor delicious
Than he hath in his oghne hous:
Men sein it is nou ofte so;
Avise hem wel, thei that so do.
And forto speke in other weie,
Fulofte time I have herd seie,
That he which hath no love achieved,
Him thenkth that he is noght relieved,
Thogh that his ladi make him chiere,
So as sche mai in good manere

Hir honour and hir name save, Bot he the surplus mihte have. Nothing withstondende hire astat,

He set hire chiere at no delit,

Of love more delicat

Philosophus. Consuetudo est altera na-

P. iii. 24 [LOVE-DELICACY.]

670

680

660

653 who that] who so AM... B2 664 Vsance A... B2
665-964 ins. after 1146 SAdBTAA These copies proceed here with 1.965
Vsage is be seconde kinde
In loue als wel as ober weie, &c.
673 nou om. AM 681 His honour AM

Bot he have al his appetit.

Mi Sone, if it be with thee so,
Tell me.

Confessio Amantis.

Myn holi fader, no: For delicat in such a wise Of love, as ye to me devise, **690** Ne was I nevere vit gultif; For if I hadde such a wif As ye speke of, what scholde I more? For thanne I wolde neveremore For lust of eny wommanhiede P. iii. 25 Myn herte upon non other fiede: And if I dede, it were a wast. Bot al withoute such repast Of lust, as ye me tolde above, Of wif, or yit of other love, 700 I faste, and mai no fode gete; So that for lacke of deinte mete, Of which an herte mai be fedd, I go fastende to my bedd. Bot myhte I geten, as ye tolde, So mochel that mi ladi wolde Me fede with hir glad semblant, Though me lacke al the remenant, Yit scholde I somdel ben abeched And for the time wel refreched. 710 Bot certes, fader, sche ne doth; For in good feith, to telle soth, I trowe, thogh I scholde sterve, Sche wolde noght hire yhe swerve, Min herte with o goodly lok To fede, and thus for such a cok I mai go fastinge everemo: Bot if so is that eny wo Mai fede a mannes herte wel. Therof I have at every meel 720 Of plente more than ynowh; Bot that is of himself so towh,

686 But if BT 715 a goodly JH1RCB2, AdBT, H2 a gladly W one goodly Δ

Mi stomac mai it noght defie.

Lo, such is the delicacie

Of love, which myn herte fedeth;

P. iii. 26

Thus have I lacke of that me nedeth.

Bot for al this yit natheles
I seie noght I am gylteles,
That I somdel am delicat:
For elles were I fulli mat,
Bot if that I som lusti stounde
Of confort and of ese founde,
To take of love som repast;
For thogh I with the fulle tast
The lust of love mai noght fiele,
Min hunger otherwise I kiele
Of smale lustes whiche I pike,
And for a time yit thei like;
If that ye wisten what I mene.

Nou, goode Sone, schrif thee clene Of suche deyntes as ben goode, Wherof thou takst thin hertes fode.

Mi fader, I you schal reherce,
Hou that mi fodes ben diverse,
So as thei fallen in degre.
O fiedinge is of that I se,
An other is of that I here,
The thridde, as I schal tellen here,
It groweth of min oghne thoght:
And elles scholde I live noght;
For whom that failleth fode of herte,
He mai noght wel the deth asterte.

Of sihte is al mi ferste fode,
Thurgh which myn yhe of alle goode
Hath that to him is acordant,
A lusti fode sufficant.
Whan that I go toward the place
Wher I schal se my ladi face,
Min yhe, which is loth to faste,
Beginth to hungre anon so faste,

[LOVE-DELICACY.]

730

740 Confessor.

Confessio Amantis.

750

P. iii. 27 amore se continet delicatus.

760

734 ful paast AM 746 Of fieding(e) AM, AdA, H3 If feding(e) H1... B2 (not G) Tho fedyng W 751 of herte] and herte AJM

That him thenkth of on houre thre, Til I ther come and he hire se: And thanne after his appetit He takth a fode of such delit, That him non other devnte nedeth. Of sondri sihtes he him fedeth: He seth hire face of such colour, That freisshere is than eny flour, He seth hire front is large and plein Withoute fronce of eny grein, 770 He seth hire yhen lich an hevene, He seth hire nase strauht and evene, He seth hire rode upon the cheke, He seth hire rede lippes eke, Hire chyn acordeth to the face, Al that he seth is full of grace, He seth hire necke round and clene, Therinne mai no bon be sene, He seth hire handes faire and whyte; For al this thing without wyte 780 He mai se naked ate leste. So is it wel the more feste And wel the mor Delicacie Unto the fiedinge of myn yhe. P. iii. 28 He seth hire schapthe forth withal, Hire bodi round, hire middel smal, So wel begon with good array, Which passeth al the lust of Maii, Whan he is most with softe schoures Ful clothed in his lusti floures. 790 With suche sihtes by and by Min yhe is fed; bot finaly, Whan he the port and the manere Seth of hire wommanysshe chere, Than hath he such delice on honde, Him thenkth he mihte stille stonde, And that he hath ful sufficance Of liflode and of sustienance

762 he hire] to hir(e) AdBT 784 myn] his AM . . . Bz 785 schappe S, F the rest schape (schappe &c.)

800

As to his part for everemo. And if it thoghte alle othre so, Fro thenne wolde he nevere wende, Bot there unto the worldes ende He wolde abyde, if that he mihte, And fieden him upon the syhte. For thogh I mihte stonden ay Into the time of domesday And loke upon hire evere in on, Yit whanne I scholde fro hire gon, Min yhe wolde, as thogh he faste, Ben hungerstorven al so faste, Til efte ayein that he hire syhe. Such is the nature of myn yhe: Ther is no lust so deintefull, Of which a man schal noght be full, Of that the stomac underfongeth, Bot evere in on myn yhe longeth: For loke hou that a goshauk tireth, Riht so doth he, whan that he pireth And toteth on hire wommanhiede; For he mai nevere fulli fiede His lust, bot evere aliche sore Him hungreth, so that he the more Desireth to be fed algate: And thus myn yhe is mad the gate, Thurgh which the devntes of my thoght Of lust ben to myn herte broght.

Riht as myn yhe with his lok
Is to myn herte a lusti coc
Of loves fode delicat,
Riht so myn Ere in his astat,
Wher as myn yhe mai noght serve,
Can wel myn hertes thonk deserve
And fieden him fro day to day
With suche deyntes as he may.
For thus it is, that overal,
Wher as I come in special,
I mai hiere of mi ladi pris;

827 Paragraph at 1, 830 in MSS.

amore delectatur.

810

P. iii. 20

820

830 Qualiter auris in amore delectatur.

I hiere on seith that sche is wys, An other seith that sche is good, And som men sein, of worthi blod 840 That sche is come, and is also So fair, that nawher is non so; And som men preise hire goodli chiere: Thus every thing that I mai hiere, Which souneth to mi ladi goode, P. iii. 30 Is to myn Ere a lusti foode. And ek min Ere hath over this A deynte feste, whan so is That I mai hiere hirselve speke; For thanne anon mi faste I breke 850 On suche wordes as sche seith. That full of trouthe and full of feith Thei ben, and of so good desport, That to myn Ere gret confort Thei don, as thei that ben delices. For al the metes and the spices, That eny Lombard couthe make, Ne be so lusti forto take Ne so ferforth restauratif, I seie as for myn oghne lif, 860 As ben the wordes of hire mouth: For as the wyndes of the South Ben most of alle debonaire, So whan hir list to speke faire, The vertu of hire goodly speche Is verraily myn hertes leche. And if it so befalle among, That sche carole upon a song, Whan I it hiere I am so fedd, That I am fro miself so ledd, 870 As thogh I were in paradis; For certes, as to myn avis, Whan I here of hir vois the stevene. Me thenkth it is a blisse of hevene. And ek in other wise also P. iii. 31

838 seith] seie MC, AdA, W (say)
841 is also] seib also
AdBT
856 and all(e) be spices M... Ba, W

880

890

[LOVE-DELICACY.]

Fulofte time it falleth so, Min Ere with a good pitance Is fedd of redinge of romance Of Ydoine and of Amadas, That whilom weren in mi cas, And eke of othre many a score, That loveden longe er I was bore. For whan I of here loves rede, Min Ere with the tale I fede; And with the lust of here histoire Somtime I drawe into memoire Hou sorwe mai noght evere laste; And so comth hope in ate laste, Whan I non other fode knowe. And that endureth bot a throwe, Riht as it were a cherie feste; Bot forto compten ate leste, As for the while yit it eseth And somdel of myn herte appeseth: For what thing to myn Ere spreedeth, Which is plesant, somdel it feedeth With wordes suche as he mai gete Mi lust, in stede of other mete. Lo thus, mi fader, as I seie,

Lo thus, mi fader, as I seie,
Of lust the which myn yhe hath seie,
And ek of that myn Ere hath herd,
Fulofte I have the betre ferd.
And tho tuo bringen in the thridde,
The which hath in myn herte amidde
His place take, to arraie
The lusti fode, which assaie
I mot; and nameliche on nyhtes,
Whan that me lacketh alle sihtes,
And that myn heringe is aweie,
Thanne is he redy in the weie
Mi reresouper forto make,

892 for tacompten B 899 as I be seye B 906 fode] boughtes B om, AdT flode B2

Of which myn hertes fode I take. This lusti cokes name is hote

Amans.

900

P. iii. 32

910

Qualiter cogitatus impressiones leticie vmaginatiuas cordibus inserit amantum.

Thoght, which hath evere hise pottes hote Of love buillende on the fyr With fantasie and with desir, Of whiche er this fulofte he fedde Min herte, whanne I was abedde: And thanne he set upon my bord Bothe every syhte and every word 920 Of lust, which I have herd or sein. Bot yit is noght mi feste al plein, Bot al of woldes and of wisshes, Therof have I my fulle disshes, Bot as of fielinge and of tast, Yit mihte I nevere have o repast. And thus, as I have seid aforn, I licke hony on the thorn, And as who seith, upon the bridel I chiewe, so that al is ydel 930 As in effect the fode I have. Bot as a man that wolde him save. Whan he is sek, be medicine, Riht so of love the famine I fonde in al that evere I mai P. iii. 33 To fiede and dryve forth the day, Til I mai have the grete feste, Which al myn hunger myhte areste. Lo suche ben mi lustes thre; Of that I thenke and hiere and se 940 I take of love my fiedinge Withoute tastinge or fielinge: And as the Plover doth of Eir I live, and am in good espeir That for no such delicacie I trowe I do no glotonie. And natheles to youre avis, Min holi fader, that be wis, I recomande myn astat Of that I have be delicat. 950 Mi Sone, I understonde wel

Confessor.

927 toforn AdBT 928 on] of EB2, AdBT 946 I do] to do AM

That thou hast told hier everydel, And as me thenketh be thi tale, It ben delices wonder smale, Wherof thou takst thi loves fode. Bot, Sone, if that thou understode What is to ben delicious, Thou woldest noght be curious Upon the lust of thin astat To ben to sore delicat. Wherof that thou reson excede: For in the bokes thou myht rede, If mannes wisdom schal be suied, It oghte wel to ben eschuied In love als wel as other weie; For, as these holi bokes seie, The bodely delices alle In every point, hou so thei falle, Unto the Soule don grievance. And forto take in remembrance, A tale acordant unto this, Which of gret understondinge is To mannes soule resonable, I thenke telle, and is no fable.

Of Cristes word, who wole it rede,
Hou that this vice is forto drede
In thevangile it telleth plein,
Which mot algate be certein,
For Crist himself it berth witnesse.
And thogh the clerk and the clergesse
In latin tunge it rede and singe,
Yit for the more knoulechinge
Of trouthe, which is good to wite,
I schal declare as it is write
In Engleissh, for thus it began.
Crist seith: 'Ther was a riche man,
A mihti lord of gret astat,
And he was ek so delicat

P. iii. 34

960

DELICACY.

Delicie corporis militant aduersus animam.

970

[DIVES AND LAZARUS.]

Hic ponit exemplum contra istos delicatos. Et narrat de diuite et Lazaro, quorumgestus in euangelio Lucas euidencius describit.

After 964 Als wel be reson as be kinde etc. (1149 ff.) SAdBTAA 973 To] In AM . . . B2 979 margin gesta B 988 eek he was C, A

DIVES AND LAZARUS.]

Of his clothing, that everyday Of pourpre and bisse he made him gay, 990 And eet and drank therto his fille After the lustes of his wille, As he which al stod in delice And tok non hiede of thilke vice. P. iii. 35 And as it scholde so betyde, A povere lazre upon a tyde Cam to the gate and axed mete: Bot there mihte he nothing gete His dedly hunger forto stanche; For he, which hadde his fulle panche 1000 Of alle lustes ate bord, Ne deigneth noght to speke a word, Onliche a Crumme forto yive, Wherof the povere myhte live Upon the yifte of his almesse. Thus lai this povere in gret destresse Acold and hungred ate gate, Fro which he milte go no gate, So was he wofulli besein. And as these holi bokes sein, 1010 The houndes comen fro the halle, Wher that this sike man was falle, And as he lay ther forto die, The woundes of his maladie Thei licken forto don him ese. Bot he was full of such desese. That he mai noght the deth eschape; Bot as it was that time schape, The Soule fro the bodi passeth, And he whom nothing overpasseth, 1020 The hihe god, up to the hevene Him tok, wher he hath set him evene In Habrahammes barm on hyh, Wher he the hevene joie syh

993 As] And AdBT stood al H1... B2, Ad, W 998 he] be AMXRB2 1004 bis p. S... \(\Delta \) 1006 be p. S... \(\Delta \) 1008 ffor AdBT 1010 these] be AM... B2, H2 1023 Habrahammes J, F 1924 Abrahams &c.): 20 1039, 1046, 1073

And hadde al that he have wolde. P. iii. 36 [DIVES AND LAZARUS.] And fell, as it befalle scholde, This riche man the same throwe With soudein deth was overthrowe, And forth withouten eny wente Into the helle straght he wente; 1030 The fend into the fyr him drouh, Wher that he hadde peine ynouh Of flamme which that evere brenneth. And as his yhe aboute renneth, Toward the hevene he cast his lok, Wher that he syh and hiede tok Hou Lazar set was in his Se Als ferr as evere he mihte se With Habraham; and thanne he preide Unto the Patriarch and seide: 1040 "Send Lazar doun fro thilke Sete, And do that he his finger wete In water, so that he mai droppe Upon my tunge, forto stoppe The grete hete in which I brenne." Bot Habraham answerde thenne And seide to him in this wise: "Mi Sone, thou thee miht avise And take into thi remembrance, Hou Lazar hadde gret penance, 1050 Whyl he was in that other lif, Bot thou in al thi lust jolif The bodily delices soghtest: Forthi, so as thou thanne wroghtest, Nou schalt thou take thi reward P. iii. 37 Of dedly peine hierafterward In helle, which schal evere laste; And this Lazar nou ate laste The worldes peine is overronne, In hevene and hath his lif begonne 1060 Of joie, which is endeles.

1027 the] þis H1...B2 1030 Vnto þe helle BT In to helle JRB2, Δ, W 1048 margin Salomon. Qui obturat aures suas ad clamorem pauperum, ipse clamabit et non exaudietur SBTΔ 196

[DIVES AND LAZARUS.]

Bot that thou preidest natheles, That I schal Lazar to the sende With water on his finger ende, Thin hote tunge forto kiele, Thou schalt no suche graces fiele; For to that foule place of Sinne, For evere in which thou schalt ben inne, Comth non out of this place thider, Ne non of you mai comen hider; 1070 Thus be yee parted nou atuo." The riche ayeinward cride tho: "O Habraham, sithe it so is, That Lazar mai noght do me this Which I have axed in this place, I wolde preie an other grace. For I have yit of brethren fyve, That with mi fader ben alyve Togedre duellende in on hous; To whom, as thou art gracious, 1080 I preie that thou woldest sende Lazar, so that he mihte wende To warne hem hou the world is went, That afterward thei be noght schent Of suche peines as I drye. P. iii. 38 Lo, this I preie and this I crie, Now I may noght miself amende." The Patriarch anon suiende To his preiere ansuerde nay: And seide him hou that everyday 1090 His brethren mihten knowe and hiere Of Moïses on Erthe hiere And of prophetes othre mo. What hem was best. And he seith no; Bot if ther mihte a man aryse Fro deth to lyve in such a wise, To tellen hem hou that it were,

1085 I drye] þey drye B 1089 his] þis (this) H1, AdBTA his S)

He seide hou thanne of pure fere Thei scholden wel be war therby. Quod Habraham: "Nay sikerly;
For if thei nou wol noght obeie
To suche as techen hem the weie,
And alday preche and alday telle
Hou that it stant of hevene and helle,
Thei wol noght thanne taken hiede,
Thogh it befelle so in dede
That eny ded man were arered,
To ben of him no betre lered
Than of an other man alyve."

If thou, mi Sone, canst descryve This tale, as Crist himself it tolde, Thou schalt have cause to beholde, To se so gret an evidence, Wherof the sothe experience Hath schewed openliche at ÿe, That bodili delicacie Of him which yeveth non almesse Schal after falle in gret destresse. And that was sene upon the riche: For he ne wolde unto his liche A Crumme viven of his bred, Thanne afterward, whan he was ded, A drope of water him was werned. Thus mai a mannes wit be lerned Of hem that so delices taken; Whan thei with deth ben overtaken, That erst was swete is thanne sour. Bot he that is a governour Of worldes good, if he be wys, Withinne his herte he set no pris Of al the world, and yit he useth The good, that he nothing refuseth, As he which lord is of the thinges. The Nouches and the riche ringes, The cloth of gold and the Perrie He takth, and yit delicacie

1100 [DIVESAND LAZARUS.]

1110 Confessor.

P. iii. 39

1120

1130

1100 Habraham JX, F rest Abraham 110 5 wold(e) M, B, W 1107 Than eny AH1 Themeny M (p. m.) 1109 of lyue X . . . B2, Ad, H2 on liue Δ 1112 be holde JH1RB2 [DIVESAND LAZARUS.]

He leveth, thogh he were al this. The beste mete that ther is He ett. and drinkth the beste drinke; Bot hou that evere he ete or drinke, 1140 Delicacie he put aweie, As he which goth the rihte weie Noght only forto fiede and clothe His bodi, bot his soule bothe. P. iii. 40 Bot thei that taken otherwise Here lustes, ben none of the wise; And that whilom was schewed eke, If thou these olde bokes seke, Als wel be reson as be kinde, Of olde ensample as men mai finde. 1150

DELICACY OF NERO.

Hicloquitur de delicacia Neronis, qui corporalibus deliciis magis adherens spiritalia gaudia minus obtinuit.

What man that wolde him wel avise, Delicacie is to despise, Whan kinde acordeth noght withal; Wherof ensample in special Of Nero whilom mai be told, Which agein kinde manyfold Hise lustes tok, til ate laste That god him wolde al overcaste; Of whom the Cronique is so plein, Me list nomore of him to sein. 1160 And natheles for glotonie Of bodili Delicacie, To knowe his stomak hou it ferde, Of that noman tofore herde, Which he withinne himself bethoghte, A wonder soubtil thing he wroghte. Thre men upon eleccioun

el/ter 1146 SAdBTAA have the following six lines (omitting the two 1147 (.), and then insert the passage 665-964. The text here is that of S:—

Bot now a dai a man mai se
The world so full of vanite,
That noman takh of reson hiede
Or forto clope or forto fiede,
Bot al is sett vnto be vice
To newe and changen his delice.
And riht so etc. (as 665 ff.)

1151 That man X . . . Be (not G', W 1155 margin minus om. B

[DELICACY OF NERO.]

1170

P. iii, 41

1180

1190

1200

Of age and of complexioun Lich to himself be alle weie He tok towardes him to pleie, And ete and drinke als wel as he. Therof was no diversite; For every day whan that thei eete, Tofore his oghne bord thei seete, And of such mete as he was served, Althogh thei hadde it noght deserved, Thei token service of the same. Bot afterward al thilke game Was into wofull ernest torned; For whan thei weren thus sojorned, Withinne a time at after mete Nero, which hadde noght foryete The lustes of his frele astat, As he which al was delicat, To knowe thilke experience, The men let come in his presence: And to that on the same tyde, A courser that he scholde ryde Into the feld, anon he bad: Wherof this man was wonder glad, And goth to prike and prance aboute. That other, whil that he was oute, He leide upon his bedd to slepe: The thridde, which he wolde kepe Withinne his chambre, faire and softe He goth now down nou up fulofte, Walkende a pass, that he ne slepte, Til he which on the courser lepte Was come fro the field ayein. Nero thanne, as the bokes sein, These men doth taken alle thre And slouh hem, for he wolde se The whos stomak was best defied: And whanne he hath the sothe tryed, He fond that he which goth the pass Defyed best of alle was, 1186 let C, BT lete AJ, S, F

[DELICACY OF NERO.]	Which afterward he usede ay. P. ii	i. 42
-	And thus what thing unto his pay	•
	Was most plesant, he lefte non:	
	With every lust he was begon,	1310
	Wherof the bodi myhte glade,	
	For he non abstinence made;	
	Bot most above alle erthli thinges	
	Of wommen unto the likinges	
	Nero sette al his hole herte,	
	For that lust scholde him noght asterte.	
	Whan that the thurst of love him cawhte,	
	Wher that him list he tok a drauhte.	
	He spareth nouther wif ne maide,	
	That such an other, as men saide,	1220
	In al this world was nevere vit.	
	He was so drunke in al his wit	
	Thurgh sondri lustes whiche he tok,	
	That evere, whil ther is a bok,	
	Of Nero men schul rede and singe	
	Unto the worldes knowlechinge,	
	Mi goode Sone, as thou hast herd.	
[LOVE-DELICACY.]	For evere yit it hath so ferd,	
-	Delicacie in loves cas	
	Withoute reson is and was;	1230
	For wher that love his herte set,	•
	Him thenkth it myhte be no bet;	
	And thogh it be noght fulli mete,	
	The lust of love is evere swete.	

Confessor.

Lo, thus togedre of felaschipe
Delicacie and drunkeschipe,
Wherof reson stant out of herre,
Have mad full many a wisman erre
In loves cause most of alle:
For thanne hou so that evere it falle,
Wit can no reson understonde,
Bot let the governance stonde
To Will, which thanne wext so wylde,
That he can noght himselve schylde

1209 non] anon EC, AdBT 1230 it is AM . . . B1 1233 Al yough B As yough AdT 1 Thogh W

Fro no peril, bot out of feere The weie he secheth hiere and there, Him recheth noght upon what syde: For oftetime he goth beside, And doth such thing withoute drede, Wherof him oghte wel to drede. Bot whan that love assoteth sore, It passeth alle mennes lore; What lust it is that he ordeigneth, Ther is no mannes miht restreigneth, And of the godd takth he non hiede: Bot laweles withoute drede, His pourpos for he wolde achieve Ayeins the pointz of the believe, He tempteth hevene and erthe and helle, Hierafterward as I schal telle.

1250

Sorcery and

WITCHCRAFT.]

iii. Dum stimulatur amor, quicquid iubet orta voluptas,
Audet et aggreditur, nulla timenda timens.
Omne quod astra queunt herbarum siue potestas,
Seu vigor inferni, singula temptat amans.
Quod nequit ipse deo mediante parare sinistrum,
Demonis hoc magica credulus arte parat.
Sic sibi non curat ad opus que recia tendit,
Dummodo nudatam prendere possit auem.

Who dar do thing which love ne dar ? P. iii. 44

To love is every lawe unwar,
Bot to the lawes of his heste
The fissch, the foul, the man, the beste
Of al the worldes kinde louteth.
For love is he which nothing douteth;
In mannes herte where he sit,
He compteth noght toward his wit
The wo nomore than the wele,
No mor the hete than the chele,
No mor to live than to deie,

Hic tractat qualiter Ebrietas et Delicacia omnis pudicicie contrarium instigantes inter alia ad carnalis concupiscencie promocionem Sortilegio magicam requirunt.

1270

1245 no] þe B2, AdBT þat M 1254 is] as A... B2 1257 wol(e) AH1...B2 1267 he] it G, B margin Sortilegio SBTAA Sacrilegio AX ..., B2, FH3 sacrilegis H1 sacri legis M (Latin om. J, Ad, W)

[SORCERY AND WITCHCRAFT.]

So that tofore ne behinde He seth nothing, bot as the blinde Withoute insyhte of his corage He doth merveilles in his rage. To what thing that he wole him drawe, Ther is no god, ther is no lawe, Of whom that he takth eny hiede; Bot as Baiard the blinde stede. £ 280 Til he falle in the dich amidde. He goth ther noman wole him bidde; He stant so ferforth out of reule, Ther is no wit that mai him reule. And thus to telle of him in soth, Ful many a wonder thing he doth, That were betre to be last, Among the whiche is wicchecraft, That som men clepen Sorcerie, Which forto winne his druerie 1290 With many a circumstance he useth, P. iii. 45 Ther is no point which he refuseth.

Nota de Auctorum necnon et de librorum tam naturalis quam execrabilis magice nominibus.

The craft which that Saturnus fond, To make prickes in the Sond, That Geomance cleped is, Fulofte he useth it amis; And of the flod his Ydromance, And of the fyr the Piromance, With questions echon of tho He tempteth ofte, and ek also 1300 Aëremance in juggement To love he bringth of his assent: For these craftes, as I finde, A man mai do be weie of kinde, Be so it be to good entente. Bot he goth al an other wente; For rathere er he scholde faile. With Nigromance he wole assaile To make his incantacioun With hot subfumigacioun. 1310

1289 som men] somme (some &c.) A . . . B2 1293 margin et de et BT 1294 pikkes AdBTA

SORCERY AND WITCHCRAFT.]

Thilke art which Spatula is hote, And used is of comun rote Among Paiens, with that craft ek Of which is Auctor Thosz the Grek, He worcheth on and on be rowe: Razel is noght to him unknowe, Ne Salomones Candarie, His Ydeac, his Eutonye; The figure and the bok withal Of Balamuz, and of Ghenbal The Seal, and therupon thymage P. iii. 46 Of Thebith, for his avantage He takth, and somwhat of Gibiere, Which helplich is to this matiere. Babilla with hire Sones sevene. Which hath renonced to the hevene, With Cernes bothe square and rounde, He traceth ofte upon the grounde, Makende his invocacioun; And for full enformacioun The Scole which Honorius Wrot, he poursuieth: and lo, thus Magique he useth forto winne His love, and spareth for no Sinne. And over that of his Sotie, Riht as he secheth Sorcerie Of hem that ben Magiciens, Riht so of the Naturiens Upon the Sterres from above His weie he secheth unto love, Als fer as he hem understondeth. In many a sondry wise he fondeth: He makth ymage, he makth sculpture, He makth writinge, he makth figure, He makth his calculacions, He makth his demonstracions; His houres of Astronomie He kepeth as for that partie

1330

1340

1312 of to AM 1317 Ne] The B 1319 and] of B 1320 Chenbal B2, SA Geubal AM Glenball H3 Thenballe W

[SORCERY AND WITCHCRAFT.]

Confessor.

Amans.

Which longeth to thinspeccion
Of love and his affeccion;
He wolde into the helle seche
The devel himselve to beseche,
If that he wiste forto spede,
To gete of love his lusti mede:
Wher that he hath his herte set,
He bede nevere fare bet
Ne wite of other hevene more.
Mi Sone, if thou of such a love

Mi Sone, if thou of such a lore Hast ben er this, I red thee leve. Min holi fader, be youre leve

Of al that ye have spoken hiere Which toucheth unto this matiere, To telle soth riht as I wene, I wot noght o word what ye mene. I wol noght seie, if that I couthe, That I nolde in mi lusti youthe Benethe in helle and ek above To winne with mi ladi love Don al that evere that I mihte; For therof have I non insihte Wher afterward that I become, To that I wonne and overcome Hire love, which I most coveite.

Confessor.

Mi Sone, that goth wonder streite: For this I mai wel telle soth, Ther is noman the which so doth, For al the craft that he can caste, That he nabeith it ate laste. For often he that wol beguile Is guiled with the same guile, 1380 P. iii. 48 And thus the guilour is beguiled; As I finde in a bok compiled To this matiere an old histoire, The which comth nou to mi memoire, And is of gret essamplerie Ayein the vice of Sorcerie, Wherof non ende mai be good.

1359 red S, F rede AJC, B

1365

1350

P. iii. 47

1 370

Bot hou whilom therof it stod, A tale which is good to knowe To thee, mi Sone, I schal beknowe.

Among hem whiche at Troie were, Uluxes ate Siege there Was on be name in special; Of whom vit the memorial Abit, for whyl ther is a mouth, For evere his name schal be couth. He was a worthi knyht and king And clerk knowende of every thing : He was a gret rethorien, He was a gret magicien; Of Tullius the rethorique, Of king Zorastes the magique, Of Tholome thastronomie, Of Plato the Philosophie, Of Daniel the slepi dremes, Of Neptune ek the water stremes, Of Salomon and the proverbes, Of Macer al the strengthe of herbes, And the Phisique of Ypocras, And lich unto Pictagoras Of Surgerie he knew the cures. Bot somwhat of his aventures, Which schal to mi matiere acorde, To thee, mi Sone, I wol recorde.

This king, of which thou hast herd sein, Fro Troie as he goth hom ayein Be Schipe, he fond the See divers, With many a wyndi storm revers. Bot he thurgh wisdom that he schapeth Ful many a gret peril ascapeth, Of whiche I thenke tellen on, Hou that malgre the nedle and ston Wynddrive he was al soudeinly Upon the strondes of Cilly

Upon the strondes of Cilly,

1390

[TALE OF ULYSSES AND TELEGONUS.]

Nota contra istos ob amoris causam sortilegos; vbi narrat in exemplum quod, cum Vluxes a subuersione Troie repatriare nauigio voluisset, ipsum in Insula Cilly, vbi illa expertissima maga nomine Circes regna-1400 uit, contigit applicuisse; quem vt in sui amoris concupiscen-ciam exardesceret, Circes omnibus suis incantacionibus vincere conabatur. V-luxes tamen magica potencior ipsam in amore subegit, ex qua filium nomine Thelogonum genuit, qui postea patrem suum interfecit: et sic contra fidei naturam genitus

P. iii. 49 operatus est.

1420

r388 whilom how perof AMX . . . B₂ hou somtyme b. J whilome theref how H₁ 1391 whiche SB which AJC, F 1419 which B [Tale of Ulysses and Telegonus.]

Wher that he moste abyde a whyle. Tuo queenes weren in that yle Calipsa named and Circes; And whan they herde hou Uluxes Is londed ther upon the ryve, For him thei senden als so blive. 1430 With him suche as he wolde he nam And to the court to hem he cam. Thes queenes were as tuo goddesses Of Art magique Sorceresses, That what lord comth to that rivage, Thei make him love in such a rage And upon hem assote so, That thei wol have, er that he go, Al that he hath of worldes good. Uluxes wel this understod. 1440 Thei couthe moche, he couthe more; P. iii. 50 Thei schape and caste ayein him sore And wroghte many a soutil wyle, Bot yit thei mihte him noght beguile. Bot of the men of his navie Thei tuo forschope a gret partie, Mai non of hem withstonde here hestes; Som part thei schopen into bestes, Som part thei schopen into foules, To beres, tigres, Apes, oules, 1450 Or elles be som other weie; Ther myhte hem nothing desobeie, Such craft thei hadde above kinde. Bot that Art couthe thei noght finde, Of which Uluxes was deceived, That he ne hath hem alle weyved, And broght hem into such a rote, That upon him thei bothe assote; And thurgh the science of his art He tok of hem so wel his part, 1460 That he begat Circes with childe. He kepte him sobre and made hem wilde,

1432 of hem AdBT 1437 And] That AM... B2 (not G)
1442 schope S... Δ 1444 And 3it AM... B2

[TALE OF ULYSSES AND TELEGONUS.]

He sette himselve so above, That with here good and with here love, Who that therof be lief or loth, Al quit into his Schip he goth. Circes toswolle bothe sides He lefte, and waiteth on the tydes, And straght thurghout the salte fom He takth his cours and comth him hom, 1470 Where as he fond Penolope; P. iii. 51 A betre wif ther mai non be, And yit ther ben ynowhe of goode. Bot who hir goodschipe understode Fro ferst that sche wifhode tok, Hou many loves sche forsok And hou sche bar hire al aboute, Ther whiles that hire lord was oute, He mihte make a gret avant Amonges al the remenant 1480 That sche was on of al the beste. Wel myhte he sette his herte in reste, This king, whan he hir fond in hele; For as he couthe in wisdom dele, So couthe sche in wommanhiede: And whan sche syh withoute drede Hire lord upon his oghne ground, That he was come sauf and sound, In al this world ne mihte be A gladdere womman than was sche. 1490 The fame, which mai noght ben hidd, Thurghout the lond is sone kidd,

The fame, which mai noght ben hide. Thurghout the lond is sone kidd, Here king is come hom ayein:
Ther mai noman the fulle sein, Hou that thei weren alle glade, So mochel joie of him thei made. The presens every day be newed, He was with yiftes al besnewed; The poeple was of him so glad, That thogh non other man hem bad,

1500

1479 a om. AJMXGERCL world AM . . . Ba 1481 was om. AdBT

1489 be

[TALE OF ULYSSES AND TELEGONUS.]

Oracius. Omnia sunt hominum tenui pendencia filo. Taillage upon hemself thei sette,
And as it were of pure dette
Thei yeve here goodes to the king:
This was a glad hom welcomyng.
Thus hath Uluxes what he wolde,
His wif was such as sche be scholde,
His poeple was to him sougit,
Him lacketh nothing of delit.

Bot fortune is of such a sleyhte, That whan a man is most on heyhte, 1510 Sche makth him rathest forto falle: Ther wot noman what schal befalle, The happes over mannes hed Ben honged with a tendre thred. That proved was on Uluxes; For whan he was most in his pes, Fortune gan to make him werre And sette his welthe al out of herre. Upon a dai as he was merie, As thogh ther mihte him nothing derie, 1520 Whan nyht was come, he goth to bedde, With slep and bothe his yhen fedde. And while he slepte, he mette a swevene: Him thoghte he syh a stature evene, Which brihtere than the sonne schon; A man it semeth was it non, Bot yit it was as in figure Most lich to mannyssh creature, Bot as of beaute hevenelich It was most to an Angel lich: 1530 And thus between angel and man P. iii. 53 Beholden it this king began, And such a lust tok of the sihte, That fain he wolde, if that he mihte, The forme of that figure embrace; And goth him forth toward the place, Wher he sih that ymage tho,

1510 on] of AMG, H₃ in Δ 2513 margin Omina T, F 1516 in pes AdBTΔ (in his pes S) 1518 al om, AdBT 1520 ther] he AM 1524 statue A... B₂, B 1536 hat place BT

[TALE OF ULYSSES AND TELEGONUS.]

1540

1550

1560

P. iii. 54

And takth it in his Armes tuo, And it embraceth him ayein And to the king thus gan it sein: 'Uluxes, understond wel this, The tokne of oure aqueintance is Hierasterward to mochel tene: The love that is ous betuene, Of that we nou such joie make, That on of ous the deth schal take, Whan time comth of destine; It may non other wise be.' Uluxes tho began to preie That this figure wolde him seie What wyht he is that seith him so. This wyht upon a spere tho A pensel which was wel begon, Embrouded, scheweth him anon: Thre fisshes alle of o colour In manere as it were a tour Upon the pensel were wroght. Uluxes kneu this tokne noght,

Al sodeinly, whan he that seide.

Uluxes out of slep abreide,
And that was riht ayein the day,
That lengere slepen he ne may.
Men sein, a man hath knowleching
Save of himself of alle thing;
His oghne chance noman knoweth,
Bot as fortune it on him throweth:
Was nevere yit so wys a clerk,
Which mihte knowe al goddes werk,
Ne the secret which god hath set
Ayein a man mai noght be let.
Uluxes, thogh that he be wys,

And preith to wite in som partie What thing it myhte signefie,

'A signe it is,' the wyht ansuerde,

'Of an Empire:' and forth he ferde

Bernardus, Plures

nesciunt.

plura sciunt et seipsos

1570

1567 seib SBT margin Multi multa sciunt AH1XGECLB2

[Tale of Ulysses and Telegonus.]

With al his wit in his avis, The mor that he his swevene acompteth, The lasse he wot what it amonteth: For al his calculation, He seth no demonstracion 1580 Al pleinly forto knowe an ende; Bot natheles hou so it wende, He dradde him of his oghne Sone. That makth him wel the more astone, And schop therfore anon withal, So that withinne castel wall Thelamachum his Sone he schette. And upon him strong warde he sette. The sothe furthere he ne knew, Til that fortune him overthreu; 1590 Bot natheles for sikernesse. P. iii. 55 Wher that he milte wite and gesse A place strengest in his lond, Ther let he make of lym and sond A strengthe where he wolde duelle; Was nevere man yit herde telle Of such an other as it was. And forto strengthe him in that cas, Of al his lond the sekereste Of servantz and the worthieste. 1600 To kepen him withinne warde, He sette his bodi forto warde; And made such an ordinance, For love ne for aqueintance, That were it erly, were it late, Thei scholde lete in ate gate No maner man, what so betydde, Bot if so were himself it bidde. Bot al that myhte him noght availe, For whom fortune wole assaile, 1610 Ther mai be non such resistence, Which mihte make a man defence;

1581 As S... Δ 1598 be cas JM, Δ ba cas A 1602 He] His F He charged hem bei scholde harde H1... B2 (but warde E)

[TALE OF ULYSSES AND TELEGONUS.]

Al that schal be mot falle algate. This Circes, which I spak of late, On whom Uluxes hath begete A child, thogh he it have foryete, Whan time com, as it was wone, Sche was delivered of a Sone, Which cleped is Thelogonus. This child, whan he was bore thus, 1620 Aboute his moder to ful age, P. iii. 56 That he can reson and langage, In good astat was drawe forth: And whan he was so mochel worth To stonden in a mannes stede. Circes his moder hath him bede That he schal to his fader go. And tolde him al togedre tho What man he was that him begat. And whan Thelogonus of that 1630 Was war and hath ful knowleching Hou that his fader was a king, He preith his moder faire this, To go wher that his fader is: And sche him granteth that he schal, And made him redi forth withal. It was that time such usance, That every man the conoiscance Of his contre bar in his hond, Whan he wente into strange lond: 1640 And thus was every man therfore Wel knowe, wher that he was bore: For espiaile and mistrowinges They dede thanne suche thinges, That every man mai other knowe. So it befell that ilke throwe Thelogonus as in this cas; Of his contre the signe was Thre fisshes, whiche he scholde bere Upon the penon of a spere: 1650 1631 hath] had (hadde) AM . . . Bs, W 1645 mihte (might)

S . . . **A**

[TALE OF ULYSSES AND TELEGONUS.]

And whan that he was thus arraied And hath his harneis al assaied, That he was redy everydel, His moder bad him farewel, And seide him that he scholde swithe His fader griete a thousand sithe.

Thelogonus his moder kiste And tok his leve, and wher he wiste His fader was, the weie nam, Til he unto Nachaie cam, Which of that lond the chief Cite Was cleped, and ther axeth he Wher was the king and hou he ferde. And whan that he the sothe herde, Wher that the king Uluxes was, Al one upon his hors gret pas He rod him forth, and in his hond He bar the signal of his lond With fisshes thre, as I have told; And thus he wente unto that hold, Wher that his oghne fader duelleth. The cause why he comth he telleth Unto the kepers of the gate, And wolde have comen in therate, Bot schortli thei him seide nay: And he als faire as evere he may Besoghte and tolde hem ofte this, Hou that the king his fader is; Bot they with proude wordes grete Begunne to manace and threte, Bot he go fro the gate faste, Thei wolde him take and sette faste. Fro wordes unto strokes thus Thei felle, and so Thelogonus Was sore hurt and welnyh ded; Bot with his scharpe speres hed He makth defence, hou so it falle, And wan the gate upon hem alle,

1660

P. iii. 57

1670

1680 P. iii. 58

1669 Which A 1680 and to prete JH1CB2, A, WK

And hath slain of the beste fyve;

And thei ascriden als so blyve Thurghout the castell al aboute.

1690 [TALE OF ULYSSES AND TELEGONUS.]

On every syde men come oute, Wherof the kinges herte afflihte, And he with al the haste he mihte A spere cauhte and out he goth, As he that was nyh wod for wroth. He sih the gates ful of blod, Thelogonus and wher he stod He sih also, bot he ne knew What man it was, and to him threw 1700 His Spere, and he sterte out asyde. Bot destine, which schal betide, Befell that ilke time so, Thelogonus knew nothing tho What man it was that to him caste, And while his oghne spere laste, With al the signe therupon He caste unto the king anon, And smot him with a dedly wounde. Uluxes fell anon to grounde; Tho every man, 'The king! the king!' P. iii. 59 Began to crie, and of this thing Thelogonus, which sih the cas, On knes he fell and seide, 'Helas! I have min oghne fader slain: Nou wolde I deie wonder fain. Nou sle me who that evere wile, For certes it is riht good skile.' He crith, he wepth, he seith therfore, 'Helas, that evere was I bore, 1720 That this unhappi destine So wofulli comth in be me!' This king, which yit hath lif ynouh, His herte avein to him he drouh, And to that vois an Ere he leide

1691 al om. AM 1695 out] for Hi, AdBT 1696 nyh] right AdBT for wroth] and wroh AM ... B2 (except C), W wroh T for worh J 1700 and] but AdBT 1716 I wolde AMX ... B2 1718 good skile] and skile S ... AA

[TALE OF ULYSSES AND TELEGONUS.]

And understod al that he seide,
And gan to speke, and seide on hih,
'Bring me this man.' And whan he sih
Thelogonus, his thoght he sette
Upon the swevene which he mette,
And axeth that he myhte se
His spere, on which the fisshes thre
He sih upon a pensel wroght.
Tho wiste he wel it faileth noght,
And badd him that he telle scholde
Fro whenne he cam and what he wolde.

Thelogonus in sorghe and wo So as he mihte tolde tho Unto Uluxes al the cas, Hou that Circes his moder was, 1740 And so forth seide him everydel, P. iii. 60 Hou that his moder gret him wel, And in what wise sche him sente. Tho wiste Uluxes what it mente, And tok him in hise Armes softe, And al bledende he kest him ofte, And seide, 'Sone, whil I live, This infortune I thee for yive.' After his other Sone in haste He sende, and he began him haste 1750 And cam unto his fader tyt. Bot whan he sih him in such plit, He wolde have ronne upon that other Anon, and slain his oghne brother, Ne hadde be that Uluxes Betwen hem made acord and pes, And to his heir Thelamachus He bad that he Thelogonus With al his pouer scholde kepe, Til he were of his woundes depe 1760 Al hol, and thanne he scholde him yive Lond wher upon he mihte live. Thelamachus, whan he this herde,

1733 pe pensel G, B 1735 badd S bad A, B bed J badde F 1746 kest J, SB, F keste T kiste AC

1770

1780

1790

P. iii. 61

[TALE OF ULYSSES AND TELEGONUS,]

Unto his fader he ansuerde And seide he wolde don his wille. So duelle thei togedre stille, These brethren, and the fader sterveth.

Lo, wherof Sorcerie serveth. Thurgh Sorcerie his lust he wan, Thurgh Sorcerie his wo began, Thurgh Sorcerie his love he ches, Thurgh Sorcerie his lif he les; The child was gete in Sorcerie, The which dede al this felonie: Thing which was ayein kynde wroght Unkindeliche it was aboght; The child his oghne fader slowh, That was unkindeschipe ynowh. Forthi tak hiede hou that it is, So forto winne love amis, Which endeth al his joie in wo: For of this Art I finde also, That hath be do for loves sake, Wherof thou miht ensample take, A gret Cronique imperial, Which evere into memorial Among the men, hou so it wende, Schal duelle to the worldes ende.

The hihe creatour of thinges, Which is the king of alle kinges, Ful many a wonder worldes chance Let slyden under his suffrance; Ther wot noman the cause why, Bot he the which is almyhty. And that was proved whilom thus, Whan that the king Nectanabus, Which hadde Egipte forto lede,—Bot for he sih tofor the dede Thurgh magique of his Sorcerie, Wherof he couthe a gret partie,

[Tale of

Hic narrat exemplum super eodem, qualiter Nectanabus ab Egipto in Macedoniam fugitiuus, Olimpiadem Philippi Regis ibidem tunc absentis vxorem arte magica decipiens, cum ipsa concubuit, magnumque ex ea Alexandrum sortilegus genuit: qui natus, postea cum ad 1800 erudiendum sub custodia Nectanabi com-

NECTANABUS.

1786 into] in A... B2 vnto W 1787 it so AM de Egipto BT 1794 margin fugiturus BT

1793 margin

mendatus fuisset, ipsum Nectanabum patrem suum ab altitudine cuiusdam turris in fossam profundam proiciens interfecit. Et sic sortilegus ex suo sortilegio infortunii sortem sortitus est.

Hise enemys to him comende.

P. iii. 62 Fro whom he mihte him noght defende, Out of his oghne lond he fledde; And in the wise as he him dredde It fell, for al his wicchecraft, So that Egipte him was beraft, And he desguised fledde aweie Be schipe, and hield the rihte weie To Macedoine, wher that he Aryveth ate chief Cite.

Thre yomen of his chambre there

Al only forto serve him were, The whiche he trusteth wonder wel, For thei were trewe as eny stiel; And hapneth that thei with him ladde Part of the beste good he hadde. Thei take logginge in the toun Wher as him thoghte best to duelle:

After the disposicion

He axeth thanne and herde telle

Hou that the king was oute go Upon a werre he hadde tho;

But in that Cite thanne was The queene, which Olimpias Was hote, and with sollempnete

The feste of hir nativite, As it befell, was thanne holde: And for hire list to be beholde

And preised of the poeple aboute, Sche schop hir forto riden oute

At after mete al openly. Anon were alle men redy, And that was in the monthe of Maii, This lusti queene in good arrai

Was set upon a Mule whyt: To sen it was a gret delit The joie that the cite made; With freisshe thinges and with glade

1806 margin ex] pro BT 1815 thei] he B 1817 toke (took &c.) A . . . B2 1828 to beholde (be holde) Hi, AdTB

1810

1820

1830

P. iii. 63

The noble toun was al behonged,
And every wiht was sore alonged
To se this lusti ladi ryde.
Ther was gret merthe on alle syde;
Wher as sche passeth be the strete,
Ther was ful many a tymber bete
And many a maide carolende:
And thus thurghout the toun pleiende
This queene unto a pleine rod,
Wher that sche hoved and abod
To se diverse game pleie,
The lusti folk jouste and tourneie;
And so forth every other man,
Which pleie couthe, his pley began,
To plese with this noble queene.

Nectanabus cam to the grene Amonges othre and drouh him nyh. Bot whan that he this ladi sih And of hir beaute hiede tok, He couthe noght withdrawe his lok To se noght elles in the field, Bot stod and only hire behield. Of his clothinge and of his gere He was unlich alle othre there, So that it hapneth ate laste, The queene on him hire vhe caste, And knew that he was strange anon: Bot he behield hire evere in on Withoute blenchinge of his chere. Sche tok good hiede of his manere, And wondreth why he dede so, And bad men scholde for him go. He cam and dede hire reverence, And sche him axeth in cilence Fro whenne he cam and what he wolde. And he with sobre wordes tolde, And seith, 'Ma dame, a clerk I am,

[TALE OF NECTANABUS.]

1850

1860 P. iii. 64

1870

1847 be pleine AdBT

To you and in message I cam, The which I mai noght tellen hiere;

1875 And] He AdBT

Bot if it liketh you to hiere, It mot be seid al prively, Wher non schall be bot ye and I.' 1880 Thus for the time he tok his leve. The dai goth forth til it was eve, That every man mot lete his werk; And sche thoghte evere upon this clerk, What thing it is he wolde mene: And in this wise abod the queene, And passeth over thilke nyht, Til it was on the morwe liht. Sche sende for him, and he com, With him his Astellabre he nom, 1890 Which was of fin gold precious P. iii. 65 With pointz and cercles merveilous; And ek the hevenely figures Wroght in a bok ful of peintures He tok this ladi forto schewe. And tolde of ech of hem be rewe The cours and the condicion. And sche with gret affeccion Sat stille and herde what he wolde: And thus whan he sih time, he tolde, 1900 And feigneth with hise wordes wise A tale, and seith in such a wise: 'Ma dame, bot a while ago, Wher I was in Egipte tho, And radde in scole of this science. It fell into mi conscience That I unto the temple wente, And ther with al myn hole entente As I mi sacrifice dede, On of the goddes hath me bede 1910 That I you warne prively, So that ye make you redy, And that ye be nothing agast; For he such love hath to you cast, That ye schul ben his oghne diere,

1879 al] so S... A 1883 leue R, AdBT

And he schal be your beddefiere, Til ye conceive and be with childe.' And with that word sche wax al mylde, And somdel red becam for schame, And axeth him that goddes name, 1920 Which so wol don hire compainie. P. iii. 66 And he seide, 'Amos of Lubie.' And sche seith, 'That mai I noght lieve, Bot if I sihe a betre prieve.' 'Ma dame,' quod Nectanabus, 'In tokne that it schal be thus, This nyht for enformacion Ye schul have an avision: That Amos schal to you appiere, To schewe and teche in what manere 1930 The thing schal afterward befalle. Ye oghten wel aboven alle To make joie of such a lord; For whan ye ben of on acord, He schal a Sone of you begete, Which with his swerd schal winne and gete The wyde world in lengthe and brede; Alle erthli kinges schull him drede, And in such wise, I you behote, The god of erthe he schal be hote.' 1940 'If this be soth,' tho quod the queene, 'This nyht, thou seist, it schal be sene. And if it falle into mi grace, Of god Amos that I pourchace To take of him so gret worschipe, I wol do thee such ladischipe, Wherof thou schalt for everemo Be riche.' And he hir thonketh tho. And tok his leve and forth he wente. Sche wiste litel what he mente, 1950 For it was guile and Sorcerie, P. iii. 67 Al that sche tok for Prophecie. Nectanabus thurghout the day,

Whan he cam hom wher as he lay, His chambre be himselve tok. And overtorneth many a bok, And thurgh the craft of Artemage Of wex he forgeth an ymage. He loketh his equacions And ek the constellacions, 1960 He loketh the conjunctions, He loketh the recepcions, His signe, his houre, his ascendent, And drawth fortune of his assent: The name of queene Olimpias In thilke ymage write was Amiddes in the front above. And thus to winne his lust of love Nectanabus this werk hath diht: And whan it cam withinne nyht, 1970 That every wyht is falle aslepe, He thoghte he wolde his time kepe, As he which hath his houre apointed. And thanne ferst he hath enoignted With sondri herbes that figure, And therupon he gan conjure. So that thurgh his enchantement This ladi, which was innocent And wiste nothing of this guile, Mette, as sche slepte thilke while, 1980 P. iii. 68 Hou fro the hevene cam a lyht, Which al hir chambre made lyht; And as sche loketh to and fro, Sche sih, hir thoghte, a dragoun tho, Whos scherdes schynen as the Sonne, And hath his softe pas begonne With al the chiere that he may Toward the bedd ther as sche lay, Til he cam to the beddes side. And sche lai stille and nothing cride, 1990 For he dede alle his thinges faire And was courteis and debonaire: 1954 wher bat A... Br (except E) ther as W

And as he stod hire fasteby, His forme he changeth sodeinly, And the figure of man he nom, To hire and into bedde he com, And such thing there of love he wroghte, Wherof, so as hire thanne thoughte, Thurgh likinge of this god Amos With childe anon hire wombe aros, And sche was wonder glad withal. Nectanabus, which causeth al Of this metrede the substance, Whan he sih time, his nigromance He stinte and nothing more seide Of his carecte, and sche abreide Out of hir slep, and lieveth wel That it is soth thanne everydel Of that this clerk hire hadde told, And was the gladdere manyfold In hope of such a glad metrede, Which after schal befalle in dede.

That sche hir swevene telle mai
To this guilour in privete,
Which kneu it als so wel as sche:
And natheles on morwe sone
Sche lefte alle other thing to done,
And for him sende, and al the cas
Sche tolde him pleinly as it was,
And seide hou thanne wel sche wiste
That sche his wordes mihte triste,
For sche fond hire Avisioun
Riht after the condicion
Which he hire hadde told tofore;

And preide him hertely therfore That he hire holde covenant So forth of al the remenant,

That sche may thurgh his ordinance Toward the god do such plesance,

Sche longeth sore after the dai,

2010 P. iii. 60

2000

2020

2030

1993 fasteby J, F faste by AC, SB 1996 he om. AdBT 2016 als (as) wel XCLB2, Δ (?), WK 2030 Towardes (Toward) god AdBT

[Tale of Nectanabus.]

That sche wakende myhte him kepe In such wise as sche mette aslepe. And he, that couthe of guile ynouh, Whan he this herde, of joie he louh, And seith, 'Ma dame, it schal be do. Bot this I warne you therto: This nyht, whan that he comth to pleie, That ther be no lif in the weie Bot I, that schal at his likinge Ordeine so for his cominge, 2040 That ye ne schull noght of him faile. P. iii. 70 For this, ma dame, I you consaile, That ye it kepe so prive, That no wiht elles bot we thre Have knowlechinge hou that it is; For elles mihte it fare amis, If ye dede oght that scholde him grieve.' And thus he makth hire to believe, And feigneth under guile feith: Bot natheles al that he seith 2050 Sche troweth; and ayein the nyht Sche hath withinne hire chambre dyht, Wher as this guilour faste by Upon this god schal prively Awaite, as he makth hire to wene: And thus this noble gentil queene, Whan sche most trusteth, was deceived.

The nyht com, and the chambre is weyved,
Nectanabus hath take his place,
And whan he sih the time and space,
Thurgh the deceipte of his magique
He putte him out of mannes like,
And of a dragoun tok the forme,
As he which wolde him al conforme
To that sche sih in swevene er this;

2041 3e schol (schul) not of him Ad ye ne shalle of him H₁ I ne schal of him AM 2046 mihte AJ, S miht F might C, B 2055 and he mak) BT and makep Ad 2061 the om. AM . . . B₂, A 2062 putte AC, B put J, F

[Tale of Nectanabus.]

And thus to chambre come he is. The queene lay abedde and sih, And hopeth evere, as he com nyh, That he god of Lubye were, So hath sche wel the lasse fere. 2070 Bot for he wolde hire more assure, P. iii. 71 Yit eft he changeth his figure, And of a wether the liknesse He tok, in signe of his noblesse With large hornes for the nones: Of fin gold and of riche stones A corone on his hed he bar, And soudeinly, er sche was war, As he which alle guile can, His forme he torneth into man, 2080 And cam to bedde, and sche lai stille, Wher as sche soffreth al his wille, As sche which wende noght misdo. Bot natheles it hapneth so, Althogh sche were in part deceived, Yit for al that sche hath conceived The worthieste of alle kiththe. Which evere was tofore or siththe Of conqueste and chivalerie; So that thurgh guile and Sorcerie 2000 Ther was that noble knyht begunne, Which al the world hath after wunne. Thus fell the thing which falle scholde, Nectanabus hath that he wolde; With guile he hath his love sped, With guile he cam into the bed, With guile he goth him out ayein: He was a schrewed chamberlein, So to beguile a worthi queene, And that on him was after seene. 2100 Bot natheles the thing is do; P. iii. 72 This false god was sone go,

2071 wolde AJ, SB wold F 2083 noght misdo om. B 2089 and of cheualerie (chiualrie &c.) AM... B1, Ada, W 2091 that] be AM

With his deceipte and hield him clos, Til morwe cam, that he aros.

And tho, whan time and leisir was, The queene tolde him al the cas, As sche that guile non supposeth; And of tuo pointz sche him opposeth. On was, if that this god nomore Wol come ayein, and overmore, 2110 Hou sche schal stonden in acord With king Philippe hire oghne lord, Whan he comth hom and seth hire grone. 'Ma dame,' he seith, 'let me alone: As for the god I undertake That whan it liketh you to take His compaignie at eny throwe, If I a day tofore it knowe, He schal be with you on the nyht; And he is wel of such a myht 2120 To kepe you from alle blame. Forthi conforte you, ma dame, Ther schal non other cause be.' Thus tok he leve and forth goth he, And tho began he forto muse Hou he the queene mihte excuse Toward the king of that is falle; And fond a craft amonges alle, Thurgh which he hath a See foul daunted, With his magique and so enchaunted, That he flyh forth, whan it was nyht, P. iii. 73 Unto the kinges tente riht, Wher that he lay amidde his host: And whanne he was aslepe most, With that the See foul to him broghte And othre charmes, whiche he wroghte At hom withinne his chambre stille, The king he torneth at his wille. And makth him forto dreme and se The dragoun and the privete 2140 Which was betuen him and the queene.

2141 hem B, K

2136 Anober charme H1... B2

And over that he made him wene In swevene, hou that the god Amos, Whan he up fro the queene aros, Tok forth a ring, wherinne a ston Was set, and grave therupon A Sonne, in which, whan he cam nyh, A leoun with a swerd he sih; And with that priente, as he tho mette, Upon the queenes wombe he sette A Seal, and goth him forth his weie. With that the swevene wente aweie, And tho began the king awake And sigheth for his wyves sake, Wher as he lay withinne his tente, And hath gret wonder what it mente.

With that he hasteth him to ryse Anon, and sende after the wise, Among the whiche ther was on, A clerc, his name is Amphion: Whan he the kinges swevene herde, P. iii. 74 What it betokneth he ansuerde, And seith, 'So siker as the lif, A god hath leie be thi wif, And gete a Sone, which schal winne The world and al that is withinne. As leon is the king of bestes, So schal the world obeie his hestes, Which with his swerd schal al be wonne, Als ferr as schyneth eny Sonne.'

The king was doubtif of this dom; Bot natheles, whan that he com Ayein into his oghne lond, His wif with childe gret he fond. He mihte noght himselve stiere, That he ne made hire hevy chiere; Bot he which couthe of alle sorwe, Nectanabus, upon the morwe Thurgh the deceipte and nigromance

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2145 per inne AdBT 2149 tho] so AdBT 2155 Wher pat AM ... Ba 2156 what] pat AM

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TALE OF NECTANABUS.

Tok of a dragoun the semblance, And wher the king sat in his halle, Com in rampende among hem alle With such a noise and such a rore, That thei agast were also sore As thogh thei scholde deie anon. And natheles he grieveth non, Bot goth toward the deyss on hih; And whan he cam the queene nyh, He stinte his noise, and in his wise To hire he profreth his servise, And leith his hed upon hire barm; P. iii. 75 And sche with goodly chiere hire arm Aboute his necke ayeinward leide, And thus the queene with him pleide In sihte of alle men aboute. And ate laste he gan to loute And obeissance unto hire make, As he that wolde his leve take; And sodeinly his lothly forme Into an Egle he gan transforme, And flyh and sette him on a raile; Wherof the king hath gret mervaile, For there he pruneth him and piketh, As doth an hauk whan him wel liketh, And after that himself he schok, Wherof that al the halle quok, As it a terremote were; Thei seiden alle, god was there: In such a res and forth he flyh.

The king, which al this wonder syh, Whan he cam to his chambre alone, Unto the queene he made his mone And of forgivenesse hir preide; For thanne he knew wel, as he seide, Sche was with childe with a godd. Thus was the king withoute rodd Chastised, and the queene excused Of that sche hadde ben accused.

2212 he om. B

LIBER SEXTUS

And for the gretere evidence,

Yit after that in the presence

Of king Philipp and othre mo,

Whan thei ride in the fieldes tho, A Phesant cam before here yhe, The which anon as thei hire syhe, Fleende let an ey doun falle. And it tobrak tofore hem alle: And as thei token therof kepe, Thei syhe out of the schelle crepe A litel Serpent on the ground, Which rampeth al aboute round,

And in ayein it wolde have wonne, Bot for the brennynge of the Sonne It mihte noght, and so it deide. And therupon the clerkes seide, 'As the Serpent, whan it was oute, Went enviroun the schelle aboute And mihte noght torne in ayein, So schal it fallen in certein: This child the world schal environe,

And above alle the corone

Him schal befalle, and in yong Age He schal desire in his corage, Whan al the world is in his hond, To torn ayein into the lond Wher he was bore, and in his weie Homward he schal with puison deie.'

Fro that dai forth, hou so it ferde, His jalousie hath al foryete.

227

TALE OF NECTANABUS.]

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P. iii. 76

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2240

The king, which al this sih and herde, Bot he which hath the child begete, 2250 P. iii. 77

Nectanabus, in privete The time of his nativite Upon the constellacioun Awaiteth, and relacion Makth to the queene hou sche schal do,

2226 bifore (biforn &c.) M ... B2 afore (aforn) A, W 2231 he wolde AdBT 2244 vnto AdBT 2247 sih (sigh, seyh) A, SB sihe F sye J 2255 schal] had Hi, AdBT

And every houre apointeth so, That no mynut therof was lore. So that in due time is bore This child, and forth with therupon Ther felle wondres many on 2260 Of terremote universiel: The Sonne tok colour of stiel And loste his lyht, the wyndes blewe, And manye strengthes overthrewe; The See his propre kinde changeth, And al the world his forme strangeth; The thonder with his fyri levene So cruel was upon the hevene, That every erthli creature Tho thoghte his lif in aventure. 2270 The tempeste ate laste cesseth, The child is kept, his age encresseth, And Alisandre his name is hote, To whom Calistre and Aristote To techen him Philosophie Entenden, and Astronomie, With othre thinges whiche he couthe Also, to teche him in his youthe Nectanabus tok upon honde. Bot every man mai understonde, 2280 Of Sorcerie hou that it wende, P. iii. 78 It wole himselve prove at ende, And namely forto beguile A lady, which withoute guile Supposeth trouthe al that sche hiereth: Bot often he that evele stiereth

His Schip is dreynt therinne amidde;
And in this cas riht so betidde.

Nectanabus upon a nyht,
Whan it was fair and sterre lyht,
This yonge lord ladde up on hih
Above a tour, wher as he sih
The sterres suche as he acompteth,

And seith what ech of hem amonteth,

As thogh he knewe of alle thing; Bot yit hath he no knowleching What schal unto himself befalle. Whan he hath told his wordes alle, This yonge lord thanne him opposeth, And axeth if that he supposeth 2300 What deth he schal himselve deie. He seith, 'Or fortune is aweie And every sterre hath lost his wone, Or elles of myn oghne Sone I schal be slain, I mai noght fle.' Thoghte Alisandre in privete, 'Hierof this olde dotard lieth': And er that other oght aspieth, Al sodeinliche his olde bones He schof over the wal at ones, 2310 And seith him, 'Ly doun there apart: P. iii. 79 Wherof nou serveth al thin art? Thou knewe alle othre mennes chance And of thiself hast ignorance: That thou hast seid amonges alle Of thi persone, is noght befalle.'

Nectanabus, which hath his deth, Yit while him lasteth lif and breth, To Alisandre he spak and seide That he with wrong blame on him leide; 2320 Fro point to point and al the cas He tolde, hou he his Sone was. Tho he, which sory was ynowh, Out of the dich his fader drouh, And tolde his moder hou it ferde In conseil; and whan sche it herde And kneu the toknes whiche he tolde, Sche nyste what sche seie scholde, Bot stod abayssht as for the while Of his magique and al the guile. 2330 Sche thoghte hou that sche was deceived,

2299 apposeh AMGB2, W 2301 schold(e) SAdBT 2303 hast F 2314 of HiGEC, S... A, W if AJMXRLB2, FK 2331 that om. AM... B2, WK

CONFESSIO AMANTIS

TALE OF NECTANABUS. That sche hath of a man conceived, And wende a god it hadde be. Bot natheles in such degre, So as sche mihte hire honour save, Sche schop the body was begrave.

And thus Nectanabus aboghte The Sorcerie which he wroghte: Thogh he upon the creatures Thurgh his carectes and figures The maistrie and the pouer hadde, P. iii, 80 His creatour to noght him ladde, Ayein whos lawe his craft he useth, Whan he for lust his god refuseth, And tok him to the dieules craft. Lo, what profit him is belaft: That thing thurgh which he wende have stonde, Ferst him exilede out of londe Which was his oghne, and from a king Made him to ben an underling; And siththen to deceive a queene, That torneth him to mochel teene; Thurgh lust of love he gat him hate, That ende couthe he noght abate. His olde sleyhtes whiche he caste, Yonge Alisaundre hem overcaste, His fader, which him misbegat, He slouh, a gret mishap was that; Bot for o mis an other mys Was yolde, and so fulofte it is; Nectanabus his craft miswente. So it misfell him er he wente. I not what helpeth that clergie Which makth a man to do folie, And nameliche of nigromance, Which stant upon the mescreance. And forto se more evidence,

[ZOROASTER.]

Nota qualiter Rex Zorastes, statim cum ab vtero matris sue

> 2345 dieules S, F dieueles A deueles J, B caughte B 2357 S has lost a leaf 2357-vii. 88.

Zorastes, which thexperience

Of Art magique ferst forth drouh,

2355 caste]

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2360

Anon as he was bore, he louh, Which tokne was of wo suinge: For of his oghne controvinge He fond magique and tauhte it forth: Bot al that was him litel worth, For of Surrie a worthi king Him slou, and that was his endyng, Bot yit thurgh him this craft is used, And he thurgh al the world accused, For it schal nevere wel achieve That stant noght riht with the believe: Bot lich to wolle is evele sponne, Who lest himself hath litel wonne, An ende proveth every thing. Saul, which was of Juys king, Up peine of deth forbad this art, And yit he tok therof his part. The Phitonesse in Samarie Yaf him conseil be Sorcerie, Which after fell to mochel sorwe, For he was slain upon the morwe.

To conne moche thing it helpeth,
Bot of to mochel noman yelpeth:
So forto loke on every side,
Magique mai noght wel betyde.
Forthi, my Sone, I wolde rede
That thou of these ensamples drede,
That for no lust of erthli love
Thou seche so to come above,
Wherof as in the worldes wonder
Thou schalt for evere be put under.

Mi goode fader, grant mercy, For evere I schal be war therby: Of love what me so befalle, Such Sorcerie aboven alle Fro this dai forth I schal eschuie, P. iii. 81 nasceretur, gaudio magno risit; in quo prenosticum doloris subsequentis signum figurabatur: nam et ipse detestabilis magice primus fuit inuentor, quem postea Rex

2380

sit.

[SAUL AND THE WITCH.]

Nota de Saule et Phitonissa.

Surrie dira morte tru-

cidauit, et sic opus operarium consump-

2390

Confessor.

[MAGIC TO BE ESCHEWED.]

2400 P. iii. 82 Amans.

2376 that om. AM 2383 An ende BT, F And ende AJMERL, Ad, K And bende CL And the ende Hi And sende X The ende B2, W At ende \Delta 2385 margin Nota de Saule et Ph. om. AM, \Delta 2403 so me A \ldots B2, Ad\Delta euer me W

That so ne wol I noght poursuie
Mi lust of love forto seche.
Bot this I wolde you beseche,
Beside that me stant of love,
As I you herde speke above
Hou Alisandre was betawht
To Aristotle, and so wel tawht
Of al that to a king belongeth,
Wherof min herte sore longeth
To wite what it wolde mene.
For be reson I wolde wene
That if I herde of thinges strange,
Yit for a time it scholde change
Mi peine, and lisse me somdiel.

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P. iii. 83

Mi goode Sone, thou seist wel. For wisdom, hou that evere it stonde, To him that can it understonde Doth gret profit in sondri wise: Bot touchende of so hih aprise, Which is noght unto Venus knowe, I mai it noght miselve knowe. Which of hir court am al forthdrawe And can nothing bot of hir lawe. Bot natheles to knowe more Als wel as thou me longeth sore; And for it helpeth to comune, Al ben thei noght to me comune, The scoles of Philosophie, Yit thenke I forto specefie, In boke as it is comprehended, Wherof thou mihtest ben amended.

Explicit Liber Sextus.

For thogh I be noght al cunnynge Upon the forme of this wrytynge, Som part therof yit have I herd, In this matiere hou it hath ferd.

2417 But B 2433 Philophie F 2435 bokes AdBT, W

Confessor.

Incipit Liber Septimus.

P. iii. 84

i. Omnibus in causis sapiens doctrina salutem Consequitur, nec habet quis nisi doctus opem. Naturam superat doctrina, viro quod et ortus Ingenii docilis non dedit, ipsa dabit. Non ita discretus hominum per climata regnat, Quin, magis vt sapiat, indiget ipse scole. [THE EDUCATION OF ALEXANDER.]

I GENIUS the prest of love, Mi Sone, as thou hast preid above That I the Scole schal declare Of Aristotle and ek the fare Of Alisandre, hou he was tauht, I am somdel therof destrauht; For it is noght to the matiere Of love, why we sitten hiere To schryve, so as Venus bad. Bot natheles, for it is glad, So as thou seist, for thin aprise To hiere of suche thinges wise, Wherof thou myht the time lisse, So as I can, I schal the wisse: For wisdom is at every throwe Above alle other thing to knowe In loves cause and elleswhere. Forthi, my Sone, unto thin Ere, Though it be noght in the registre Of Venus, vit of that Calistre And Aristotle whylom write To Alisandre, thou schalt wite. Bot for the lores ben diverse,

Quia omnis doctrina bona humano regimini salutem confert, in hoc septimo libro ad instanciam Amantis languidi intendit Genius illam ex qua Philosophi et Astrologi philosophie doctrinam Regem Alexandrum imbuerunt, secundum alito quid declarare. Diuidit enim philosophiam in tres partes, quarum prima Theorica, secunda Rethorica, tercia Practica nuncupata est, de P. iii. 85 quarum condicionibus subsequenter per sin-

gula tractabit.

20

[THREE PARTS OF PHILOSOPHY.]

I thenke ferst to the reherce The nature of Philosophie, Which Aristotle of his clergie, Wys and expert in the sciences, Declareth thilke intelligences, As of thre pointz in principal. Wherof the ferste in special 30 Is Theorique, which is grounded On him which al the world hath founded, Which comprehendeth al the lore. And forto loken overmore, Next of sciences the seconde Is Rethorique, whos faconde Above alle othre is eloquent: To telle a tale in juggement So wel can noman speke as he. The laste science of the thre 40 It is Practique, whos office The vertu tryeth fro the vice, And techeth upon goode thewes To fle the compaignie of schrewes, Which stant in disposicion P. iii. 86 Of mannes free eleccion. Practique enformeth ek the reule, Hou that a worthi king schal reule His Realme bothe in werre and pes. Lo, thus danz Aristotiles 50 These thre sciences hath divided And the nature also decided. Wherof that ech of hem schal serve. The ferste, which is the conserve And kepere of the remnant, As that which is most sufficant And chief of the Philosophie, If I therof schal specefie So as the Philosophre tolde, Nou herkne, and kep that thou it holde.

25 matier AdBT 28 Declared AdBT 29 thre] be Hi, AdBT, W 56 And pat AM...B2

Prima creatorem dat scire sciencia summum:
 Qui caput agnoscit, sufficit illud ei.

 Plura viros quandoque iuuat nescire, set illud
 Quod videt expediens, sobrius ille sapit.

Of Theorique principal
The Philosophre in special
The propretees hath determined,
As thilke which is enlumined
Of wisdom and of hih prudence
Above alle othre in his science:
And stant departed upon thre,
The ferste of which in his degre
Is cleped in Philosophie
The science of Theologie,
That other named is Phisique,
The thridde is seid Mathematique.

Theologie is that science Which unto man yifth evidence Of thing which is noght bodely, Wherof men knowe redely The hihe almyhti Trinite, Which is o god in unite Withouten ende and beginnynge And creatour of alle thinge, Of hevene, of erthe and ek of helle. Wherof, as olde bokes telle, The Philosophre in his resoun Wrot upon this conclusioun, And of his wrytinge in a clause He clepeth god the ferste cause, Which of himself is thilke good, Withoute whom nothing is good, Of which that every creature Hath his beinge and his nature. After the beinge of the thinges Ther ben thre formes of beinges: Thing which began and ende schal,

[i. THEORIC.]

Hic tractat de prima parte Philosophie, que Theorica dicitur, cuius natura triplici dotata est sciencia, scilicet Theologia, Phisica et Mathematica: set primo illam partem Theologie declarabit.

P. iii. 87

THEOLOGY.

80

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Nota quod triplex dicitur essencia: Prima temporanea, que incipit et desinit, Se-

Latin Verses ii. 2 capit AdBT, W 87 is thilke] pis ilke H1 . . . B2 be AMH1XRLB2

89 S resumes

92 thre]

236

CONFESSIO AMANTIS

[Theology.]
cunda perpetua, que
incipit et non desinit,
Tercia sempiterna,
que nec incipit nec
desinit.

That thing is cleped temporal; Ther is also be other weie Thing which began and schal noght deie, As Soules, that ben spiritiel, Here beinge is perpetuel: Bot ther is on above the Sonne, Whos time nevere was begonne, 100 And endeles schal evere be; P. iii. 88 That is the god, whos mageste Alle othre thinges schal governe, And his beinge is sempiterne. The god, to whom that al honour Belongeth, he is creatour, And othre ben hise creatures: The god commandeth the natures That thei to him obeien alle; Withouten him, what so befalle, 110 Her myht is non, and he mai al: The god was evere and evere schal, And thei begonne of his assent; The times alle be present To god, to hem and alle unknowe, Bot what him liketh that thei knowe: Thus bothe an angel and a man, The whiche of al that god began Be chief, obeien goddes myht, And he stant endeles upriht. 1 20 To this science ben prive The clerkes of divinite, The whiche unto the poeple prechen The feith of holi cherche and techen, Which in som cas upon believe Stant more than thei conne prieve Be weie of Argument sensible: Bot natheles it is credible, And doth a man gret meede have, To him that thenkth himself to save. 130 Theologie in such a wise P. iii. 89

108 The god] And he B The T He Ad 109 That] And AdBT 119 By chief AM ... C, W be cheef L

Of hih science and hih aprise Above alle othre stant unlike, And is the ferste of Theorique.

Phisique is after the secounde,
Thurgh which the Philosophre hath founde
To techen sondri knowlechinges
Upon the bodiliche thinges.
Of man, of beste, of herbe, of ston,
Of fissch, of foughl, of everychon
That ben of bodely substance,
The nature and the circumstance
Thurgh this science it is ful soght,
Which vaileth and which vaileth noght.

The thridde point of Theorique, Which cleped is Mathematique, Devided is in sondri wise And stant upon diverse aprise. The ferste of whiche is Arsmetique, And the secounde is seid Musique, The thridde is ek Geometrie, Also the ferthe Astronomie.

Of Arsmetique the matiere
Is that of which a man mai liere
What Algorisme in nombre amonteth,
Whan that the wise man acompteth
After the formel proprete
Of Algorismes Abece:
Be which multiplicacioun
Is mad and diminucioun
Of sommes be thexperience
Of this Art and of this science.

The seconde of Mathematique, Which is the science of Musique, That techeth upon Armonie A man to make melodie Be vois and soun of instrument Thurgh notes of acordement, The whiche men pronounce alofte, Nou scharpe notes and nou softe,

161 experience M . . . B2, A

[Physics.]

Nota de secunda parte Theorice, que Phisica dicitur.

140

[MATHEMATICS.]

Nota de tercia parte
Theorice, que Mathematica dicitur, cuius
condicio quatuor in
se continet intelligencias, scilicet Arsmeti150 cam, Musicam, Geometriam et Astronomiam: set primo
de Artismetice natura
dicere intendit.

160 P. iii. 90

> Nota de Musica, que secunda pars Artis Mathematice dicitur.

170

CONFESSIO AMANTIS

[MATHEMATICS.]

Nota de tercia specie Artis Mathematice. quam Geometriam vo-

Nou hihe notes and nou lowe, As be the gamme a man mai knowe, Which techeth the prolacion Of note and the condicion.

Mathematique of his science Hath yit the thridde intelligence Full of wisdom and of clergie And cleped is Geometrie, Thurgh which a man hath thilke sleyhte, Of lengthe, of brede, of depthe, of heyhte 180 To knowe the proporcion Be verrai calculacion Of this science: and in this wise These olde Philosophres wise, Of al this worldes erthe round, Hou large, hou thikke was the ground, Controeveden thexperience; The cercle and the circumference Of every thing unto the hevene Thei setten point and mesure evene. P. iii. 91

Mathematique above therthe Of hyh science hath yit the ferthe, Which spekth upon Astronomie And techeth of the sterres hihe, Beginnynge upward fro the mone. Bot ferst, as it was forto done, This Aristotle in other thing Unto this worthi yonge king The kinde of every element Which stant under the firmament, Hou it is mad and in what wise, Fro point to point he gan devise.

CREATION OF THE FOUR ELEMENTS.]

iii. Quatuor omnipotens elementa creauit origo, Quatuor et venti partibus ora dabat. Nostraque quadruplici complexio sorte creatur, Corpore sicque suo stat variatus homo.

Tofore the creacion Of eny worldes stacion,

177 margin vocat A . . . Bs (except E) 190 The F

Of hevene, of erthe, or eke of helle, So as these olde bokes telle, As soun tofore the song is set And yit thei ben togedre knet, Riht so the hihe pourveance Tho hadde under his ordinance A gret substance, a gret matiere, Of which he wolde in his manere These othre thinges make and forme. For yit withouten eny forme Was that matiere universal, Which hihte Ylem in special. Of Ylem, as I am enformed, These elementz ben mad and formed, Of Ylem elementz they hote After the Scole of Aristote, Of whiche if more I schal reherce, Foure elementz ther ben diverse.

The ferste of hem men erthe calle, Which is the lowest of hem alle, And in his forme is schape round, Substancial, strong, sadd and sound, As that which mad is sufficant To bere up al the remenant. For as the point in a compas Stant evene amiddes, riht so was This erthe set and schal abyde, That it may swerve to no side, And hath his centre after the lawe Of kinde, and to that centre drawe Desireth every worldes thing, If ther ne were no lettyng.

Above therthe kepth his bounde The water, which is the secounde Of elementz, and al withoute It environeth therthe aboute. Bot as it scheweth, noght forthi This soubtil water myhtely, [CREATION OF THE FOUR ELEMENTS.]

Hic interim tractat de creacione quatuor Elementorum, scilicet terre, aque, aeris et ignis, necnon et de 210 eorum naturis, nam et singulis proprietates singule attribuuntur.

P. iii. 92

220

Nota de Terra, quod est primum elementum.

230

Philosophus. Vnumquodque naturaliter appetit suum centrum.

Nota de Aqua, quod est secundum elemen-

240

207 margin interim om. BA 236 ther ne] perpe (the erthe &c.) ne AMH:XGEL perpe (om. ne) C erpe ne R line om. W

[CREATION OF THE FOUR ELEMENTS.]

Thogh it be of himselve softe,
The strengthe of therthe perceth ofte;
For riht as veines ben of blod
In man, riht so the water flod
Therthe of his cours makth ful of veines,
Als wel the helles as the pleines.
And that a man may sen at ye,
For wher the hulles ben most hyhe,
Ther mai men welle stremes finde:
So proveth it be weie of kinde
The water heyher than the lond.

Nota de Aere, quod est tercium elementum.

And over this nou understond,
Air is the thridde of elementz,
Of whos kinde his aspirementz
Takth every lifissh creature,
The which schal upon erthe endure:
For as the fissh, if it be dreie,
Mot in defaute of water deie,
Riht so withouten Air on lyve
No man ne beste myhte thryve,
The which is mad of fleissh and bon;
There is outake of alle non.

260

280

Nota qualiter Aer in tribus Periferiis diuiditur.

This Air in Periferies thre Divided is of such degre, Benethe is on and on amidde, To whiche above is set the thridde: And upon the divisions There ben diverse impressions 270 Of moist and ek of drye also, Whiche of the Sonne bothe tuo Ben drawe and haled upon hy, And maken cloudes in the Sky, As schewed is at mannes sihte; Wherof be day and ek be nyhte After the times of the ver P. iii. 94 Among ous upon Erthe her In sondri wise thinges falle.

De prima Aeris Periferia. The ferste Periferie of alle

257 lyfliche AM liueliche W lif iche H1 fissche A
262 Nomans, F 269 the om. AM 275 And B

LIBER SEPTIMUS

Engendreth Myst and overmore The dewes and the Frostes hore, After thilke intersticion In which thei take impression.

Fro the seconde, as bokes sein,
The moiste dropes of the reyn
Descenden into Middilerthe,
And tempreth it to sed and Erthe,
And doth to springe grass and flour.
And ofte also the grete schour
Out of such place it mai be take,
That it the forme schal forsake
Of reyn, and into snow be torned;
And ek it mai be so sojorned
In sondri places up alofte,
That into hail it torneth ofte.

The thridde of thair after the lawe Thurgh such matiere as up is drawe Of dreie thing, as it is ofte, Among the cloudes upon lofte, And is so clos, it may noght oute,-Thanne is it chased sore aboute, Til it to fyr and levt be falle, And thanne it brekth the cloudes alle, The whiche of so gret novse craken, That thei the feerful thonder maken. The thonderstrok smit er it leyte, And yit men sen the fyr and leyte, The thonderstrok er that men hiere: So mai it wel be proeved hiere In thing which schewed is fro feer, A mannes yhe is there nerr Thanne is the soun to mannes Ere. And natheles it is gret feere Bothe of the strok and of the fyr, Of which is no recoverir In place wher that thei descende, Bot if god wolde his grace sende.

241

[CREATION OF THE FOUR ELEMENTS.]

De secunda Aeris Periferia.

200

De tercia Aeris Periferia.

300

P. iii. 95

310

298 is vpdrawe (vp drawe) C, AdBT, W 300 vpon alofte AM vp alofte T, A 303 befalle HiEC, SAdB, W

[CREATION OF THE FOUR ELEMENTS.]

Notahic qualiter Ignes, quos noctanter in Aere discurrere videmus, secundum varias apparencie formas varia gestant nomina: quorumprimus Assub, secundus Capra saliens, tercius Eges et quartus Daali in libris Philosophorum nuncupatus est.

And forto speken over this,
In this partie of thair it is
That men fulofte sen be nyhte
The fyr in sondri forme alyhte.
Somtime the fyrdrake it semeth,
And so the lewed poeple it demeth;
Somtime it semeth as it were
A Sterre, which that glydeth there:
Bot it is nouther of the tuo,
The Philosophre telleth so,
And seith that of impressions
Thurgh diverse exalacions
Upon the cause and the matiere
Men sen diverse forme appiere
Of fyr, the which hath sondri name.

Assub, he seith, is thilke same,
The which in sondry place is founde,
Whanne it is falle down to grounde,
So as the fyr it hath aneled,
Lich unto slym which is congeled.

Of exalacion I finde

Fyr kinled of the fame kinde,

Bot it is of an other forme;

Wherof, if that I schal conforme

The figure unto that it is,

These olde clerkes tellen this,

That it is lik a Got skippende,

And for that it is such semende,

It hatte Capra saliens.

And ek these Astronomiens
An other fyr also, be nyhte
Which scheweth him to mannes syhte,
Thei clepen Eges, the which brenneth
Lik to the corrant fyr that renneth
Upon a corde, as thou hast sein,

319 margin hic om. A...B., B, W (Nota hic om. Δ) 323 fyry drake E, BT 330 exaltaciouns AM 336 falle doun to gr.] doun (downe) to be gr. (om. falle) AM...B. falle doun to be grounde J, T, W (thre grounde T) 339 exaltacioun AMH1

330

320

P. iii. 96

340

350

LIBER SEPTIMUS

243

Whan it with poudre is so besein Of Sulphre and othre thinges mo.

Ther is an other fyr also, Which semeth to a mannes yhe Be nyhtes time as thogh ther flyhe A dragon brennende in the Sky, And that is cleped proprely Daaly, wherof men sein fulofte, 'Lo, wher the fyri drake alofte Fleth up in thair!' and so thei demen. Bot why the fyres suche semen Of sondri formes to beholde, The wise Philosophre tolde, So as tofore it hath ben herd.

[CREATION OF THE FOUR ELEMENTS.]

360

370

P. iii. 97

Lo thus, my Sone, hou it hath ferd: Of Air the due proprete In sondri wise thou myht se, And hou under the firmament It is ek the thridde element, Which environeth bothe tuo,

Confessor.

The water and the lond also. And forto tellen overthis

Nota de Igne, quod est quartum elemen-

Of elementz which the ferthe is, That is the fyr in his degre, Which environeth thother thre And is withoute moist al drye. Bot lest nou what seith the clergie; For upon hem that I have seid The creatour hath set and leid The kinde and the complexion Of alle mennes nacion. Foure elementz sondri ther be, Lich unto whiche of that degre Among the men ther ben also Complexions foure and nomo, Wherof the Philosophre treteth, That he nothing behinde leteth, And seith hou that thei ben diverse,

380

tum.

361 Daily H1 Baaly CL 365 forme AdBT om. Ad T it B 374 sond(è) AMXGERCBa

390

So as I schal to thee reherse.

THE FOUR COM-PLEXIONS OF MAN.]

Nota hic qualiter secundum naturam quatuor elementorum quatuor in humano corpore complexiones, scilicet Malencolia, Fleuma, Sanguis et Colera, naturaliter constituuntur: vnde primo de Malencolia dicendum est.

He which natureth every kinde, The myhti god, so as I finde, Of man, which is his creature, Hath so devided the nature, That non til other wel acordeth: And be the cause it so discordeth. The lif which fieleth the seknesse Mai stonde upon no sekernesse.

P. iii. 98

400

410

420

Of therthe, which is cold and drye, The kinde of man Malencolie Is cleped, and that is the ferste, The most ungoodlich and the werste; For unto loves werk on nyht Him lacketh bothe will and myht: No wonder is, in lusty place Of love though he lese grace. What man hath that complexion, Full of ymaginacion Of dredes and of wrathful thoghtes, He fret himselven al to noghtes.

The water, which is movste and cold. Makth fleume, which is manyfold Foryetel, slou and wery sone Of every thing which is to done: He is of kinde sufficant To holde love his covenant. Bot that him lacketh appetit, Which longeth unto such delit.

What man that takth his kinde of thair, He schal be lyht, he schal be fair, For his complexion is blood. Of alle ther is non so good, For he hath bothe will and myht To plese and paie love his riht: Wher as he hath love undertake, P. iii. 99 Wrong is if that he be forsake. The fyr of his condicion

De complexione Fleumatis.

De complexione Sanguinis.

De complexione Colere.

429 fyr] ferst B fir Ad

393 The CL Be AdT

Appropreth the complexion
Which in a man is Colre hote,
Whos propretes ben dreie and hote:
It makth a man ben enginous
And swift of fote and ek irous;
Of contek and folhastifnesse
He hath a riht gret besinesse,
To thenke of love and litel may:
Though he behote wel a day,
On nyht whan that he wole assaie,
He may ful evele his dette paie.

After the kinde of thelement,
Thus stant a mannes kinde went,
As touchende his complexion,
Upon sondri division
Of dreie, of moiste, of chele, of hete,
And ech of hem his oghne sete
Appropred hath withinne a man.
And ferst to telle as I began,

The Splen is to Malencolie Assigned for herbergerie:

The moiste fleume with his cold Hath in the lunges for his hold Ordeined him a propre stede, To duelle ther as he is bede:

To the Sanguin complexion Nature of hire inspeccion A propre hous hath in the livere For his duellinge mad delivere:

The dreie Colre with his hete Be weie of kinde his propre sete Hath in the galle, wher he duelleth, So as the Philosophre telleth.

Nou over this is forto wite, As it is in Phisique write Of livere, of lunge, of galle, of splen, 430 [THE FOUR COM-PLEXIONS OF MAN.]

440

Nota qualiter quatuor complexiones quatuor in homine habitaciones diuisim possident.

Splen domus est

Pulmo domus Fleumatis.

Epar domus Sanguinis.

P. iii. 100

Fel domus Colere.

460

Nota de Stomacho, qui vna cum aliis cordi specialius deseruit.

438 be hote AJMH1XL, AdTA, K 445 chele] cold(e) AM ... B2
449 margin est om. B 451 be cold AdBT margin domus
J, S, B, F domus est ACB2 &c. 456 his AdBT hy3e X 464
margin cordi om. AM ... B2

CONFESSIO AMANTIS

[THE FOUR COM-PLEXIONS OF MAN.] Thei alle unto the herte ben Servantz, and ech in his office Entendeth to don him service, As he which is chief lord above. The livere makth him forto love, 470 The lunge yifth him weie of speche, The galle serveth to do wreche, The Splen doth him to lawhe and pleie, Whan al unclennesse is aweie: Lo, thus hath ech of hem his dede. And to sustienen hem and fede In time of recreacion, Nature hath in creacion The Stomach for a comun Coc Ordeined, so as seith the boc. 480 The Stomach coc is for the halle, And builleth mete for hem alle, To make hem myghty forto serve The herte, that he schal noght sterve: For as a king in his Empire Above alle othre is lord and Sire, So is the herte principal, P. iii. 101 To whom reson in special Is yove as for the governance.

[THE SOUL OF MAN.]

And thus nature his pourveance
Hath mad for man to liven hiere;
Bot god, which hath the Soule diere,
Hath formed it in other wise.
That can noman pleinli devise;
Bot as the clerkes ous enforme,
That lich to god it hath a forme,
Thurgh which figure and which liknesse
The Soule hath many an hyh noblesse
Appropred to his oghne kinde.
Bot ofte hir wittes be mad blinde
Al onliche of this ilke point,
That hir abydinge is conjoint

469 chief om. H1...B2 (is chief om. R) 478 increacioun AM...B2, W 480 Ordeineb AH1...B2 Ordeyne M 483 forto] to AM 492 hath] bat AM...B2

510

520

530

[THE SOUL OF MAN.]

Forth with the bodi forto duelle: That on desireth toward helle, That other upward to the hevene; So schul thei nevere stonde in evene. Bot if the fleissh be overcome And that the Soule have holi nome The governance, and that is selde, Whil that the fleissh him mai bewelde. Al erthli thing which god began Was only mad to serve man; Bot he the Soule al only made Himselven forto serve and glade. Alle othre bestes that men finde Thei serve unto here oghne kinde, Bot to reson the Soule serveth; P. iii. 102 Wherof the man his thonk deserveth And get him with hise werkes goode The perdurable lyves foode.

Of what matiere it schal be told, A tale lyketh manyfold The betre, if it be spoke plein: Thus thinke I forto torne ayein And telle plenerly therfore Of therthe, wherof nou tofore I spak, and of the water eke, So as these olde clerkes spieke, And sette proprely the bounde After the forme of Mappemounde, Thurgh which the ground be pourparties Departed is in thre parties, That is Asie, Aufrique, Europe, The whiche under the hevene cope, Als ferr as streccheth eny ground, Begripeth al this Erthe round. Bot after that the hihe wrieche The water weies let out seche

[THE DIVISION OF THE EARTH.]

Hic loquitur vlterius de diuisione Terre que post diluuium tribus filiis Noe in tres partes, scilicet Asiam, Affricam et Europam diuidebatur.

508 hab AMH1, AdBTA, WK 510 fleissh(e) may H1XRCLB1 fleissh may him E 521 be told JGC, B betold (bitold) A, S, F 525 priuely AJM pleinly B2 528 bookes B

[THE DIVISION OF THE EARTH.] And overgo the helles hye, Which every kinde made dye 540 That upon Middelerthe stod, Outake Noë and his blod, His Sones and his doughtres thre, Thei were sauf and so was he;-Here names who that rede rihte, Sem, Cam, Japhet the brethren hihte;-And whanne thilke almyhty hond P. iii. 103 Withdrouh the water fro the lond, And al the rage was aweie, And Erthe was the mannes weie, 550 The Sones thre, of whiche I tolde, Riht after that hemselve wolde, This world departe thei begonne. Asie, which lay to the Sonne

De Asia.

Upon the Marche of orient, Was graunted be comun assent To Sem, which was the Sone eldeste; For that partie was the beste And double as moche as othre tuo. And was that time bounded so: 560 Wher as the flod which men Nil calleth Departeth fro his cours and falleth Into the See Alexandrine. Ther takth Asie ferst seisine Toward the West, and over this Of Canahim wher the flod is Into the grete See rennende, Fro that into the worldes ende Estward, Asie it is algates, Til that men come unto the gates 570 Of Paradis, and there ho. And schortly for to speke it so, Of Orient in general Withinne his bounde Asie hath al.

De Aufrica et Eu-

541 Middelerpe (middelerpe) J, S, F myddel erpe AC B 546 Cam AJ, F Cham C, SB 552 himselue AJM 575 margin Aufrica AJC, F Affrica SB

And thanne upon that other syde

Westward, as it fell thilke tyde, The brother which was hote Cham P. iii. 104 Upon his part Aufrique nam. Japhet Europe tho tok he, Thus parten thei the world on thre. Bot yit ther ben of londes fele In occident as for the chele, In orient as for the hete, Which of the poeple be forlete As lond desert that is unable, For it mai noght ben habitable.

The water eke hath sondri bounde, After the lond wher it is founde, And takth his name of thilke londes Wher that it renneth on the strondes: Bot thilke See which hath no wane Is cleped the gret Occeane, Out of the which arise and come The hyhe flodes alle and some; Is non so litel welle spring, Which ther ne takth his beginnyng, And lich a man that haleth breth Be weie of kinde, so it geth Out of the See and in ayein, The water, as the bokes sein.

Of Elementz the propretes Hou that they stonden be degres, As I have told, nou myht thou hiere, Mi goode Sone, al the matiere Of Erthe, of water, Air and fyr. And for thou saist that thi desir Is forto witen overmore The forme of Aristotles lore, He seith in his entendement, That yit ther is an Element Above the foure, and is the fifte, Set of the hihe goddes yifte, The which that Orbis cleped is.

THE DIVISION OF THE EARTH.]

580

Nota de mari quod magnum Occeanum dicitur.

590

600

Nota hic secundum philosophum de quinto Elemento, quod omnia sub celo creata infra suum ambitum continet, cui nomen Orbis specialiter appropriatum est.

P. iii. 105

610

578 Vnto S . . . Δ haleth] lakkeh AdBTA

584 Which AJC, F Whiche SB

597

CONFESSIO AMANTIS

[THE DIVISION OF THE EARTH.] And therupon he telleth this, That as the schelle hol and sound Encloseth al aboute round What thing withinne an Ey belongeth, Riht so this Orbis underfongeth These elementz alle everychon, Which I have spoke of on and on. Bot overthis nou tak good hiede, Mi Sone, for I wol procede To speke upon Mathematique, Which grounded is on Theorique. The science of Astronomie I thinke forto specefie, Withoute which, to telle plein, Alle othre science is in vein Toward the scole of erthli thinges: For as an Egle with his winges Fleth above alle that men finde. So doth this science in his kinde.

630

620

[ASTRONOMY.]

iv. Lege planetarum magis inferiora reguntur, Ista set interdum regula fallit opus. Vir mediante deo sapiens dominabitur astris, Fata nec immerito quid nouitatis agunt.

Hic loquitur de Artis Mathematice quarta
specie, que Astronomia nuncupata est, cui
eciam Astrologia socia
connumeratur: set
primo de septem planetis, que inter astra
potenciores existunt,
incipiendo a luna seorsum tractare intendit.

Benethe upon this Erthe hiere P. iii. 106
Of alle thinges the matiere,
As tellen ous thei that ben lerned,
Of thing above it stant governed,
That is to sein of the Planetes.
The cheles bothe and ek the hetes,
The chances of the world also,
That we fortune clepen so,
Among the mennes nacion
Al is thurgh constellacion,
Wherof that som man hath the wele,
And som man hath deseses fele
In love als wel as othre thinges;

620 Which AJ, S, F Whiche B 621 good JC, SB goode A, F 628 Alle opre AJ, S, F Alle (Al) oper EC, B Latin Verses iv. 4 quod H1...B2, B quis T

[ASTRONOMY,]

The stat of realmes and of kinges In time of pes, in time of werre It is conceived of the Sterre: And thus seith the naturien Which is an Astronomien. 650 Bot the divin seith otherwise, That if men weren goode and wise And plesant unto the godhede, Thei scholden noght the sterres drede; For o man, if him wel befalle, Is more worth than ben thei alle Towardes him that weldeth al. Bot yit the lawe original, Which he hath set in the natures, Mot worchen in the creatures, 660 That therof mai be non obstacle, Bot if it stonde upon miracle Thurgh preiere of som holy man. P. iii. 107 And forthi, so as I began To speke upon Astronomie, As it is write in the clergie, To telle hou the planetes fare, Som part I thenke to declare, Mi Sone, unto thin Audience. Astronomie is the science 670

Astronomie is the science
Of wisdom and of hih connynge,
Which makth a man have knowlechinge
Of Sterres in the firmament,
Figure, cercle and moevement
Of ech of hem in sondri place,
And what betwen hem is of space,
Hou so thei moeve or stonde faste,
Al this it telleth to the laste.

Assembled with Astronomie
Is ek that ilke Astrologie,
The which in juggementz acompteth
Theffect, what every sterre amonteth,
And hou thei causen many a wonder
To the climatz that stende hem under.

672 knowechinge F 684 tho] be JXGL, AdBTA, K (bo S)

680

[PLANETS AND SIGNS.]

And forto telle it more plein, These olde philosophres sein That Orbis, which I spak of err, Is that which we fro therthe a ferr Beholde, and firmament it calle, In which the sterres stonden alle, 690 Among the whiche in special Planetes sefne principal Ther ben, that mannes sihte demeth, P. iii. 108 Bot thorizonte, as to ous semeth. And also ther ben signes tuelve. Whiche have her cercles be hemselve Compassed in the zodiaque, In which thei have here places take. And as thei stonden in degre, Here cercles more or lasse be, 700 Mad after the proporcion Of therthe, whos condicion Is set to be the foundement To sustiene up the firmament. And be this skile a man mai knowe, The more that thei stonden lowe, The more ben the cercles lasse; That causeth why that some passe Here due cours tofore an other. Bot nou, mi lieve dere brother, 710 As thou desirest forto wite What I finde in the bokes write. To telle of the planetes sevene, Hou that thei stonde upon the hevene And in what point that thei ben inne, Tak hiede, for I wol beginne, So as the Philosophre tauhte To Alisandre and it betauhte, Wherof that he was fulli tawht Of wisdom, which was him betawht. 720 Benethe alle othre stant the Mone,

685 Paragr. in MSS at 686 694 Bot porizonte FWK Be (By) porizonte SAdBTΔΛ But (Bot) zorizonte AMYXGERCB₂ Bot porughout (purgh out &c.) JH₁L 717 it tawhte (taughte) A...Be

The which hath with the See to done: Of flodes hihe and ebbes lowe Upon his change it schal be knowe: And every fissh which hath a schelle Mot in his governance duelle, To wexe and wane in his degre, As be the Mone a man mai se; And al that stant upon the grounde Of his moisture it mot be founde. Alle othre sterres, as men finde, Be schynende of here oghne kinde Outake only the monelyht, Which is noght of himselve bright, Bot as he takth it of the Sonne. And yit he hath noght al fulwonne His lyht, that he nys somdiel derk; Bot what the lette is of that werk In Almageste it telleth this: The Mones cercle so lowe is, Wherof the Sonne out of his stage Ne seth him noght with full visage, For he is with the ground beschaded, So that the Mone is somdiel faded And may noght fully schyne cler. Bot what man under his pouer Is bore, he schal his places change And seche manye londes strange: And as of this condicion The Mones disposicion Upon the lond of Alemaigne Is set, and ek upon Bretaigne, Which nou is cleped Engelond; For thei travaile in every lond.

Of the Planetes the secounde
Above the Mone hath take his bounde,
Mercurie, and his nature is this,
That under him who that bore is,
In boke he schal be studious
And in wrytinge curious,

724 schal beknowe SA, FK

760 736 fulwonne FK rest ful wonne

P. iii. 109 Nota hic de prima planeta, que aliis inferior Luna dicitur.

730

740

750

P. iii. 110

Desecunda planeta, que Mercurius dicitur. 254

[THE PLANETS.]

De tercia planeta,

que Venus dicitur.

And slouh and lustles to travaile
In thing which elles myhte availe:
He loveth ese, he loveth reste,
So is he noght the worthieste;
Bot yit with somdiel besinesse
His herte is set upon richesse.
And as in this condicion,
Theffect and disposicion
Of this Planete and of his chance
Is most in Burgoigne and in France.

770

Next to Mercurie, as wol befalle, Stant that Planete which men calle Venus, whos constellacion Governeth al the nacion Of lovers, wher thei spiede or non, Of whiche I trowe thou be on: Bot whiderward thin happes wende, Schal this planete schewe at ende, As it hath do to many mo, To some wel, to some wo. 780 And natheles of this Planete The moste part is softe and swete; For who that therof takth his berthe, P. iii. III He schal desire joie and merthe, Gentil, courteis and debonaire, To speke his wordes softe and faire, Such schal he be be weie of kinde, And overal wher he may finde Plesance of love, his herte boweth With al his myht and there he woweth. 790 He is so ferforth Amourous, He not what thing is vicious Touchende love, for that lawe Ther mai no maner man withdrawe, The which venerien is bore Be weie of kinde, and therefore Venus of love the goddesse Is cleped: bot of wantounesse

769 and om. AMHiXGR wantonnesse S wantonesse T

798 wantounesse JC, B, F

The climat of hir lecherie Is most commun in Lombardie.

Next unto this Planete of love The brighte Sonne stant above, Which is the hindrere of the nyht And forthrere of the daies lyht, As he which is the worldes ye, Thurgh whom the lusti compaignie Of foules be the morwe singe, The freisshe floures sprede and springe, The hihe tre the ground beschadeth, And every mannes herte gladeth. And for it is the hed Planete, Hou that he sitteth in his sete, Of what richesse, of what nobleie, P. iii. 112 These bokes telle, and thus thei seie.

Of gold glistrende Spoke and whiel The Sonne his carte hath faire and wiel, In which he sitt, and is coroned With brighte stones environed; Of whiche if that I speke schal, Ther be tofore in special Set in the front of his corone Thre Stones, whiche no persone Hath upon Erthe, and the ferste is Be name cleped Licuchis; That othre tuo be cleped thus, Astrices and Ceramius. In his corone also behinde, Be olde bokes as I finde, Ther ben of worthi Stones thre Set ech of hem in his degre: Wherof a Cristall is that on, Which that corone is set upon; The seconde is an Adamant; The thridde is noble and avenant, Which cleped is Ydriades. And over this yit natheles

Upon the sydes of the werk,

[THE PLANETS.]

800

Nota de Sole, qui planetarum medio Astrorum residens principatum obtinet.

810

Nota de curru Solis necnon et de vario eiusdem apparatu.

820

830

[THE PLANETS.]

After the wrytinge of the clerk, Ther sitten fyve Stones mo: The smaragdine is on of tho, 840 Jaspis and Elitropius And Dendides and Jacinctus. Lo, thus the corone is beset, P. iii. 113 Wherof it schyneth wel the bet; And in such wise his liht to sprede Sit with his Diademe on hede The Sonne schynende in his carte. And forto lede him swithe and smarte After the bryhte daies lawe, Ther ben ordeined forto drawe 850 Foure hors his Char and him withal. Wherof the names telle I schal: Eritheüs the ferste is hote, The which is red and schyneth hote, The seconde Acteos the bryhte, Lampes the thridde coursier hihte, And Philogeüs is the ferthe, That bringen lyht unto this erthe, And gon so swift upon the hevene, In foure and twenty houres evene 860 The carte with the bryhte Sonne Thei drawe, so that overronne Thei have under the cercles hihe Al Middelerthe in such an hye. And thus the Sonne is overal The chief Planete imperial, Above him and benethe him thre: And thus betwen hem regneth he, As he that hath the middel place Among the Sevene, and of his face 870 Be glade alle erthly creatures, And taken after the natures Here ese and recreacion. P. iii. 114 And in his constellacion Who that is bore in special, Of good will and of liberal He schal be founde in alle place,

And also stonde in mochel grace

[THE PLANETS.]

880

Toward the lordes forto serve
And gret profit and thonk deserve.
And over that it causeth yit
A man to be soubtil of wit
To worche in gold, and to be wys
In every thing which is of pris.
Bot forto speken in what cost
Of al this erthe he regneth most
As for wisdom, it is in Grece,
Wher is apropred thilke spiece.

Mars the Planete bataillous

Mars the Planete bataillous Next to the Sonne glorious Above stant, and doth mervailes Upon the fortune of batailes. The conquerours be daies olde Were unto this planete holde: Bot who that his nativite Hath take upon the proprete Of Martes disposicioun Be weie of constellacioun, He schal be fiers and folhastif And desirous of werre and strif. Bot forto telle redely In what climat most comunly That this planete hath his effect, Seid is that he hath his aspect Upon the holi lond so cast, That there is no pes stedefast.

Above Mars upon the hevene,
The sexte Planete of the sevene,
Stant Jupiter the delicat,
Which causeth pes and no debat.
For he is cleped that Planete
Which of his kinde softe and swete
Attempreth al that to him longeth;
And whom this planete underfongeth
To stonde upon his regiment,
He schal be meke and pacient

911 that] be AMHiG, AdBT, W

Nota de quinta planeta, que Mars dicitur.

900

P. iii. 115

Nota de sexta planeta, que Iupiter dicitur.

910

S

258

[THE PLANETS.]

And fortunat to Marchandie And lusti to delicacie In every thing which he schal do. This Jupiter is cause also 920 Of the science of lyhte werkes, And in this wise tellen clerkes He is the Planete of delices. Bot in Egipte of his offices He regneth most in special: For ther be lustes overal Of al that to this lif befalleth; For ther no stormy weder falleth, Which myhte grieve man or beste, And ek the lond is so honeste 930 That it is plentevous and plein, Ther is non ydel ground in vein; And upon such felicite P. iii. 116 Stant Jupiter in his degre.

De septima planeta, que reliquis celsior Saturnus dictus est.

The heyeste and aboven alle Stant that planete which men calle Saturnus, whos complexion Is cold, and his condicion Causeth malice and crualte To him the whos nativite 940 Is set under his governance. For alle hise werkes ben grevance And enemy to mannes hele, In what degre that he schal dele. His climat is in Orient, Wher that he is most violent. Of the Planetes by and by, Hou that thei stonde upon the Sky, Fro point to point as thou myht hiere, Was Alisandre mad to liere. 950 Bot overthis touchende his lore, Of thing that thei him tawhte more Upon the scoles of clergie

933 vpon] whan AM 935 f. margin De septima—dictus est om. B 936 je AM ... B1, Ada

Now herkne the Philosophie.

He which departeth dai fro nyht, That on derk and that other lyht, Of sevene daies made a weke, A Monthe of foure wekes eke He hath ordeigned in his lawe. Of Monthes tuelve and ek forthdrawe He hath also the longe yeer. And as he sette of his pouer Acordant to the daies sevene Planetes Sevene upon the hevene, As thou tofore hast herd devise, To speke riht in such a wise, To every Monthe be himselve Upon the hevene of Signes tuelve He hath after his Ordinal Assigned on in special, Wherof, so as I schal rehersen, The tydes of the yer diversen. Bot pleinly forto make it knowe Hou that the Signes sitte arowe, Ech after other be degre In substance and in proprete The zodiaque comprehendeth Withinne his cercle, as it appendeth.

The ferste of whiche natheles
Be name is cleped Aries,
Which lich a wether of stature
Resembled is in his figure.
And as it seith in Almageste,
Of Sterres tuelve upon this beste
Ben set, wherof in his degre
The wombe hath tuo, the heved hath thre,
The Tail hath sevene, and in this wise,
As thou myht hiere me divise,
Stant Aries, which hot and drye
Is of himself, and in partie

[THE SIGNS.]

Postquam dictum est de vii. Planetis, quibus singuli septimane dies singulariter attitulantur, dicendum est iam de xii. Signis, 960 per que xii. Menses Annivariis temporibus effectus varios assequntur.

P. iii. 117

970

Nota hic de primo Signo, quod Aries 980 dicitur, cui Mensis Marcii specialiter appropriatus est. Quo deus in primo produxit adesse creata.

990

956 bryht (bright) S... Δ 962 margin assequitur H.E... Ba asseruntur X 978 as it] and it E, AdBT it XL 979-982 Four lines om. B 983 margin adesse H1XGECR, SB Δ , W (Lat. om. JM, AdT) 984 be beste AM... Ba his brest W

THE SIGNS.]

He is the receipte and the hous
Of myhty Mars the bataillous.
And overmore ek, as I finde,
The creatour of alle kinde
Upon this Signe ferst began
The world, whan that he made man.
And of this constellacioun
The verray operacioun
Availeth, if a man therinne
The pourpos of his werk beginne;
For thanne he hath of proprete
Good sped and gret felicite.
The tuelve Monthes of the veer

1000

P. iii. 118

The tuelve Monthes of the yeer
Attitled under the pouer
Of these tuelve Signes stonde;
Wherof that thou schalt understonde
This Aries on of the tuelve
Hath March attitled for himselve,
Whan every bridd schal chese his make,
And every neddre and every Snake
And every Reptil which mai moeve,
His myht assaieth forto proeve,
To crepen out ayein the Sonne,
Whan Ver his Seson hath begonne.

1010

Secundum Signum dicitur Taurus, cuius Mensis est Aprilis. Quo prius occultas inuenit herba vias. Taurus the seconde after this
Of Signes, which figured is
Unto a Bole, is dreie and cold;
And as it is in bokes told,
He is the hous appourtienant
To Venus, somdiel descordant.
This Bole is ek with sterres set,
Thurgh whiche he hath hise hornes knet
Unto the tail of Aries,
So is he noght ther sterreles.
Upon his brest ek eyhtetiene
He hath, and ek, as it is sene,
Upon his tail stonde othre tuo.

1007 out of AdBT and of W 1017 is om. AdBT 1019 hous of AM 1027 tuo] moo (mo) AM ... B2

His Monthe assigned ek also Is Averil, which of his schoures Ministreth weie unto the floures.

The thridde signe is Gemini, Which is figured redely Lich to tuo twinnes of mankinde. That naked stonde; and as I finde, Thei be with Sterres wel bego: The heved hath part of thilke tuo That schyne upon the boles tail, So be thei bothe of o parail; But on the wombe of Gemini Ben fyve sterres noght forthi, And ek upon the feet be tweie, So as these olde bokes seie, That wise Tholomeüs wrot. His propre Monthe wel I wot Assigned is the lusti Maii, Whanne every brid upon his lay Among the griene leves singeth, And love of his pointure stingeth After the lawes of nature The youthe of every creature.

Cancer after the reule and space
Of Signes halt the ferthe place.
Like to the crabbe he hath semblance,
And hath unto his retienance
Sextiene sterres, wherof ten,
So as these olde wise men
Descrive, he berth on him tofore,
And in the middel tuo be bore,
And foure he hath upon his ende.
Thus goth he sterred in his kende,
And of himself is moiste and cold,
And is the propre hous and hold
Which appartieneth to the Mone,

[THE SIGNS.]

1030

Tercium Signum dicitur Gemini, cuius Mensis Maiius est. Quo volucrum cantus gaudet de floribus ortis.

1040

P. iii. 120

1050

Quartum Signum Cancer dicitur, cuius Mensis Iunius est. Quo falcat pratis pabula tonsor equis.

1060

1033 of o kynde H1ERCB2 of kynde XL 1058 be bore] bifore (before) AdBT

1044 Hise F

CONFESSIO AMANTIS

THE SIGNS.]

Quintum signum Leo dicitur, cuius Mensis Iulius est. Quo magis ad terras

expandit Luciferignes.

Sextum Signum Virgo dicitur, cuius Mensis Augustus est.

Quo vacuata prius pubes replet horrea

messis.

And doth what longeth him to done. The Monthe of Juin unto this Signe Thou schalt after the reule assigne.

The fifte Signe is Leo hote, Whos kinde is schape dreie and hote, In whom the Sonne hath herbergage. And the semblance of his ymage Is a leoun, which in baillie Of sterres hath his pourpartie: The foure, which as Cancer hath Upon his ende, Leo tath Upon his heved, and thanne nest He hath ek foure upon his brest, And on upon his tail behinde, In olde bokes as we finde. His propre Monthe is Juyl be name, In which men pleien many a game.

1080

P. iii. 121

1070

After Leo Virgo the nexte Of Signes cleped is the sexte, Wherof the figure is a Maide; And as the Philosophre saide, Sche is the welthe and the risinge, The lust, the joie and the likinge Unto Mercurie: and soth to seie Sche is with sterres wel beseie, Wherof Leo hath lent hire on, Which sit on hih hir heved upon, Hire wombe hath fyve, hir feet also Have other fyve: and overmo Touchende as of complexion, Be kindly disposicion Of dreie and cold this Maiden is. And forto tellen over this Hir Monthe, thou schalt understonde, Whan every feld hath corn in honde And many a man his bak hath plied,

1000

1079 Monthe om. B 1095 cold om. AdBT 1100 Augst applied T, F August applied A . . . B2 (except E), SAdA, WK August plyed E, B

Unto this Signe is Augst applied.

After Virgo to reknen evene Libra sit in the nombre of sevene, Which hath figure and resemblance P. iii. 122 Vinea quo Bachum Unto a man which a balance Berth in his hond as forto weie: In boke and as it mai be seie, Diverse sterres to him longeth, Wherof on hevede he underfongeth Ferst thre, and ek his wombe hath tuo, And doun benethe eighte othre mo. This Signe is hot and moiste bothe, The whiche thinges be noght lothe Unto Venus, so that alofte Sche resteth in his hous fulofte. And ek Saturnus often hyed Is in this Signe and magnefied. His propre Monthe is seid Septembre, Which yifth men cause to remembre, If eny Sor be left behinde Of thing which grieve mai to kinde.

Among the Signes upon heighte The Signe which is nombred eighte Is Scorpio, which as feloun Figured is a Scorpioun. Bot for al that yit natheles Is Scorpio noght sterreles; For Libra granteth him his ende Of eighte sterres, wher he wende, The whiche upon his heved assised He berth, and ek ther ben divised Upon his wombe sterres thre, P. iii. 123 And eighte upon his tail hath he. Which of his kinde is moiste and cold And unbehovely manyfold: He harmeth Venus and empeireth, Bot Mars unto his hous repeireth, Bot war whan thei togedre duellen.

1116 this] be AMH1XGRLB2

1100 [THE SIGNS.]

Septimum Signum Libra dicitur, cuius Mensis Septembris est. pressa liquore colit.

1120

1130

1110

Octauum Signum Scorpio dicitur, cuius Mensis October est. Floribus exclusis yemis qui ianitor extat.

[THE SIGNS.]

Nonum signum Sagittarius dicitur, cuius Mensis Nouember est. Quo mustum bibulo linquit sua nomina vino. His propre Monthe is, as men tellen, Octobre, which bringth the kalende Of wynter, that comth next suiende.

1140

1170

The nynthe Signe in nombre also, Which folweth after Scorpio, Is cleped Sagittarius, The whos figure is marked thus, A Monstre with a bowe on honde! On whom that sondri sterres stonde, Thilke eighte of whiche I spak tofore, The whiche upon the tail ben bore Of Scorpio, the heved al faire Bespreden of the Sagittaire; 1150 And eighte of othre stonden evene Upon his wombe, and othre sevene Ther stonde upon his tail behinde. And he is hot and dreie of kinde: To Jupiter his hous is fre, Bot to Mercurie in his degre, For thei ben noght of on assent, He worcheth gret empeirement. This Signe hath of his proprete P. iii. 124 A Monthe, which of duete 1160 After the sesoun that befalleth The Plowed Oxe in wynter stalleth; And fyr into the halle he bringeth, And thilke drinke of which men singeth, He torneth must into the wyn; Thanne is the larder of the swyn; That is Novembre which I meene, Whan that the lef hath lost his greene.

Decimum Signum Capricornus dicitur, cuius Mensis December est.

Ipse diem Nano noctemque Gigante figurat, The tenthe Signe dreie and cold,
The which is Capricornus told,
Unto a Got hath resemblance:
For whos love and whos aqueintance
Withinne hise houses to sojorne
It liketh wel unto Satorne,
Bot to the Mone it liketh noght,

1148 To...bore AMX...L To...lore B2 1163 he] it A...B2

265

THE SIGNS.

For no profit is there wroght. This Signe as of his proprete Upon his heved hath sterres thre, And ek upon his wombe tuo, And tweie upon his tail also. Decembre after the yeeres forme, So as the bokes ous enforme, With daies schorte and nyhtes longe This ilke Signe hath underfonge.

Vndecimum Signum Aquarius dicitur, cuius Mensis Ianuarius est. P. iii, 125 Quo Ianus duplum conuertit in

1190

1180

1200

1210

Of tho that sitte upon the hevene Of Signes in the nombre ellevene Aquarius hath take his place, -And stant wel in Satornes grace, Which duelleth in his herbergage, Bot to the Sonne he doth oultrage. This Signe is verraily resembled Lich to a man which halt assembled In eyther hand a water spoute, Wherof the stremes rennen oute. He is of kinde moiste and hot. And he that of the sterres wot Seith that he hath of sterres tuo Upon his heved, and ben of tho That Capricorn hath on his ende; And as the bokes maken mende, That Tholomeüs made himselve, He hath ek on his wombe tuelve, And tweie upon his ende stonde. Thou schalt also this understonde, The frosti colde Janever, Whan comen is the newe yeer, That Janus with his double face In his chaiere hath take his place And loketh upon bothe sides, Somdiel toward the wynter tydes, Somdiel toward the yeer suiende, That is the Monthe belongende Unto this Signe, and of his dole

1181 f. formes . . . enformes AdBT

[THE SIGNS.]

Duodecimum Signum Piscis dicitur, cuius Mensis Februarius est.

Quo pluuie torrens riparum concitat ampnes.

He yifth the ferste Primerole.

The tuelfthe, which is last of alle P. iii. 126 Of Signes, Piscis men it calle, The which, as telleth the scripture, Berth of tuo fisshes the figure. So is he cold and moiste of kinde, And ek with sterres, as I finde, 1220 Beset in sondri wise, as thus: Tuo of his ende Aquarius Hath lent unto his heved, and tuo This Signe hath of his oghne also Upon his wombe, and over this Upon his ende also ther is A nombre of twenty sterres bryghte, Which is to sen a wonder sighte. Toward this Signe into his hous Comth Jupiter the glorious, 1230 And Venus ek with him acordeth To duellen, as the bok recordeth. The Monthe unto this Signe ordeined Is Februer, which is bereined, And with londflodes in his rage At Fordes letteth the passage.

Nou hast thou herd the proprete Of Signes, bot in his degre Albumazar yit over this Seith, so as therthe parted is 1240 In foure, riht so ben divised The Signes tuelve and stonde assised, That ech of hem for his partie Hath his climat to justefie. Wherof the ferste regiment P. iii. 127 Toward the part of Orient From Antioche and that contre Governed is of Signes thre, That is Cancer, Virgo, Leo: And toward Occident also 1250 From Armenie, as I am lerned,

1223 unto] and to B 1229 his signe AdBT

LIBER SEPTIMUS

267

[THE SIGNS.]

Of Capricorn it stant governed, Of Pisces and Aquarius: And after hem I finde thus, Southward from Alisandre forth Tho Signes whiche most ben worth In governance of that doaire, Libra thei ben and Sagittaire With Scorpio, which is conjoint With hem to stonde upon that point: Constantinople the Cite, So as the bokes tellen me. The laste of this division Stant untoward Septemtrion, Wher as be weie of pourveance Hath Aries the governance Forth with Taurus and Gemini. Thus ben the Signes propreli Divided, as it is reherced, Wherof the londes ben diversed.

1270

P. iii. 128

1260

Lo thus, mi Sone, as thou myht hiere, Was Alisandre mad to liere
Of hem that weren for his lore.
But nou to loken overmore,
Of othre sterres hou thei fare
I thenke hierafter to declare,
So as king Alisandre in youthe
Of him that suche thinges couthe
Enformed was tofore his yhe
Be nyhte upon the sterres hihe.

Confessor.

1280

Upon sondri creacion
Stant sondri operacion,
Som worcheth this, som worcheth that;
The fyr is hot in his astat
And brenneth what he mai atteigne,
The water mai the fyr restreigne,
The which is cold and moist also.
Of other thing it farth riht so

[THE FIFTEEN STARS.]

Hic tractat super doctrina Nectanabi, dum ipse iuuenem Alexandrum instruxit, de illis precipue xv. stellis vna cum earum lapidibus et herbis, que ad artis magice

1260 pe point AM . . . B2 1261 Constantyn noble je cite H1XERCL Constantyne pe noble cite B2 1266 Aries hap H1 . . . B2 1280 hihe] sihe (seye) BT 1287 moist AJ, S, F moiste B [THE FIFTEEN STARS.] naturalis operacionem specialius conueniunt.

Prima stella vocatur Aldeboran, cuius lapis Carbunculus et herba Anabulla est.

Secunda stella vocatur Clota seu Pliades, cuius lapis Cristallum et herba Feniculus est.

Upon this erthe among ous here; And forto speke in this manere, 1 290 Upon the hevene, as men mai finde, The sterres ben of sondri kinde And worchen manye sondri thinges To ous, that ben here underlinges. Among the whiche forth withal Nectanabus in special, Which was an Astronomien And ek a gret Magicien, And undertake hath thilke emprise To Alisandre in his aprise 1 300 As of Magique naturel To knowe, enformeth him somdel Of certein sterres what thei mene; Of whiche, he seith, ther ben fiftene, And sondrily to everich on P. iii. 120 A gras belongeth and a Ston, Wherof men worchen many a wonder To sette thing bothe up and under. To telle riht as he began,

1310

1320

To telle rift as he began,
The ferste sterre Aldeboran,
The cliereste and the moste of alle,
Be rifte name men it calle;
Which lich is of condicion
To Mars, and of complexion
To Venus, and hath therupon
Carbunculum his propre Ston:
His herbe is Anabulla named,
Which is of gret vertu proclamed.
The seconde is noght vertules;

Clota or elles Pliades
It hatte, and of the mones kinde
He is, and also this I finde,
He takth of Mars complexion:
And lich to such condicion
His Ston appropred is Cristall,
And ek his herbe in special
The vertuous Fenele it is.

1321 Is hette AM it hatteth \(\Delta \) monbes BT mannes W

The thridde, which comth after this, Is hote Algol the clere rede, Which of Satorne, as I may rede, His kinde takth, and ek of Jove Complexion to his behove. His propre Ston is Dyamant, Which is to him most acordant; His herbe, which is him betake, Is hote Eleborum the blake.

So as it falleth upon lot, The ferthe sterre is Alhaiot, Which in the wise as I seide er Of Satorne and of Jupiter Hath take his kinde; and therupon The Saphir is his propre Ston, Marrubium his herbe also. The whiche acorden bothe tuo.

And Canis major in his like The fifte sterre is of Magique, The whos kinde is venerien, As seith this Astronomien. His propre Ston is seid Berille, Bot forto worche and to fulfille Thing which to this science falleth, Ther is an herbe which men calleth Saveine, and that behoveth nede To him that wole his pourpos spede.

The sexte suiende after this Be name Canis minor is: The which sterre is Mercurial Be weie of kinde, and forth withal, As it is writen in the carte, Complexion he takth of Marte. His Ston and herbe, as seith the Scole, Ben Achates and Primerole. The sefnthe sterre in special

Of this science is Arial, Which sondri nature underfongeth.

[THE FIFTEEN STARS.] Tercia stella vocatur Algol, cuius lapis 1330 Dyamans et herba Eleborum nigrum est.

P. iii. 130

Quarta stella vocatur Alhaiot, cuius lapis Saphirus et herba Marrubium est.

Quinta stella vocatur Canis maior, cuius lapis Berillus et herba Savina est.

1350

Sexta stella vocatur Canis minor, cuius lapis Achates et herba Primula est.

1360

Septima stella vocatur Arial, cuius lapis Gorgonza et herba P. iii. 131 Celidonia est,

1346 margin Berillis A . . . B2, W 1361 as be scole (om. seith) AMH: XRLB2 after his scole E (as sei) he scole JGC)

[THE FIFTEEN STARS.]

Octaua stella vocatur Ala Corui, cuius lapis Honochinus et herba Lapacia est.

Nona stella vocatur Alaezel, cuius lapis Smaragdus et herba Salgea est.

Decima stella vocatur Almareth, cuius lapis Iaspis et herba Plantago est.

Vndecima stella vocatur Venenas, cuius lapis Adamans et herba Cicorea est.

Duodecima stella vocatur Alpheta, cuius The Ston which propre unto him longeth,
Gorgonza proprely it hihte:
His herbe also, which he schal rihte
Upon the worchinge as I mene,
Is Celidoine freissh and grene.

Sterre Ala Corvi upon heihte
Hath take his place in nombre of eighte,
Which of his kinde mot parforne
The will of Marte and of Satorne:
To whom Lapacia the grete
Is herbe, bot of no beyete;
His Ston is Honochinus hote,
Thurgh which men worchen gret riote.

The nynthe sterre faire and wel
Be name is hote Alaezel,
Which takth his propre kinde thus
Bothe of Mercurie and of Venus.
His Ston is the grene Amyraude,
To whom is yoven many a laude:
Salge is his herbe appourtenant
Aboven al the remenant.

The tenthe sterre is Almareth,
Which upon lif and upon deth
Thurgh kinde of Jupiter and Mart
He doth what longeth to his part.
His Ston is Jaspe, and of Planteine
He hath his herbe sovereine.

The sterre ellefthe is Venenas,
The whos nature is as it was
Take of Venus and of the Mone,
In thing which he hath forto done.
Of Adamant is that perrie
In which he worcheth his maistrie;
Thilke herbe also which him befalleth,
Cicorea the bok it calleth.

Alphate in the numbers sit

1300

Alpheta in the nombre sit, And is the twelfthe sterre yit;

1372 margin Honochinus om. AM 1383 grene] grete B, W 1393 ellef þe JC, S, F elleþe A elleueþe B 1400 him calleþ R, AdBT Of Scorpio which is governed, And takth his kinde, as I am lerned; And hath his vertu in the Ston Which cleped is Topazion: His herbe propre is Rosmarine, Which schapen is for his covine.

Of these sterres, whiche I mene, Cor Scorpionis is thritiene; The whos nature Mart and Jove Have yoven unto his behove, His herbe is Aristologie, Which folweth his Astronomie: The Ston which that this sterre alloweth, Is Sardis, which unto him boweth.

The sterre which stant next the laste, Nature on him this name caste And clepeth him Botercadent; Which of his kinde obedient Is to Mercurie and to Venus. His Ston is seid Crisolitus. His herbe is cleped Satureie, So as these olde bokes seie.

Bot nou the laste sterre of alle P. iii, 133 The tail of Scorpio men calle, Which to Mercurie and to Satorne Be weie of kinde mot retorne After the preparacion Of due constellacion. The Calcedoine unto him longeth, Which for his Ston he underfongeth; Of Majorane his herbe is grounded. Thus have I seid hou thei be founded, Of every sterre in special, Which hath his herbe and Ston withal, As Hermes in his bokes olde Witnesse berth of that I tolde.

THE FIFTEEN STARS. lapis Topazion et herba Rosa marina est.

Terciadecima stel-1410 la vocatur Cor Scorpionis, cuius lapis Sardis et herba Aristologia est.

Quartadecima stella vocatur Botercadent, cuius lapis Crisolitus et herba Satureia 1420 est.

Quintadecima stella vocatur Cauda Scorpionis, cuius lapis Calcedonia et herba Maiorana est.

1430

1404 margin Topaxion H1 . . . B2 H1 . . . CB2 to paxione L (astrologia) A . . . B2, BA, H2 MHIE, BA, Hs

1406 Topaxion (topaxione) 1412 margin Astrologia 1413 Astrologie (astrologie) [Authors of the Science of Astronomy.]

Nota hic de Auctoribus illis, qui ad Astronomie scienciam pre ceteris studiosius intendentes libros super hoc distinctis nominibus composuerunt.

The science of Astronomie, Which principal is of clergie 1440 . To dieme betwen wo and wel In thinges that be naturel, Thei hadde a gret travail on honde That made it ferst ben understonde; And thei also whiche overmore Here studie sette upon this lore, Thei weren gracious and wys And worthi forto bere a pris. And whom it liketh forto wite Of hem that this science write, 1450 On of the ferste which it wrot After Noë, it was Nembrot, To his disciple Ychonithon And made a bok forth therupon The which Megaster cleped was. P. iii. 134 An other Auctor in this cas Is Arachel, the which men note; His bok is Abbategnyh hote. Danz Tholome is noght the leste, Which makth the bok of Almageste; 1460 And Alfraganus doth the same, Whos bok is Chatemuz be name. Gebuz and Alpetragus eke Of Planisperie, which men seke, The bokes made: and over this Ful many a worthi clerc ther is, That writen upon this clergie The bokes of Altemetrie. Planemetrie and ek also, Whiche as belongen bothe tuo, 1470 So as thei ben naturiens. Unto these Astronomiens. Men sein that Habraham was on; Bot whether that he wrot or non, That finde I noght; and Moïses Ek was an other: bot Hermes

1445 which AJ, S, F whiche B
1473 Habraham JX, F rest Abraham

LIBER SEPTIMUS

273

[AUTHORS OF THE SCIENCE OF ASTRO-

NOMY.]

Above alle othre in this science He hadde a gret experience; Thurgh him was many a sterre assised, Whos bokes yit ben auctorized. I mai noght knowen alle tho That writen in the time tho Of this science; bot I finde, Of jugement be weie of kinde

P. iii. 135

1480

That in o point thei alle acorden: Of sterres whiche thei recorden That men mai sen upon the hevene, Ther ben a thousend sterres evene And tuo and twenty, to the syhte Whiche aren of hemself so bryhte, That men mai dieme what thei be, The nature and the proprete.

1490

Nou hast thou herd, in which a wise These noble Philosophres wise Enformeden this yonge king, And made him have a knowleching Of thing which ferst to the partie Belongeth of Philosophie, Which Theorique cleped is, As thou tofore hast herd er this. Bot nou to speke of the secounde, Which Aristotle hath also founde, And techeth hou to speke faire, Which is a thing full necessaire To contrepeise the balance, Wher lacketh other sufficance.

1500

v. Compositi pulcra sermonis verba placere Principio poterunt, veraque fine placent. Herba, lapis, sermo, tria sunt virtute repleta, Vis tamen ex verbi pondere plura facit.

[ii. RHETORIC.]

Above alle erthli creatures The hihe makere of natures

1477 this] his AdBT 1490 aren] been (ben) A . . . B2, W 1493 such a wise MHICL, T. Ha Latin Verses v. 1 sermones H1 . . . B2, B

4 pulcra AdBT

[RHETORIC.]

Hic tractat de secunda parte Philosophie, cuius nomen Rethorica facundos efficit. Loquitur eciam de eiusdem duabus speciebus, scilicet Grammatica et Logica, quarum doctrina Rethor sua verba perornat.

COMI ESSIO AMANTIS

The word to man hath yove alone, So that the speche of his persone, 1510 Or forto lese or forto winne, P. iii. 136 The hertes thoght which is withinne Mai schewe, what it wolde mene; And that is noghwhere elles sene Of kinde with non other beste. So scholde he be the more honeste, To whom god yaf so gret a yifte, And loke wel that he ne schifte Hise wordes to no wicked us: For word the techer of vertus 1520 Is cleped in Philosophie. Wherof touchende this partie. Is Rethorique the science Appropred to the reverence Of wordes that ben resonable: And for this art schal be vailable With goodli wordes forto like, It hath Gramaire, it hath Logiqe, That serven bothe unto the speche. Gramaire ferste hath forto teche 1530 To speke upon congruite: Logique hath eke in his degre Betwen the trouthe and the falshode The pleine wordes forto schode, So that nothing schal go beside, That he the riht ne schal decide. Wherof full many a gret debat Reformed is to good astat. And pes sustiened up alofte With esy wordes and with softe, 1540 Wher strengthe scholde lete it falle. P. iii. 137 The Philosophre amonges alle Forthi commendeth this science, Which hath the reule of eloquence. In Ston and gras vertu ther is, Bot yit the bokes tellen this,

1530 ferste A, S, F ferst (first) JC, B 1545 in gras HiCLBs, W

LIBER SEPTIMUS

275

1550

1560

[RHETORIC.]

That word above alle erthli thinges Is vertuous in his doinges. Wher so it be to evele or goode. For if the wordes semen goode And ben wel spoke at mannes Ere, Whan that ther is no trouthe there, Thei don fulofte gret deceipte; For whan the word to the conceipte Descordeth in so double a wise, Such Rethorique is to despise In every place, and forto drede. For of Uluxes thus I rede, As in the bok of Troie is founde, His eloquence and his facounde Of goodly wordes whiche he tolde, Hath mad that Anthenor him solde The toun, which he with tresoun wan, Word hath beguiled many a man; With word the wilde beste is daunted, With word the Serpent is enchaunted, Of word among the men of Armes Ben woundes heeled with the charmes, Wher lacketh other medicine: Word hath under his discipline Of Sorcerie the karectes. P. iii. 138

1570

The wordes ben of sondri sectes, Of evele and eke of goode also; The wordes maken frend of fo, And fo of frend, and pes of werre, And werre of pes, and out of herre The word this worldes cause entriketh, And reconsileth whan him liketh. The word under the coupe of hevene Set every thing or odde or evene; With word the hihe god is plesed, With word the wordes ben appesed, The softe word the loude stilleth; Wher lacketh good, the word fulfilleth, To make amendes for the wrong;

1580

1574 and fo A . . . Ba, AdT 1577 be worldes A . . . B2, BA

CONFESSIO AMANTIS

[RHETORIC.]

Nota de Eloquencia Iulii in causa Cateline contra Cillenum et alios tunc vrbis Rome Conciues.

Whan wordes medlen with the song, It doth plesance wel the more. Bot forto loke upon the lore Hou Tullius his Rethorique Componeth, ther a man mai pike 1590 Hou that he schal hise wordes sette, Hou he schal lose, hou he schal knette, And in what wise he schal pronounce His tale plein withoute frounce. Wherof ensample if thou wolt seche. Tak hiede and red whilom the speche Of Julius and Cithero, Which consul was of Rome tho. Of Catoun eke and of Cillene, Behold the wordes hem betwene, 1600 Whan the tresoun of Cateline P. iii. 139 Descoevered was, and the covine Of hem that were of his assent Was knowe and spoke in parlement, And axed hou and in what wise Men scholde don hem to juise. Cillenus ferst his tale tolde, To trouthe and as he was beholde. The comun profit forto save, He seide hou tresoun scholde have 1610 A cruel deth; and thus thei spieke, The Consul bothe and Catoun eke. And seiden that for such a wrong Ther mai no peine be to strong. Bot Julius with wordes wise His tale tolde al otherwise, As he which wolde her deth respite, And fondeth hou he mihte excite The jugges thurgh his eloquence Fro deth to torne the sentence 1620 And sette here hertes to pite. Nou tolden thei, nou tolde he;

1588 pis lore A... B: 1589 his] pe AdBT 1596 Tak (Taak) AC, SB Take J, F 1597 and of AMR 1618 he] men A me M 1619 iugge AdBT

[RHETORIC.]

Thei spieken plein after the lawe, Bot he the wordes of his sawe Coloureth in an other weie Spekende, and thus betwen the tweie, To trete upon this juggement, Made ech of hem his Argument. Wherof the tales forto hiere, Ther mai a man the Scole liere 1630 Of Rethoriges eloquences, P. iii. 140 Which is the secounde of sciences Touchende to Philosophie; Wherof a man schal justifie Hise wordes in disputeisoun, And knette upon conclusioun His Argument in such a forme, Which mai the pleine trouthe enforme And the soubtil cautele abate, Which every trewman schal debate. 1640

vi. Practica quemque statum pars tercia Philosophie Ad regimen recte ducit in orbe vie: Set quanto maior Rex est, tanto magis ipsum Hec scola concernit, qua sua regna regat.

[iii. PRACTIC.]

The ferste, which is Theorique,
And the secounde Rethorique,
Sciences of Philosophie,
I have hem told as in partie,
So as the Philosophre it tolde
To Alisandre: and nou I wolde
Telle of the thridde what it is,
The which Practique cleped is.

Practique stant upon thre thinges
Toward the governance of kinges;
Wherof the ferst Etique is named,
The whos science stant proclamed
To teche of vertu thilke reule,

Hic tractat de tercia parte Philosophie, que Practica vocatur, cuius species sunt tres, scilicet Etica, Ichonomia et Policia, quarum doctrina regia magestas in suo regimine ad honoris magnificenciam per singula dirigitur.

1650

1640 trewman AC, S, F trewe man B

Latin Verses vi. 4 Hec FKH3Magd Ex A... B2, S... ΔΛ, W
regit BTA gerit Ad

1651 ferst AJ, S, F ferste (firste) C, B

PRACTIC.]

Hou that a king himself schal reule Of his moral condicion With worthi disposicion Of good livinge in his persone, P. iii. 141 Which is the chief of his corone. It makth a king also to lerne Hou he his bodi schal governe, 1660 Hou he schal wake, hou he schal slepe, Hou that he schal his hele kepe In mete, in drinke, in clothinge eke: Ther is no wisdom forto seke As for the reule of his persone, The which that this science al one Ne techeth as be weie of kinde. That ther is nothing left behinde. That other point which to Practique

1670

That other point which to Practique Belongeth is Iconomique,
Which techeth thilke honestete
Thurgh which a king in his degre
His wif and child schal reule and guie,
So forth with al the companie
Which in his houshold schal abyde,
And his astat on every syde
In such manere forto lede,
That he his houshold ne mislede.

Practique hath yit the thridde aprise,
Which techeth hou and in what wise
Thurgh hih pourveied ordinance
A king schal sette in governance
His Realme, and that is Policie,
Which longeth unto Regalie
In time of werre, in time of pes,
To worschipe and to good encress
Of clerk, of kniht and of Marchant, P. iii. 142
And so forth of the remenant
Of al the comun poeple aboute,
Withinne Burgh and ek withoute,

1666 that om. AM... B: 1670 Belonge) to Icon. AM... B: 1671 honeste M... B: (except C), SΔ, WH: 1681 hih] his B 1688 of] al AdBT 1690 eek C, B eke (eeke) A, F

LIBER SEPTIMUS

279

[PRACTIC.]

Of hem that ben Artificiers,
Whiche usen craftes and mestiers,
Whos Art is cleped Mechanique.
And though thei ben noght alle like,
Yit natheles, hou so it falle,
O lawe mot governe hem alle,
Or that thei lese or that thei winne,
After thastat that thei ben inne.

Lo, thus this worthi yonge king
Was fulli tauht of every thing,
Which mihte yive entendement
Of good reule and good regiment
To such a worthi Prince as he.
Bot of verray necessite
The Philosophre him hath betake
Fyf pointz, whiche he hath undertake
To kepe and holde in observance,
As for the worthi governance
Which longeth to his Regalie,
After the reule of Policie.

[FIVE POINTS OF POLICY.]

1710

vii. Moribus ornatus regit hic qui regna moderna, Cercius expectat ceptra futura poli. Et quia veridica virtus supereminet omnes, Regis ab ore boni fabula nulla sonat.

[THE FIRST POINT OF POLICY. TRUTH.]

To every man behoveth lore,
Bot to noman belongeth more
Than to a king, which hath to lede P. iii. 143
The poeple; for of his kinghede
He mai hem bothe save and spille.
And for it stant upon his wille,
It sit him wel to ben avised,
And the vertus whiche are assissed
Unto a kinges Regiment,
To take in his entendement:

1720
Wherof to tellen, as thei stonde,
Hierafterward nou woll I fonde.

Hic secundum Policiam tractare intendit precipue super quinque regularum Articulis, que ad Principis Regimen obseruande specialius existunt, quarum prima veritas nuncupatur. Perquam 1720 veridicus fit sermo Regis ad omnes.

1695 hou om. AM 1698 be staat (state) AMB2, W be estate R
1711 behoveth] bilongeb X, AdBT 1718 are] been (ben) A...
B: margin existat AM... B2

CONFESSIO AMANTIS

[TRUTH.]

Among the vertus on is chief, And that is trouthe, which is lief To god and ek to man also. And for it hath ben evere so, Tawhte Aristotle, as he wel couthe, To Alisandre, hou in his youthe He scholde of trouthe thilke grace With al his hole herte embrace, 1730 So that his word be trewe and plein, Toward the world and so certein That in him be no double speche: For if men scholde trouthe seche And founde it noght withinne a king. It were an unsittende thing. The word is tokne of that withinne, Ther schal a worthi king beginne To kepe his tunge and to be trewe, So schal his pris ben evere newe. 1740 Avise him every man tofore, And be wel war, er he be swore, For afterward it is to late, P. iii. 144 If that he wole his word debate. For as a king in special Above all othre is principal Of his pouer, so scholde he be Most vertuous in his degre; And that mai wel be signefied Be his corone and specified. 1750 The gold betokneth excellence, That men schull don him reverence As to here liege soverein. The Stones, as the bokes sein, Commended ben in treble wise: Ferst thei ben harde, and thilke assisse Betokneth in a king Constance,

Nota super hiis que in corona Regis designantur.

1744 wolde B 1749 be wel A... Bs (except H1 welbe)
1751 margin Nota—designantur om. R, B, H2

1760

So that ther schal no variance Be founde in his condicion; And also be descripcion

[TRUTH.]

The vertu which is in the stones
A verrai Signe is for the nones
Of that a king schal ben honeste
And holde trewly his beheste
Of thing which longeth to kinghede:
The bryhte colour, as I rede,
Which in the stones is schynende,
Is in figure betoknende
The Cronique of this worldes fame,
Which stant upon his goode name.
The cercle which is round aboute
Is tokne of al the lond withoute,
Which stant under his Gerarchie,
That he it schal wel kepe and guye.

And for that trouthe, hou so it falle, Is the vertu soverein of alle,
That longeth unto regiment,
A tale, which is evident
Of trouthe in comendacioun,
Toward thin enformacion,
Mi Sone, hierafter thou schalt hiere
Of a Cronique in this matiere.

As the Cronique it doth reherce,
A Soldan whilom was of Perce,
Which Daires hihte, and Ytaspis
His fader was; and soth it is
That thurgh wisdom and hih prudence
Mor than for eny reverence
Of his lignage as be descente
The regne of thilke empire he hente:
And as he was himselve wys,
The wisemen he hield in pris
And soghte hem oute on every side,
That toward him thei scholde abide.
Among the whiche thre ther were
That most service unto him bere,

King, Wine, Woman

AND TRUTH.] Hic narrat, qualiter Darius filius Ytaspis Soldanus Percie a tribus suis Cubiculariis, quorum nomina Arpaghes, Manachaz et Zorobabel dicta sunt, nomine questionis 1790 singillatim interrogauit, vtrum Rex aut mulier aut vinum maioris fortitudinis vim obtineret: ipsis vero varia opinione respondentibus, Zorobabel vltimus asseruit quod mulier sui amo-

1769 his worldes H1...B2 1770 goode om. AM 1789 as] and A...B2 1791 And for he AM...B2 1792 wisemen S, F wise men AJC, B 1793 on] in AM...C of L 1795 margin asserit B

1770

P. iii. 145

1780

[KING, WINE, WOMAN AND TRUTH.

ris complacencia tam Regis quam vini potenciam excellit. Addidit insuper pro finali conclusione dicens, quod veritas super omnia vincit. Cuius responsio ceteris laudabilior acceptabatur.

As thei which in his chambre lyhen And al his conseil herde and syhen. Here names ben of strange note, Arpaghes was the ferste hote, And Manachaz was the secounde, Zorobabel, as it is founde In the Cronique, was the thridde. P. iii. 146 This Soldan, what so him betidde, To hem he triste most of alle, Wherof the cas is so befalle: This lord, which hath conceiptes depe, Upon a nyht whan he hath slepe,

As he which hath his wit desposed, Touchende a point hem hath opposed. The kinges question was this; Of thinges thre which strengest is, The wyn, the womman or the king:

And that thei scholde upon this thing Of here ansuere avised be, He yaf hem fulli daies thre,

And hath behote hem be his feith That who the beste reson seith. He schal resceive a worthi mede.

Upon this thing thei token hiede

And stoden in desputeison, That be diverse opinion Of Argumentz that thei have holde

Arpaghes ferst his tale tolde, And seide hou that the strengthe of kinges Is myhtiest of alle thinges.

For king hath pouer over man, And man is he which reson can. As he which is of his nature

The moste noble creature Of alle tho that god hath wroght:

And be that skile it semeth noght, He seith, that eny erthly thing

1797 which A, F whiche B 1800 Arpaphes AMHIXCLB: Araphes R 1805 he triste] pat trist(e) AM he trusteth Δ 1815 anssuere F

1810

1800

1820

1830

P. iii. 147

[KING, WINE, WOMAN AND TRUTH.

Mai be so myhty as a king. A king mai spille, a king mai save, A king mai make of lord a knave And of a knave a lord also: The pouer of a king stant so, That he the lawes overpasseth; What he wol make lasse, he lasseth, What he wol make more, he moreth; And as the gentil faucon soreth, He fleth, that noman him reclameth; Bot he al one alle othre tameth, And stant himself of lawe fre. Lo, thus a kinges myht, seith he, So as his reson can argue, Is strengest and of most value.

Bot Manachaz seide otherwise, That wyn is of the more emprise; 1850 And that he scheweth be this weie. The wyn fulofte takth aweie The reson fro the mannes herte; The wyn can make a krepel sterte, And a delivere man unwelde; It makth a blind man to behelde, And a bryht yhed seme derk; It makth a lewed man a clerk, And fro the clerkes the clergie It takth aweie, and couardie It torneth into hardiesse: Of Avarice it makth largesse. The wyn makth ek the goode blod, P. iii. 148 In which the Soule which is good Hath chosen hire a resting place, Whil that the lif hir wole embrace. And be this skile Manachas Ansuered hath upon this cas, And seith that wyn be weie of kinde Is thing which mai the hertes binde 1870 Well more than the regalie.

1840

186c

Zorobabel for his partie

1836 of lord] a lord E, AdBT, W 1842 be S, FW a AC, B

CONFESSIO AMANTIS

[King, Wine, Woman and Truth.]

Nota hic de vigore amoris, qui inter Cirum Regem Persarum et Apemen Besazis filiam ipsius Regis Concubinam spectante tota Curia experiebatur.

Seide, as him thoghte for the beste, That wommen ben the myhtieste. The king and the vinour also Of wommen comen bothe tuo: And ek he seide hou that manhede Thurgh strengthe unto the wommanhede Of love, wher he wole or non, Obeie schal; and therupon, 1880 To schewe of wommen the maistrie, A tale which he syh with yhe As for ensample he tolde this,-Hou Apemen, of Besazis Which dowhter was, in the paleis Sittende upon his hihe deis, Whan he was hotest in his ire Toward the grete of his empire, Cirus the king tirant sche tok, And only with hire goodly lok 1890 Sche made him debonaire and meke, And be the chyn and be the cheke Sche luggeth him riht as hir liste, That nou sche japeth, nou sche kiste, And doth with him what evere hir liketh; Whan that sche loureth, thanne he siketh, And whan sche gladeth, he is glad: And thus this king was overlad With hire which his lemman was. Among the men is no solas, 1900 If that ther be no womman there; For bot if that the wommen were, This worldes joie were aweie: Thurgh hem men finden out the weie

1882 I sih AdBT 1883 And for AM 1884 of Besaxis H1XRCB1 and Besaxis L 1902 be womman J, BT

1910

To knihthode and to worldes fame; Thei make a man to drede schame, And honour forto be desired: Thurgh the beaute of hem is fyred The Dart of which Cupide throweth, Wherof the jolif peine groweth, Which al the world hath under fote.

A womman is the mannes bote,

His lif, his deth, his wo, his wel;

And this thing mai be schewed wel,

Hou that wommen ben goode and kinde,

For in ensample this I finde,

Whan that the duk Ametus lay Sek in his bedd, that every day Men waiten whan he scholde deie, Alceste his wif goth forto preie, As sche which wolde thonk deserve, With Sacrifice unto Minerve, To wite ansuere of the goddesse Hou that hir lord of his seknesse, Wherof he was so wo besein, Recovere myhte his hele ayein. Lo, thus sche cride and thus sche preide, Til ate laste a vois hir seide, That if sche wolde for his sake The maladie soffre and take. And deie hirself, he scholde live. Of this ansuere Alceste hath yive Unto Minerve gret thonkinge, So that hir deth and his livinge Sche ches with al hire hole entente, And thus acorded hom sche wente. Into the chambre and whan sche cam, Hire housebonde anon sche nam In bothe hire Armes and him kiste, And spak unto him what hire liste; And therupon withinne a throwe This goode wif was overthrowe And deide, and he was hool in haste. So mai a man be reson taste, Hou next after the god above The trouthe of wommen and the love, In whom that alle grace is founde, Is myhtiest upon this grounde And most behovely manyfold.

1932 Of And M, AdBT 1942 The A . . . B2

[King, Wine, Woman and Truth.]

[TALE OF ALCESTIS.]

Nota de fidelitate
Coniugis, qualiter Alcesta vxor Ameti, vt
1920 maritum suum viuificaret, seipsam morti
spontanee subegit.

P. iii, 150

1930

1940

[King, Wine, Woman and Truth.]

Lo, thus Zorobabel hath told 1950 The tale of his opinion: Bot for final conclusion What strengest is of erthli thinges, P. iii. 151 The wyn, the wommen or the kinges, He seith that trouthe above hem alle Is myhtiest, hou evere it falle. The trouthe, hou so it evere come, Mai for nothing ben overcome; It mai wel soffre for a throwe, Bot ate laste it schal be knowe. 1960 The proverbe is, who that is trewe, Him schal his while nevere rewe: For hou so that the cause wende. The trouthe is schameles ate ende, Bot what thing that is troutheles, It mai noght wel be schameles, And schame hindreth every wyht: So proveth it, ther is no myht Withoute trouthe in no degre. And thus for trouthe of his decre 1970 Zorobabel was most commended. Wherof the question was ended, And he resceived hath his mede For trouthe, which to mannes nede Is most behoveliche overal. Forthi was trouthe in special The ferste point in observance Betake unto the governance Of Alisandre, as it is seid: For therupon the ground is leid 1980 Of every kinges regiment, As thing which most convenient Is forto sette a king in evene P. iii. 152 Bothe in this world and ek in hevene.

[THE SECOND POINT OF POLICY. LIBERALITY.]

viii. Absit Auaricia, ne tangat regia corda, Eius enim spoliis excoriatur humus.

1978 the om. J, AdBT 1980 therupon] vpon AM Latin Verses viii. 2 Eius FKH: Magd 1928 Cuius

Fama colit largum volitans per secula Regem, Dona tamen licitis sunt moderanda modis.

[LIBERALITY.]

Next after trouthe the secounde. In Policie as it is founde, Which serveth to the worldes fame In worschipe of a kinges name, Largesse it is, whos privilegge Ther mai non Avarice abregge. The worldes good was ferst comune, Bot afterward upon fortune Was thilke comun profit cessed: For whan the poeple stod encresced And the lignages woxen grete, Anon for singulier beyete Drouh every man to his partie; Wherof cam in the ferste envie With gret debat and werres stronge, And laste among the men so longe, Til noman wiste who was who, Ne which was frend ne which was fo. Til ate laste in every lond Withinne hemself the poeple fond That it was good to make a king, Which mihte appesen al this thing And yive riht to the lignages In partinge of here heritages And ek of al here other good; And thus above hem alle stod The king upon his Regalie, As he which hath to justifie The worldes good fro covoitise. So sit it wel in alle wise A king betwen the more and lesse To sette his herte upon largesse Toward himself and ek also Toward his poeple; and if noght so, That is to sein, if that he be

Hic tractat de regie maiestatis secunda Policia, quam Aristotiles largitatem vocat: cuius virtute non 1990 solum propulsata Auaricia Regis nomen magnificum extollitur, set et sui subditi omni diuiciarum habundancia focundiores efficiuntur.

2000

P. iii. 153

1992 margin subditi omni] sub dicionum (subdicionum) A...B2, B 2015 bitwene (betwen) more AM...B2, A, WHs [LIBERALITY.]

Nota super hoc quod Aristotiles Alexandrum exemplificauit de exaccionibus Regis Chaldeorum.

Toward himselven large and fre 2020 And of his poeple take and pile, Largesse be no weie of skile It mai be seid, bot Avarice, Which in a king is a gret vice. A king behoveth ek to fle The vice of Prodegalite, That he mesure in his expence So kepe, that of indigence He mai be sauf: for who that nedeth, In al his werk the worse he spedeth. 2030 As Aristotle upon Chaldee Ensample of gret Auctorite Unto king Alisandre tauhte Of thilke folk that were unsauhte Toward here king for his pilage: Wherof he bad, in his corage That he unto thre pointz entende, Wher that he wolde his good despende. Ferst scholde he loke, hou that it stod, P. iii. 154 That al were of his oghne good 2040 The yiftes whiche he wolde yive; So myhte he wel the betre live; And ek he moste taken hiede If ther be cause of eny nede, Which oghte forto be defended, Er that his goodes be despended: He mot ek, as it is befalle, Amonges othre thinges alle Se the decertes of his men; And after that thei ben of ken 2050 And of astat and of merite. He schal hem largeliche aquite, Or for the werre, or for the pes, That non honour falle in descres, Which mihte torne into defame, Bot that he kepe his goode name, So that he be noght holde unkinde. For in Cronique a tale I finde,

2021 and pile] no pile AM 2043 Paragr. here J, SB, F &c.

Which spekth somdiel of this matiere, Hierafterward as thou schalt hiere.

2060

In Rome, to poursuie his riht, Ther was a worthi povere kniht, Which cam al one forto sein His cause, when the court was plein, Wher Julius was in presence. And for him lacketh of despence, Ther was with him non advocat To make ple for his astat. Bot thogh him lacke forto plede, Him lacketh nothing of manhede; He wiste wel his pours was povere, Bot yit he thoghte his riht recovere, And openly poverte alleide, To themperour and thus he seide: 'O Julius, lord of the lawe, Behold, mi conseil is withdrawe For lacke of gold: do thin office After the lawes of justice: Help that I hadde conseil hiere Upon the trouthe of mi matiere.' And Julius with that anon Assigned him a worthi on, Bot he himself no word ne spak. This kniht was wroth and fond a lak In themperour, and seide thus: 'O thou unkinde Julius, Whan thou in thi bataille were Up in Aufrique, and I was there, Mi myht for thi rescousse I dede And putte noman in my stede, Thou wost what woundes ther I hadde: Bot hier I finde thee so badde, That thee ne liste speke o word Thin oghne mouth, nor of thin hord

[TALE OF JULIUS AND THE POOR KNIGHT.]

Hic secundum gesta Iulii exemplum ponit, qualiter Rex suorum militum, quos probos agnouerit, indigenciam largitatis suebeneficiis releuare tenetur.

P. iii. 155

2080

2090

2067 margin reuelare AM om, C 2078 lawe AM . . . B2, AdBT AdBT 2077 do] to H1...B2, AdBT 2093 list (luste) to H1EB2,

U

[TALK OF JULIUS AND THE POOR KNIGHT.]

To yive a florin me to helpe. Hou scholde I thanne me beyelpe Fro this dai forth of thi largesse, Whan such a gret unkindenesse Is founde in such a lord as thou?' P. III. 156 This Julius knew wel ynou 1100 That al was soth which he him tolde; And for he wolde noght ben holde Unkinde, he tok his cause on honde, And an it were of godden sonde. He yaf him good ynouh to spende For evere into his lives ende. And thus scholde every worthi king Take of his knihtes knowleching, Whan that he syn thei hadden nede, For every service axeth mede: 4110 Bot othre, whiche have noght deserved Thurgh vertu, bot of japes served, A king schal noght deserve grace, Thogh he be large in such a place.

[Antigonus and Cinichus.]

Hic ponit exem plum de Rege Antigono, qualiter dona regia secundum maius et minus equa discrecione moderanda sunt.

It sit wel every king to have Discrecion, whan men him crave, So that he mai his yifte wite: Wherof I finde a tale write, Hou Cinichus a povere kniht A Somme which was over myht 2120 Preide of his king Antigonus. The king ansuerde to him thus, And seide hou such a yifte passeth His povere astat: and thanne he lasseth, And axeth bot a litel peny, If that the king wol yive him eny. The king ansuerde, it was to smal For him, which was a lord real; To yive a man so litel thing P. III. 157 It were unworschipe in a king. 2120 Be this ensample a king mai lere

sico vnto Hi . . . Bs, AdBT size king om . AM sizes which] pat AM . . . Bs

LIBER SEPTIMUS

104

That forto yive is in manere: For if a king his tresor lasseth Withoute honour and thoukles passeth, Whan he himself wol so beguile, I not who schal compleigne his while, Ne who be rihte him schal relieve. Bot natheles this I believe. To helpe with his oghne lond Behoveth every man his hond To sette upon necessite; And ck his kinges realte Mot every liege man conforte, With good and bodi to supporte, Whan thei se cause resonable: For who that is noght entendable To holde upriht his kinges name,

DISCRETION IN GIVING.]

Note his quod Regius status a suis fidelibus omni fauore supportandus est.

4140

1160

Him oghte forto be to blame. Of Policie and overmore To speke in this matiere more, So as the Philosophre tolde, A king after the reule is holde To modifie and to adresce Hise yiftes upon such largesco That he mesure noght excede: For if a king falle into nede, It causeth ofte sondri thinges Whiche are ungoodly to the kinges, What man wol noght himself mesure, P. III. 158 Men sen fulofte that mesure Him hath formake: and so doth he That useth Prodegalite. Which is the moder of poverte, Wherof the londes ben deserte; And namely whan thilke vice Aboute a king stant in office And hath withholde of his partie

[PRODIGALITY OF Kings,]

DAIL Note hie necundum Aristotilem, qualiter Principum Prodegalitas paupertatem induck communem.

> Seneca. Nic allia beneficito, vt tibi non HOCCAN,

#140 Bilonge AdBT secundum Aristotilem om. S sig8 been (ben) A . . . Be

8150 margin Nota- Aristotilem om. Ba stas margin Beneca | Balomon H

The covoltouse flaterie.

CONFESSIO AMANTIS

Which many a worthi king deceiveth,

Er he the fallas aperceiveth Of hem that serven to the glose. For thei that cunnen plese and glose, Ben, as men tellen, the norrices Unto the fostringe of the vices, Wherof fulofte natheles A king is blamed gulteles.

A Philosophre, as thou schalt hiere, Spak to a king of this matiere, And seide him wel hou that flatours Coupable were of thre errours. On was toward the goddes hihe, That weren wrothe of that thei sihe The meschief which befalle scholde Of that the false flatour tolde. Toward the king an other was, Whan thei be sleihte and be fallas Of feigned wordes make him wene That blak is whyt and blew is grene Touchende of his condicion: P. iii. 159 For whanne he doth extorcion

With manye an other vice mo, Men schal noght finden on of tho To groucche or speke therayein, Bot holden up his oil and sein That al is wel, what evere he doth; And thus of fals thei maken soth, So that here kinges yhe is blent And wot not hou the world is went. The thridde errour is harm comune, With which the poeple mot commune Of wronges that thei bringen inne: And thus thei worchen treble sinne, That ben flatours aboute a king. Ther myhte be no worse thing Aboute a kinges regalie, Thanne is the vice of flaterie.

Nota qualiter in principum curiis adulatores triplici grauitate offendunt.

[FLATTERERS.]

Primo contra deum.

Secundo contra Principem.

Tercio contra populum.

> 2198 not A, F noght S nought J, B contra populum om. B. W

2199 margin Tercio

2170

2180

2190

2200

And natheles it hath ben used, That it was nevere yit refused As forto speke in court real; For there it is most special, And mai noght longe be forbore. Bot whan this vice of hem is bore, That scholden the vertus forthbringe, And trouthe is torned to lesinge, It is, as who seith, ayein kinde, Wherof an old ensample I finde.

Of Philosophres, in this wise

And to the Scole forto lere Unto Athenes fro Cartage

Was Diogenes thanne hote,

His felaw Arisippus hyhte,

Bot ate laste, soth to sein,

Thei bothe tornen hom ayein

Unto Cartage and scole lete.

Among these othre tales wise I rede, how whilom tuo ther were, Here frendes, whan thei were of Age, Hem sende; and ther thei stoden longe, Til thei such lore have underfonge, That in here time thei surmonte Alle othre men, that to acompte Of hem was tho the grete fame. The ferste of hem his rihte name In whom was founde no riote: Which mochel couthe and mochel myhte.

This Diogenes no beyete 2219 ff. margin Hic contra-deberes] Hic loquitur super eodem, et narrat quod, cum Diogenes et Arisippus philosophi a scolis Athenarum ad Cartaginem, vnde orti fuerant, reuertissent, Arisippus curie principis sui familiaris adhesit, Diogenes vero in quodam mansiunculo suo studio vacans permansit. Et contigit quod, cum ipse quodam die ad finem orti (ortus S) sui super ripam herbas quas elegerat (eligerat S) ad olera lauasset, superuenit ex casu Arisippus, dixitque ei, 'O Diogenes, certe si Principi tuo placere scires, tu ad olera tua lauanda non indigeres.' Cui ille respondit, 'O Arisippe, certe si tu olera tua lauare scires, te in blandiciis et adulacionibus principi tuo seruire non oporteret.' SBAA (Lat. om. AdT)

2210

TALE OF DIOGENES AND ARISTIPPUS.]

P. iii. 160 Hiccontra vanitates adulantum loquitur, 2220 et narrat quod cum Arisippus de Cartagine Philosophus scole studium relinquens sui Principis obsequio in magnis adulacionibus pre ceteris carior assistebat, accidit vt ipse quodam die Diogenem Philosophum nuper socium suum, virum tam moribus quam sciencia probatissimum, herbas 2230 ad olera sua collectas lauantem ex casu ad ripam inuenit: cui ait, O Diogenes, vere si tu sicut et ego Principi tuo placere scires, huiusmodi herbas aut colligere aut lauare tibi minime indigeret.' Cui alter respondit,

[TALE OF DIOGENES AND ARISTIPPUS. 'O Arisippe, certe et si tu sicut et ego olera tua colligere et lauare scires, principem tuum ob inanis glorie cupid-

itatem blandiri nulla-

tenus deberes.

Of worldes good or lasse or more Ne soghte for his longe lore, Bot tok him only forto duelle At hom; and as the bokes telle, His hous was nyh to the rivere Besyde a bregge, as thou schalt hiere. Ther duelleth he to take his reste, So as it thouhte him for the beste, To studie in his Philosophie, As he which wolde so defie The worldes pompe on every syde. Bot Arisippe his bok aside

2240

2250

2 260

2270

Hath leid, and to the court he wente, P. iii. 161 Wher many a wyle and many a wente With flaterie and wordes softe He caste, and hath compassed ofte Hou he his Prince myhte plese; And in this wise he gat him ese Of vein honour and worldes good. The londes reule upon him stod, The king of him was wonder glad, And all was do, what thing he bad, Bothe in the court and ek withoute. With flaterie he broghte aboute His pourpos of the worldes werk, Which was agein the stat of clerk, So that Philosophie he lefte And to richesse himself uplefte: Lo, thus hadde Arisippe his wille.

Bot Diogenes duelte stille At home and loked on his bok: He soghte noght the worldes crok For vein honour ne for richesse, Bot all his hertes besinesse He sette to be vertuous; And thus withinne his oghne hous He liveth to the sufficance Of his havinge. And fell per chance,

2251 and and wib AM, A 2243 and takh B 2262 bastat B

[TALE OF DIOGENES AND ARISTIPPUS.]

This Diogene upon a day, And that was in the Monthe of May, Whan that these herbes ben holsome, He walketh forto gadre some In his gardin, of whiche his joutes P. iii. 162 He thoghte have, and thus aboutes Whanne he hath gadred what him liketh, He satte him thanne doun and pyketh, And wyssh his herbes in the flod Upon the which his gardin stod, Nyh to the bregge, as I tolde er. And hapneth, whil he sitteth ther, Cam Arisippes be the strete With manye hors and routes grete, And straght unto the bregge he rod, Wher that he hoved and abod; For as he caste his yhe nyh, His felaw Diogene he syh, And what he dede he syh also, Wherof he seide to him so:

'O Diogene, god thee spede. It were certes litel nede To sitte there and wortes pyke, If thou thi Prince couthest lyke, So as I can in my degre.'

'O Arisippe,' ayein quod he, 2300 'If that thou couthist, so as I, Thi wortes pyke, trewely It were als litel nede or lasse, That thou so worldly wolt compasse With flaterie forto serve, Wherof thou thenkest to deserve Thi princes thonk, and to pourchace Hou thou myht stonden in his grace, For getinge of a litel good. P. iii. 163 If thou wolt take into thi mod 2310 Reson, thou myht be reson deeme That so thi prince forto queeme

2282 satte S, F sate W sat J, AdBT sitte (sit) AMH1XGC sette (set) ERLB2, A, H2 2294 so] bo GLB1, AdBT, W

2290

2280

[FLATTERY.]

Is noght to reson acordant, Bot it is gretly descordant Unto the Scoles of Athene.' Lo, thus ansuerde Diogene Ayein the clerkes flaterie. Bot yit men sen thessamplerie Of Arisippe is wel received,

And thilke of Diogene is weyved. Office in court and gold in cofre Is nou, men sein, the philosophre Which hath the worschipe in the halle; Bot flaterie passeth alle In chambre, whom the court avanceth; For upon thilke lot it chanceth

To be beloved nou aday. * I not if it be ye or nay, Bot as the comun vois it telleth; Bot wher that flaterie duelleth

In eny lond under the Sonne, Ther is ful many a thing begonne 2330

2320

[EXAMPLE OF DANTE.] exemplum Nota cuiusdam poete de Ytalia, qui Dante vocabatur.

* I not if it be ye or nay. How Dante the poete answerde 2330* To a flatour, the tale I herde. Upon a strif bitwen hem tuo He seide him, 'Ther ben many mo Of thy servantes than of myne. For the poete of his covyne Hath non that wol him clothe and fede, But a flatour may reule and lede P. iii. 164 A king with al his lond aboute.' So stant the wise man in doute Of hem that to folie drawe: For such is now the newe lawe, 2340* And as the comune vois it telleth, Wher now that flaterie duelleth In every lond etc. (as 2331 ff.)

2320 Bot | And AdBTA 2330 Bot 2318 sein B sayne W wher] And wher AM ... B: Wher now AdBTA 2331 euery AdBT 2332* seid T sayd B 2329*-2340* only in AdBTA (not SA)

[FLATTERY.]

Which were betre to be left; That hath be schewed nou and eft.

Bot if a Prince wolde him reule Of the Romeins after the reule, In thilke time as it was used, This vice scholde be refused, Wherof the Princes ben assoted. Bot wher the pleine trouthe is noted, Ther may a Prince wel conceive, That he schal noght himself deceive. Of that he hiereth wordes pleine; For him thar noght be reson pleigne, That warned is er him be wo. And that was fully proeved tho. Whan Rome was the worldes chief, The Sothseiere tho was lief, Which wolde noght the trouthe spare, Bot with hise wordes pleine and bare To Themperour hise sothes tolde, As in Cronique is vit withholde, Hierafterward as thou schalt hiere Acordende unto this matiere.

2340

2350

To se this olde ensamplerie, That whilom was no flaterie Toward the Princes wel I finde; Wherof so as it comth to mynde, Mi Sone, a tale unto thin Ere, Whil that the worthi princes were At Rome, I thenke forto tellen. For whan the chances so befellen P. iii. 165 [The Roman Triunph.]

Hic narrat super
eodem, qualiter nuper
Romanorum Imperator, cum ipse triumphator in hostes a
2360 bello Rome rediret,
tres sibi laudes in signum sui triumphi
precipue debebantur:

2335 him wolde S... Δ, W 2337 as om. AM... Ba (except C)
2352 is yit] it is C, AdBT 2357 ff. margin Hic narrat—aduersabitur]
Hic eciam contra vicium adulacionis ponit exemplum: et narrat
quod, cum nuper Romanorum imperator contra suos hostes victoriam
optinuisset, et cum palma triumphi (triumphe S) in vrbem redire
debuisset, ne ipsum inanis glorie altitudo superextolleret, licitum fuit
pro illo die quod vnusquisque peiora que sue condicionis agnosceret
in aures suas apercius exclamaret, vt sic gaudium cum dolore compesceret, et adulantum voces, sique fuerant, pro minimo computaret.
SBΔΛ (Lat. om. AdT)

[THE ROMAN TRI-

primo quatuor equi albissimi currum in quo sedebat veherent, secundo tunica Iovis pro tunc indueretur, tercio sui captiui prope currum ad vtrumque latus cathenati deambularent. Set ne tanti honoris adulacio eius animum in superbiam extolleret, quidam scurra lingu osus iuxta ipsum in curru sedebat, qui quasi continuatis vocibus improperando ei dixit, 'Notheos,' hocest nosce teipsum, 'quia si hodie fortuna tibi prospera fuerit, cras forte versa rota mutabilis aduersabitur.

That env Emperour as tho Victoire hadde upon his fo, And so forth cam to Rome ayein, Of treble honour he was certein, Wherof that he was magnefied. The ferste, as it is specefied, Was, whan he cam at thilke tyde, The Charr in which he scholde ryde 2370 Foure whyte Stiedes scholden drawe; Of Jupiter be thilke lawe The Cote he scholde were also: Hise prisoners ek scholden go Endlong the Charr on eyther hond, And alle the nobles of the lond Tofore and after with him come Ridende and broghten him to Rome, In thonk of his chivalerie And for non other flaterie. 2380 And that was schewed forth withal; Wher he sat in his Charr real, Beside him was a Ribald set. Which hadde hise wordes so beset, To themperour in al his gloire P. iii. 166 He seide, 'Tak into memoire, For al this pompe and al this pride Let no justice gon aside, (2400") Bot know thiself, what so befalle. For men sen ofte time falle 2390 Thing which men wende siker stonde: Thogh thou victoire have nou on honde, Fortune mai noght stonde alway: The whiel per chance an other day Mai torne, and thou myht overthrowe; Ther lasteth nothing bot a throwe.' With these wordes and with mo This Ribald, which sat with him tho, To Themperour his tale tolde:

2363 eny om. AM 2376 of loond A 2377 margin fortunata A...B2 2378 margin fuerit] fuit B2 sint H1...L 2379 margin forte om. AM tokne S... \(\Delta \) 2384 word(e) AMXLB2 And overmor what evere he wolde, Or were it evel or were it good, So pleinly as the trouthe stod, He spareth noght, bot spekth it oute; And so myhte every man aboute The day of that solempnete His tale telle als wel as he To Themperour al openly. And al was this the cause why; That whil he stod in that noblesse, He scholde his vanite represse With suche wordes as he herde.

Lo nou, hou thilke time it ferde Toward so hih a worthi lord: For this I finde ek of record, Which the Cronique hath auctorized. P. iii. 167 adulacionem What Emperour was entronized, The ferste day of his corone, Wher he was in his real Throne And hield his feste in the paleis Sittende upon his hihe deis With al the lust that mai be gete, Whan he was gladdest at his mete, And every menstral hadde pleid, And every Disour hadde seid What most was plesant to his Ere, Than ate laste comen there Hise Macons, for thei scholden crave Wher that he wolde be begrave, And of what Ston his sepulture Thei scholden make, and what sculpture He wolde ordeine therupon.

Tho was ther flaterie non

2412 it om. J, AdBT 2400 that his B 2414 ff. margin Hic eciam-reprimeret] Hic ponit exemplum super eodem; et narrat quod eodem die quo imperator intronizatus in palacio suo regio ad conuiuium in maiori leticia sedisset, ministri sui sculptores coram ipso procederent alta voce dicentes, 'O imperator, dic nobis cuius forme et vbi tumbam sculpture tue faciemus,' vt sic morte remorsus huius vite blandicias obtemperaret. SBAA but procederant SBA (Lat. 2424 Disour] Gestour AM . . . Ba 2428 be om. AM om. AdT)

2400

2410

[THE EMPEROR AND HIS MASONS.

Hic eciam contra scribit quod primo die quo nuper Imperator intronizatus extitit, latomi sui ab ipso constanter peterent, de quali lapide sue sepulture tumulum fa-2420 bricarent; vt sic futuram mortem commemorans vanitates huius seculi transitorias facilius reprimeThe worthi princes to bejape; The thing was other wise schape With good conseil; and otherwise Thei were hemselven thanne wise, And understoden wel and knewen. Whan suche softe wyndes blewen Of flaterie into here Ere, Thei setten noght here hertes there; 2440 Bot whan thei herden wordes feigned, The pleine trouthe it hath desdeigned Of hem that weren so discrete. So tok the flatour no beyete P. iii. 168 Of him that was his prince tho: And forto proven it is so, A tale which befell in dede In a Cronique of Rome I rede.

[CAESAR'S ANSWER.]

Hic inter alia gesta Cesaris narrat vnum exemplum precipue contra illos qui, cum in aspectu principis aliis sapienciores apparere vellent, quandoque tamen simulate sapiencie talia committunt, per que ceteris stulciores in fine comprobantur.

Cesar upon his real throne Wher that he sat in his persone And was hyest in al his pris, A man, which wolde make him wys, Fell doun knelende in his presence, And dede him such a reverence, As thogh the hihe god it were: Men hadden gret mervaille there Of the worschipe which he dede. This man aros fro thilke stede, And forth with al the same tyde He goth him up and be his side He set him doun as pier and pier, And seide, 'If thou that sittest hier Art god, which alle thinges myht, Thanne have I do worschipe ariht As to the god; and other wise, If thou be noght of thilke assisse, Bot art a man such as am I, Than mai I sitte faste by,

2460

2450

2434 thing] king B2, AdBT 2444 Tho took AdB Sto cok T 2460 be om. AM 2461 as] and A 2464 do worschipe] worschiped AdBT

2470

P. iii. 169

For we be bothen of o kinde.'

[CAESAR'S ANSWER.]

Cesar ansuerde and seide, 'O blinde, Thou art a fol, it is wel sene Upon thiself: for if thou wene I be a god, thou dost amys To sitte wher thou sest god is;

And if I be a man, also Thou hast a gret folie do, Whan thou to such on as schal deie The worschipe of thi god aweie Hast yoven so unworthely.

Thus mai I prove redely, Thou art noght wys.' And thei that herde Hou wysly that the king ansuerde, It was to hem a newe lore; Wherof thei dradden him the more, And broghten nothing to his Ere, Bot if it trouthe and reson were. So be ther manye, in such a wise That feignen wordes to be wise, (2500*)

And al is verray flaterie To him which can it wel aspie.

The kinde flatour can noght love Bot forto bringe himself above; For hou that evere his maister fare, So that himself stonde out of care, Him reccheth noght: and thus fulofte Deceived ben with wordes softe The kinges that ben innocent. Wherof as for chastiement The wise Philosophre seide, What king that so his tresor leide Upon such folk, he hath the lesse, And yit ne doth he no largesse, Bot harmeth with his oghne hond Himself and ek his oghne lond, And that be many a sondri weie. Wherof if that a man schal seie,

2480

2490

[FLATTERERS OF A KING.

Nota, qualiter isti circa Principem adulatores pocius a Curia expelli, quam ad regie maiestatis munera acceptari, Policia suadente deberent.

2500

P. iii. 170

As forto speke in general, 2469 bobe (both) AM . . . B2, AdBA, W

2486 if om. AM, A

2510

2520

[FLATTERERS OF A KING.]

Wher such thing falleth overal That eny king himself misreule, The Philosophre upon his reule In special a cause sette, Which is and evere hath be the lette In governance aboute a king Upon the meschief of the thing, And that, he seith, is Flaterie. Wherof tofore as in partie What vice it is I have declared: For who that hath his wit bewared Upon a flatour to believe, Whan that he weneth best achieve His goode world, it is most fro. And forto proeven it is so Ensamples ther ben manyon, Of whiche if thou wolt knowen on, It is behovely forto hiere What whilom fell in this matiere.

[AHAB AND MICAIAH.]

Hicloquitur vlterius de consilio adulantum, quorum fabulis principis aures organizate veritatis auditum capere nequiunt. Et narrat exemplum de Rege Achab, qui pro eo quod ipse prophe-cias fidelis Michee recusauit blandiciisque adulantis Zedechie adhesit, Rex Sirie Benedab in campo bellator ipsum diuino iudicio deuictum interfecit.

Among the kinges in the bible I finde a tale, and is credible, Of him that whilom Achab hihte, Which hadde al Irahel to rihte; 2530 Bot who that couthe glose softe And flatre, suche he sette alofte In gret astat and made hem riche; Bot thei that spieken wordes liche To trouthe and wolde it noght forbere, P. iii. 171 For hem was non astat to bere, The court of suche tok non hiede. Til ate laste upon a nede, That Benedab king of Surie Of Irahel a gret partie, 2540 Which Ramoth Galaath was hote, Hath sesed; and of that riote He tok conseil in sondri wise, Bot noght of hem that weren wise.

2530 Irahel (Irael) J, S, FK rest Israel 2536 margin adulatis
A... B: 2540 Irahel (Irael) AJ, S, FK rest Israel

[AHAB AND MICAIAH.]

And natheles upon this cas To strengthen him, for Josaphas, Which thanne was king of Judee, He sende forto come, as he Which thurgh frendschipe and alliance Was next to him of aqueintance; For Joram Sone of Josaphath Achabbes dowhter wedded hath, Which hihte faire Godelie. And thus cam into Samarie King Josaphat, and he fond there The king Achab: and whan thei were Togedre spekende of this thing, This Josaphat seith to the king, Hou that he wolde gladly hiere Som trew prophete in this matiere, That he his conseil myhte vive To what point that it schal be drive.

And in that time so befell, Ther was such on in Irahel, Which sette him al to flaterie, And he was cleped Sedechie; And after him Achab hath sent: And he at his comandement Tofore him cam, and be a sleyhte He hath upon his heved on heyhte Tuo large hornes set of bras, As he which al a flatour was, And goth rampende as a leoun And caste hise hornes up and doun, And bad men ben of good espeir, For as the hornes percen their, He seith, withoute resistence, So wiste he wel of his science That Benedab is desconfit. Whan Sedechie upon this plit Hath told this tale to his lord, Anon ther were of his acord

P. iii. 172

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2546 fro BT 2560 trew S, F trewe AC, B 2562 I schal AM

Prophetes false manye mo

[AHAB AND MICAIAH.]

To bere up oil, and alle tho Affermen that which he hath told, Wherof the king Achab was bold And yaf hem yiftes al aboute. But Josaphat was in gret doute, (2600*) And hield fantosme al that he herde, Preiende Achab, hou so it ferde, 2590 If ther were eny other man, The which of prophecie can, To hiere him speke er that thei gon. Quod Achab thanne, 'Ther is on, A brothell, which Micheas hihte; P. iii. 173 Bot he ne comth noght in my sihte, For he hath longe in prison lein. Him liketh nevere yit to sein A goodly word to mi plesance; And natheles at thin instance 2600 He schal come oute, and thanne he may Seie as he seide many day; For yit he seide nevere wel.' Tho Josaphat began somdel To gladen him in hope of trouthe, And bad withouten eny slouthe That men him scholden fette anon. And thei that weren for him gon. Whan that thei comen wher he was, Thei tolden unto Micheas 2610 The manere hou that Sedechie Declared hath his prophecie; And therupon thei preie him faire That he wol seie no contraire, Wherof the king mai be desplesed, For so schal every man ben esed, And he mai helpe himselve also. Micheas upon trouthe tho His herte sette, and to hem seith, Al that belongeth to his feith 2620 And of non other feigned thing,

2594 Ther is on] is per non B is per on T 2598 liked S...Δ, W 2609 per S...Δ 2619 him AMX... Bs, K

[AHAB AND MICAIAH.]

That wol he telle unto his king, Als fer as god hath yove him grace. Thus cam this prophete into place Wher he the kinges wille herde; P. iii. 174 And he therto anon ansuerde, And seide unto him in this wise: 'Mi liege lord, for mi servise, Which trewe hath stonden evere vit, Thou hast me with prisone aquit; 2630 Bot for al that I schal noght glose Of trouthe als fer as I suppose; And as touchende of this bataille, Thou schalt noght of the sothe faile. For if it like thee to hiere, As I am tauht in that matiere. Thou miht it understonde sone; Bot what is afterward to done Avise thee, for this I sih. I was to for the throne on hih, 2640 Wher al the world me thoghte stod, And there I herde and understod The vois of god with wordes cliere Axende, and seide in this manere: "In what thing mai I best beguile The king Achab?" And for a while Upon this point thei spieken faste. Tho seide a spirit ate laste, "I undertake this emprise." And god him axeth in what wise. 2650 "I schal," quod he, "deceive and lye With flaterende prophecie In suche mouthes as he lieveth." And he which alle thing achieveth Bad him go forth and don riht so. P. iii. 175 And over this I sih also The noble peple of Irahel Dispers as Schep upon an hell, 2633 this] }i S...Δ 2637 miht

2622 his] te H1, S... \(\Delta \) 2633 this] to S... \(\Delta \) 2637 miht (might) JC, B mihte A, S, F 2641 S has lost two leaves (ll. 2641-3004) 2657 Irahel (Irael) J, FK rest Israel

X

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306

[AHAB AND MICAIAH.]

Withoute a kepere unarraied: And as thei wente aboute astraied, 2660 I herde a vois unto hem sein. "Goth hom into your hous ayein, Til I for you have betre ordeigned."' Quod Sedechie, 'Thou hast feigned This tale in angringe of the king.' And in a wraththe upon this thing He smot Michee upon the cheke; The king him hath rebuked eke, And every man upon him cride: Thus was he schent on every side, 2670 Ayein and into prison lad, For so the king himselve bad. The trouthe myhte noght ben herd; Bot afterward as it hath ferd, The dede proveth his entente: Achab to the bataille wente, Wher Benedab for al his Scheld Him slouh, so that upon the feld His poeple goth aboute astray. Bot god, which alle thinges may, 2680 So doth that thei no meschief have; Here king was ded and thei ben save, And hom ayein in goddes pes Thei wente, and al was founde les That Sedechie hath seid tofore. P. iii. 176 So sit it wel a king therfore To loven hem that trouthe mene; For ate laste it wol be sene (2700*) That flaterie is nothing worth. Bot nou to mi matiere forth, 2600 As forto speken overmore After the Philosophres lore, The thridde point of Policie I thenke forto specifie.

[THE THIRD POINT OF POLICY. JUSTICE.]

ix. Propter transgressos leges statuuntur in orbe, Ut viuant iusti Regis honore viri.

2689 flatering AdBT 2691 euermore JM, B forthermore W

LIBER SEPTIMUS

307

Lex sine iusticia populum sub principis vmbra Deviat, vt rectum nemo videbit iter.

[JUSTICE.]

What is a lond wher men ben none? What ben the men whiche are al one Withoute a kinges governance? What is a king in his ligance, Wher that ther is no lawe in londe? What is to take lawe on honde, Bot if the jugges weren trewe? These olde worldes with the newe Who that wol take in evidence, Ther mai he se thexperience, What thing it is to kepe lawe, Thurgh which the wronges ben withdrawe And rihtwisnesse stant commended, Wherof the regnes ben amended. For wher the lawe mai comune The lordes forth with the commune, P. iii, 177 Ech hath his propre duete; And ek the kinges realte Of bothe his worschipe underfongeth, To his astat as it belongeth, Which of his hihe worthinesse Hath to governe rihtwisnesse, As he which schal the lawe guide. And natheles upon som side His pouer stant above the lawe, To vive bothe and to withdrawe The forfet of a mannes lif; But thinges whiche are excessif Ayein the lawe, he schal noght do For love ne for hate also.

Hic tractat de tercia Principum regiminis Policia, que Iusticia nominata est, cuius condicio legibus 2700 incorrupta vnicuique quod suum est equo pondere distribuit.

The myhtes of a king ben grete, Bot yit a worthi king schal lete Of wrong to don, al that he myhte; For he which schal the poeple ryhte, It sit wel to his regalie That he himself ferst justefie

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2710

2698 margin regiminis] Regis AM, BT, FW legis H1 . . . B2 siue regis & (Lat. om. J, Ad, K) 2710 lorde AH1 lordeb M

Imperatoriam maiestatem non solum armis, set eciam legibus oportet esse ar-2730 matam,

CONFESSIO AMANTIS

[JUSTICE.]

Towardes god in his degre: For his astat is elles fre Toward alle othre in his persone, Save only to the god al one, Which wol himself a king chastise, Wher that non other mai suffise. So were it good to taken hiede That ferst a king his oghne dede Betwen the vertu and the vice Redresce, and thanne of his justice 2740 So sette in evene the balance P. iii. 178 Towardes othre in governance, That to the povere and to the riche Hise lawes myhten stonde liche, He schal excepte no persone. Bot for he mai noght al him one In sondri places do justice, He schal of his real office With wys consideracion Ordeigne his deputacion 2750 Of suche jugges as ben lerned, So that his poeple be governed Be hem that trewe ben and wise. For if the lawe of covoitise Be set upon a jugges hond, Wo is the poeple of thilke lond, For wrong mai noght himselven hyde: Bot elles on that other side, If lawe stonde with the riht, The poeple is glad and stant upriht. 2760 Wher as the lawe is resonable, The comun poeple stant menable, And if the lawe torne amis. The poeple also mistorned is. And in ensample of this matiere Of Maximin a man mai hiere, Of Rome which was Emperour,

[Justice of Maximin]

Nota hic de iusticia
Maximini Imperatoris,

2747 do] to AM 2750 disputacioun AM... B2 2762 menable AXG, FW moeuable (moueable &c.) H1E, AdBT, K meuable (?) JMRCLB2, Δ

That whanne he made a governour Be weie of substitucion
Of Province or of region,
He wolde ferst enquere his name,
And let it openly proclame
What man he were, or evel or good.
And upon that his name stod
Enclin to vertu or to vice,
So wolde he sette him in office,
Or elles putte him al aweie.
Thus hield the lawe his rihte weie,
Which fond no let of covoitise:
The world stod than upon the wise,
As be ensample thou myht rede;
And hold it in thi mynde, I rede.

In a Cronique I finde thus, Hou that Gavus Fabricius, Which whilom was Consul of Rome, Be whom the lawes yede and come, Whan the Sampnites to him broghte A somme of gold, and him besoghte To don hem favour in the lawe, Toward the gold he gan him drawe, Wherof in alle mennes lok A part up in his hond he tok, Which to his mouth in alle haste He putte, it forto smelle and taste, And to his yhe and to his Ere, Bot he ne fond no confort there: And thanne he gan it to despise, And tolde unto hem in this wise: 'I not what is with gold to thryve, Whan non of all my wittes fyve Fynt savour ne delit therinne. So is it bot a nyce Sinne Of gold to ben to covoitous; Bot he is riche and glorious,

P. iii. 179 primo de sui nominis fama proclamacione facta ipsius condicionem diligencius inuestigabat.

2780

GAIUS FABRICIUS.

Hic ponit exemplum
de iudicibus incorruptis. Et narrat qualiter
(2800*) Gayus Fabricius nuper
Rome Consul aurum a
Sampnitibus sibi ob2790 latum renuit, dicens
quod nobilius est aurum possidentes dominio subiugare, quam
ex auri cupiditate dominii libertatem amittere.

2800 P. iii. 180

2775 Enclynd (Enclined) H1 . . . B2, W AM . . . B2 2794 putte AC, B put F

2792 in to his

[GAIUS FABRICIUS.]

Which hath in his subjection Tho men whiche in possession Ben riche of gold, and be this skile; For he mai aldai whan he wile, Or be hem lieve or be hem lothe, Justice don upon hem bothe.' Lo, thus he seide, and with that word He threw tofore hem on the bord The gold out of his hond anon, And seide hem that he wolde non: So that he kepte his liberte To do justice and equite, Withoute lucre of such richesse.

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Ther be nou fewe of suche. I gesse; For it was thilke times used, That every jugge was refused Which was noght frend to comun riht; Bot thei that wolden stonde upriht For trouthe only to do justice Preferred were in thilke office To deme and jugge commun lawe: Which nou, men sein, is al withdrawe. To sette a lawe and kepe it noght Ther is no comun profit soght; Bot above alle natheles The lawe, which is mad for pes, Is good to kepe for the beste, P. iii. 181 For that set alle men in reste.

THE EMPEROR CONRAD.

Hic narrat de iusticia nuper Conradi Imperatoris, cuius tempore alicuius reuerencia persone, aliquaseu precum interuencione quacunque vel auri redempcione, legum Statuta commutari seu redimi nullatenus potuerunt.

The rihtful Emperour Conrade To kepe pes such lawe made, That non withinne the cite In destorbance of unite Dorste ones moeven a matiere. For in his time, as thou myht hiere, What point that was for lawe set It scholde for no gold be let, 2840 To what persone that it were.

2806 whiche AJ, B which C, F 2814 non] anon MCB2 (p. m.) gon E 2840 good AdBT

And this broghte in the comun fere, Why every man the lawe dradde, For ther was non which favour hadde.

So as these olde bokes sein, I finde write hou a Romein, Which Consul was of the Pretoire, Whos name was Carmidotoire, He sette a lawe for the pes, That non, bot he be wepneles, Schal come into the conseil hous, And elles as malicious He schal ben of the lawe ded. To that statut and to that red Acorden alle it schal be so. For certein cause which was tho: Nou lest what fell therafter sone. This Consul hadde forto done, And was into the feldes ride; And thei him hadden longe abide, That lordes of the conseil were, P. iii, 182 And for him sende, and he cam there With swerd begert, and hath foryete, Til he was in the conseil sete. Was non of hem that made speche, Til he himself it wolde seche, And fond out the defalte himselve: And thanne he seide unto the tuelve, Whiche of the Senat weren wise, 'I have deserved the juise, In haste that it were do.' And thei him seiden alle no: For wel thei wiste it was no vice. Whan he ne thoghte no malice, Bot onliche of a litel slouthe: And thus thei leften as for routhe

THE CONSUL CAR-MIDOTIRUS.]

Nota exemplum de constancia iudicis; vbi narrat de Carmidotiro Rome nuper Consule, qui cum sui statuti le-2850 gem nescius offendisset, Romanique super hoc penam sibi remittere voluissent, ipse propria manu, vbi nullus alius in ipsum vindex fuit, sui criminis vindictam executus est.

2870

2863

2860

2850 f. That euery man be wepenles That come in to &c. Hi ... B2 2857 lest] heer (here) AM . . . B2 2858 Thus AM igerd (I gerde &c.) AM . . . B2

To do justice upon his gilt, For that he scholde noght be spilt. And whanne he sih the maner hou Thei wolde him save, he made avou With manfull herte, and thus he seide, That Rome scholde nevere abreide His heires, whan he were of dawe, That here Ancestre brak the lawe. Forthi, er that thei weren war, Forth with the same swerd he bar The statut of his lawe he kepte. So that al Rome his deth bewepte.

(2000°)

2890

2900

2880

EXAMPLE OF CAM-BYSES.

Notaquod falsi iudices mortis pena puniendi sunt. Narrat enim qualiter Cambises Rex Persarum quendam iudicem corruptum excoriari viuum fecit, eiusque pelle cathedram iudicialem operiri constituit: ita quod filius suus super patris pellem postea pro tribunali cessurus iudicii equitatem euidencius memoraretur.

In other place also I rede, Wher that a jugge his oghne dede Ne wol noght venge of lawe broke, P. iii. 188 The king it hath himselven wroke. The grete king which Cambises Was hote, a jugge laweles He fond, and into remembrance He dede upon him such vengance: Out of his skyn he was beflain Al quyk, and in that wise slain, So that his skyn was schape al meete, And nayled on the same seete Wher that his Sone scholde sitte. Avise him, if he wolde flitte The lawe for the coveitise, Ther sih he redi his juise.

Thus in defalte of other jugge The king mot otherwhile jugge, To holden up the rifte lawe. And forto speke of tholde dawe, To take ensample of that was tho, I finde a tale write also. Hou that a worthi prince is holde The lawes of his lond to holde, Ferst for the hihe goddes sake, And ek for that him is betake

2910

2887 he om. B 2900 vpon H1 . . . B2 (2889 2916 om. R) The poeple forto guide and lede, Which is the charge of his kinghede.

In a Cronique I rede thus Of the rihtful Ligurgius, Which of Athenis Prince was, Hou he the lawe in every cas, Wherof he scholde his poeple reule, P. iii. 184 statuentes illam con-Hath set upon so good a reule, In al this world that cite non Of lawe was so wel begon Forth with the trouthe of governance. Ther was among hem no distance, Bot every man hath his encress; Ther was withoute werre pes, Withoute envie love stod; Richesse upon the comun good And noght upon the singuler Ordeigned was, and the pouer Of hem that weren in astat Was sauf: wherof upon debat Ther stod nothing, so that in reste Mihte every man his herte reste.

And whan this noble rihtful king Sih hou it ferde of al this thing, Wherof the poeple stod in ese, He, which for evere wolde plese The hihe god, whos thonk he soghte, A wonder thing thanne him bethoghte, And schop if that it myhte be, Hou that his lawe in the cite Mihte afterward for evere laste. And therupon his wit he caste What thing him were best to feigne, That he his pourpos myhte atteigne.

A Parlement and thus he sette, His wisdom wher that he besette In audience of grete and smale,

LYCURGUS AND HIS LAWS.]

Hicponitexemplum 2920 de Principibus illis, qui non solum legem seruant, set vt commune bonum adaugeant, propriam facultatem diminuunt. Et narrat quod, cum Ligurgius Athenarum princeps subditos suos in omni prosperitatis habundancia divites et vnanimes congruis legibus stare fecisset. volens ad vtilitatem 2930 rei publice leges illas firmius obseruari, peregre proficisci se finxit; set priusiuramentum solempne a legiis suis subhacforma exegit, quod ipsi vsque in reditum suum leges suas nullatenus infringerent: quibus iuratis peregrinacionem suam in exilium absque reditu pro perpetuo delegauit.

2940

2950 P. iii. 185

2920 margin qui om. BT 2938 margin delegatur BT 2926 margin subditos suos om. A . . . Ba 2951 and om. A (p. m.)

[LYCURGUS AND HIS LAWS.]

And in this wise he tolde his tale: 'God wot, and so ye witen alle, Hierafterward hou so it falle, Yit into now my will hath be To do justice and equite In forthringe of comun profit; Such hath ben evere my delit. Bot of o thing I am beknowe, The which mi will is that ye knowe: 2960 The lawe which I tok on honde, Was altogedre of goddes sonde And nothing of myn oghne wit; So mot it nede endure yit, And schal do lengere, if ye wile. For I wol telle you the skile; The god Mercurius and no man He hath me tawht al that I can Of suche lawes as I made, Wherof that ye ben alle glade; 2970 It was the god and nothing I, Which dede al this, and nou forthi He hath comanded of his grace That I schal come into a place Which is forein out in an yle, Wher I mot tarie for a while, With him to speke, as he hath bede. For as he seith, in thilke stede He schal me suche thinges telle, That evere, whyl the world schal duelle, 2980 Athenis schal the betre fare. P. iii. 186 Bot ferst, er that I thider fare, For that I wolde that mi lawe Amonges you ne be withdrawe Ther whyles that I schal ben oute, Forthi to setten out of doute Bothe you and me, this wol I preie, That ye me wolde assure and seie (3000*) With such an oth as I wol take,

2967 no man JC, B noman A, F 2977 as] and AdBT 2989 3e wol AdBT I wold Δ

That ech of you schal undertake
Mi lawes forto kepe and holde.'
Thei seiden alle that thei wolde,
And therupon thei swore here oth,
That fro the time that he goth,
Til he to hem be come ayein,
Thei scholde hise lawes wel and plein
In every point kepe and fulfille.

Thus hath Ligurgius his wille,
And tok his leve and forth he wente.
Bot lest nou wel to what entente
Of rihtwisnesse he dede so:
For after that he was ago,
He schop him nevere to be founde;
So that Athenis, which was bounde,
Nevere after scholde be relessed,
Ne thilke goode lawe cessed,
Which was for comun profit set.
And in this wise he hath it knet;
He, which the comun profit soghte,
The king, his oghne astat ne roghte;
To do profit to the comune,

He tok of exil the fortune,
And lefte of Prince thilke office
Only for love and for justice,
Thurgh which he thoghte, if that he myhte,
For evere after his deth to rihte
The cite which was him betake.
Wherof men oghte ensample take
The goode lawes to avance
With hem which under governance
The lawes have forto kepe;
For who that wolde take kepe
Of hem that ferst the lawes founde,

2993 swere H1 . . . B2, Ad, WK 3000 lest] heer (here)
AM . . . B2 3003 schop (schoop) AJC, B schope F 3005
S resumes 3020 which AC, S, F whiche B

Als fer as lasteth eny bounde Of lond, here names yit ben knowe:

And if it like thee to knowe

2990 [Lycurgus and his Laws.]

3000

3010 P. iii. 187

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[THE FIRST LAW-GIVERS.

Hic ad eorum laudem, qui iusticie causa leges primo statuerunt. aliquorum nomina specialius commemorat.

Some of here names hou thei stonde, Nou herkne and thou schalt understonde.

Of every bienfet the merite The god himself it wol aquite; And ek fulofte it falleth so, The world it wole aquite also, Bot that mai noght ben evene liche: The god he yifth the heveneriche, The world yifth only bot a name, Which stant upon the goode fame Of hem that don the goode dede. And in this wise double mede Resceiven thei that don wel hiere: Wherof if that thee list to hiere After the fame as it is blowe,

P. iii. 188 Ther myht thou wel the sothe knowe,

Hou thilke honeste besinesse Of hem that ferst for rihtwisnesse Among the men the lawes made, Mai nevere upon this erthe fade. For evere, whil ther is a tunge, Here name schal be rad and sunge And holde in the Cronique write:

So that the men it scholden wite, To speke good, as thei wel oghten, Of hem that ferst the lawes soghten In forthringe of the worldes pes.

Unto thebreus was Moïses The ferste, and to thegipciens Mercurius, and to Troiens Ferst was Neuma Pompilius,

To Athenes Ligurgius Yaf ferst the lawe, and to Gregois

Foroneüs hath thilke vois,

And Romulus to the Romeins. For suche men that ben vileins The lawe in such a wise ordeigneth, That what man to the lawe pleigneth,

3040 to om. A . . . CBs

3060 hadde AdBT

3063 such

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JC, SB suche A, F

[Kings must keep the Laws.]

Be so the jugge stonde upriht, He schal be served of his riht. And so ferforth it is befalle That lawe is come among ous alle: God lieve it mote wel ben holde, As every king therto is holde; 3070 For thing which is of kinges set, P. iii. 189 With kinges oghte it noght be let. What king of lawe takth no kepe, Be lawe he mai no regne kepe. Do lawe awey, what is a king? Wher is the riht of eny thing, If that ther be no lawe in londe? This oghte a king wel understonde, As he which is to lawe swore, That if the lawe be forbore 3080 Withouten execucioun, It makth a lond torne up so doun, Which is unto the king a sclandre. Forthi unto king Alisandre The wise Philosophre bad, That he himselve ferst be lad Of lawe, and forth thanne overal So do justice in general, (3100*) That al the wyde lond aboute The justice of his lawe doute, 3090 And thanne schal he stonde in reste. For therto lawe is on the beste Above alle other erthly thing, To make a liege drede his king. Bot hou a king schal gete him love Toward the hihe god above, And ek among the men in erthe, This nexte point, which is the ferthe Of Aristotles lore, it techeth: Wherof who that the Scole secheth, 3100 What Policie that it is P. iii. 190 The bok reherceth after this.

3086 he lad AM, A he bad B2 3088 To do H1... B2

[THE FOURTH POINT OF POLICY. PITY.]

Hic tractat de quarta Principum regiminis Policia, que Pietas dicta est; per quam Principes erga populum misericordes effecti misericordiam altissimi gracius consequuntur. x. Nil racionis habens vbi velle tirannica regna Stringit, amor populi transiet exul ibi. Set Pietas, regnum que conseruabit in euum, Non tantum populo, set placet illa deo.

It nedeth noght that I delate The pris which preised is algate, And hath ben evere and evere schal, Wherof to speke in special, It is the vertu of Pite, Thurgh which the hihe mageste Was stered, whan his Sone alyhte, And in pite the world to rihte Tok of the Maide fleissh and blod. Pite was cause of thilke good, Wherof that we ben alle save: Wel oghte a man Pite to have And the vertu to sette in pris, Whan he himself which is al wys Hath schewed why it schal be preised. Pite may noght be conterpeised Of tirannie with no peis; For Pite makth a king courteis Bothe in his word and in his dede. It sit wel every liege drede

His king and to his heste obeie,
And riht so be the same weie
It sit a king to be pitous
Toward his poeple and gracious
Upon the reule of governance,
So that he worche no vengance,
Which mai be cleped crualte.
Justice which doth equite
Is dredfull, for he noman spareth;
Bot in the lond wher Pite fareth
The king mai nevere faile of love,
For Pite thurgh the grace above,
So as the Philosophre affermeth.

P. iii. 191

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3130

Latin Verses x. 2 vbi H1... B2
3110 margin graciosius H1... B2, W
3122 margin Nota F
om. AC, B
3135 Philosophre] holy book BTA

Nota.

His regne in good astat confermeth.*

Thus seide whilom Constantin:

'What Emperour that is enclin

[Pity.]
Constantinus Imperator ait: 'Vere se

dominum esse com-

*Thapostle James in this wise
Seith, what man scholde do juise,
And hath not pite forth with al,
The doom of him which demeth al
He may himself fulsore drede,
That him schal lakke upon the nede
To fynde pite, whan he wolde:
For who that pite wol biholde,—
It is a poynt of Cristes lore.
And for to loken overmore,
It is bihovely, as we fynde,
To resoun and to lawe of kynde.
Cassodre in his apprise telleth,

'The regne is sauf, wher pite duelleth.'
And Tullius his tale avoweth,
And seith, 'What king to pite boweth
And with pite stant overcome.

And with pite stant overcome, He hath that schield of grace nome, Which to the kinges yifth victoire.'

Of Alisandre in his histoire

I rede how he a worthi knight
Of sodein wraththe and nought of right
Forjugged hath, and he appeleth.
And with that word the king quereleth,
And seith, 'Non is above me.'
'That wot I wel my lord,' quoth he;
'Fro thy lordschipe appele I nought,
But fro thy wraththe in al my thought
To thy pitee stant myn appeel.
The king, which understod him wel,
Of pure pite yaf him grace.
And eek I rede in other place,
Thus seide whilom etc. (as 3137 ff.)

3150*

3160*

Cassodorus. Vbi regnat pietas, consolidatur regnum.

Tullius. Qui pietate vincitur scutum victorie merito gestabit,

P. iii. 192

Valerius narrat quod cum rex Alexander in ira sua quendam mili-3170* tem morti condempnasset, et ille appellauit, dixit rex, 'In terra nullus maior me est: ad quem ergo appellas?' Respondit miles, 'Non a maiestate tua, set a sentencia ire tue tantum ad pietatem tuam appello.' Et sic rex pietate motus i psum in misericordiam benignissime suscepit.

3180*

3137-3162 Placed after 3360* in SA
3149*-3180* Only in BTA (Ad defective). Text follows B
scholde] pat scholde T 3163* pis tale T

3150*

[Pity.]
probat, qui seruum
pietatis se facit.'

Troianus ait, quod ipse subditos suos sotite pietatis fauore magis quam austeritatis rigore regere, eorumque benevolenciam pocius quam timorem penes se attractare proponebat. To Pite forto be servant, Of al the worldes remenant 3140 He is worthi to ben a lord.' In olde bokes of record This finde I write of essamplaire: Troian the worthi debonaire, Be whom that Rome stod governed, Upon a time as he was lerned (3190*)Of that he was to familier, He seide unto that conseiller, That forto ben an Emperour His will was noght for vein honour, 3150 Ne yit for reddour of justice; Bot if he myhte in his office P. iii. 193 Hise lordes and his poeple plese, Him thoghte it were a grettere ese With love here hertes to him drawe, Than with the drede of env lawe. (3200*) For whan a thing is do for doute, Fulofte it comth the worse aboute; Bot wher a king is Pietous, He is the more gracious, 3160 That mochel thrift him schal betyde, Which elles scholde torne aside.*

[TALE OF CODEUS.]

Of Pite forto speke plein, P. iii. 198, l. 17 Which is with mercy wel besein,

[Tale of the Jew and the Pagan.]

Hic in pietatis exemplum prout Aristotiles Regi Alexandro nuper rettulit, declarans scribit qualiter Iudeus pedester cum quodam pagano asinum equitante per de*To do pite support and grace,
The Philosophre upon a place
In his writinge of daies olde
A tale of gret essample tolde
Unto the king of Macedoine:
How betwen Kaire and Babeloine,
Whan comen is the somer heete,
It hapneth tuo men forto meete,

3142 ff. margin Troianus—proponebat om. BT 3143 This A, F
Thus B 3148 conseilleir F 3159 pitous (petous) JH1LB2, A, W
piteous R piteuous X
3207*-3360* Only in SAdBTAA (Ad defective to 1. 3269*). Text
follows S 3212* between S

Fulofte he wole himselve peine To kepe an other fro the peine: For Charite the moder is Of Pite, which nothing amis Can soffre, if he it mai amende.

[Tale of Codrus.]

Nota hic de Principis pietate erga populum, vbi narrat quod, cum Codrus Rex Athenarum contra Doren-

ces bellum gerere de-

As thei scholde entren in a pas, Wher that the wyldernesse was. And as they wenten forth spekende Under the large wodes ende, That o man axeth of that other: 'What man art thou, mi lieve brother? Which is thi creance and thi feith?' 'I am paien,' that other seith, 'And be the lawe which I use I schal noght in mi feith refuse To loven alle men aliche, The povere bothe and ek the riche: Whan thei ben glade I schal be glad, And sori whan thei ben bestad; So schal I live in unite With every man in his degre. For riht as to miself I wolde, Riht so toward alle othre I scholde Be gracious and debonaire. Thus have I told thee softe and faire Mi feith, mi lawe, and mi creance; And if thee list for aqueintance, Now tell what maner man thou art.' And he ansuerde upon his part: 'I am a Jew, and be mi lawe I schal to noman be felawe To kepe him trowthe in word ne dede, Bot if he be withoute drede

TALE OF THE JEW AND THE PAGAN. sertum itinerando ipsum de secta et fide sua strictius interrogauit. Qui respondens ait: 'Paganus sum et 3220* fides mea hec est, vt omnes vno animo diligam et penes vnumquemque tempore necessitatis pietatem pro posse meo excerceam." Cui Iudeus: 'Permitte me ergo, qui lassatus P. iii. 194 itineredeficio, aliquantulum equitare, et tu respectu pietatis ob meam recreacionem pedibus pro tempore incedas.' Etita factum est, vnde postea paga-3230* nus infra breue lassatus asino suo restitui a Iudeo postulauit. At ille ait : 'Nequaquam: quia fides mea est, vt illi qui sectam meam non credit, nocumentum absque pietate prouocare debeo.' Et hiis dictis asellum veloci passu coegit, et paganum a dorso illusum reliquit. Quod videns paganus in terram dolens corruit, ex-3240* tensisque in celum manibus summam iusticiaminuocabat. Postque a terra exurgens, cum paulisper deambulasset, respexit in quamdam vallem Iu-

3220* art] arþ S 3222* margin pietatem om. B 3223* marg. excerciam S 3228* marg. pro tempore om. BT 3231* marg. asinum sibi restitui BTA 3232* I om. BT 3234* marg. nocumentum S nocumenta B 3242* And T 3244* marg. quadam valle BT

A verrai Jew riht as am I:

For elles I mai trewely

Y

*

[TALE OF CODRUS.]
beret, consulto prius
Appolline responsum
accepit, quod vnum de
duobus, videlicet aut
seipsum in prelio interfici et populum suum saluari, aut populum interfici et se
saluum fieri, eligere

It sit to every man livende
To be Pitous, bot non so wel
As to a king, which on the whiel
Fortune hath set aboven alle:
For in a king, if so befalle
That his Pite be ferme and stable,
To al the lond it is vailable

3170

(3370*)

[Tale of the Jew and the Pagan.

deum a leone in mortisarticulo prostratum; et sic asinum suum cum gaudio resumens, pietatem magis quam austeritatem laudabilem decreuit. Bereve him bothe lif and good.'
The paien herde and understod,
And thoghte it was a wonder lawe.
And thus upon here sondri sawe
Talkende bothe forth thei wente.

The dai was hoot, the sonne brente, 3250* The paien rod upon an asse, And of his catell more and lasse With him a riche trusse he ladde. The Jew, which al untrowthe hadde, And wente upon his feet beside, P. iii. 195 Bethoghte him how he mihte ride; And with his wordes slihe and wise Unto the paien in this wise He seide: 'O, now it schal be seene What thing it is thou woldest meene: 3260* For if thi lawe be certein As thou hast told, I dar wel sein, Thou wolt beholde mi destresse, Which am so full of werinesse. That I ne mai unethe go, And let me ride a Myle or tuo, So that I mai mi bodi ese.' The paien wolde him noght desplese Of that he spak, bot in pite It list him forto knowe and se 3270* The pleignte which that other made: And for he wolde his herte glade, He libte and made him nothing strange.

3174 if it so AM 3176 margin se] seipsum BT, H3 eligere om. BT 3251* margin after decreuit B adds et cum omni sui cordis intimo deo gracias egit 3256* Bojoghte S 3265* vnneles T

Only thurgh grace of his persone; P. iii. 199 [TALE OF CODRUS.] For the Pite of him al one Mai al the large realme save. So sit it wel a king to have Pite; for this Valeire tolde, And seide hou that be daies olde Codrus, which was in his degre

oporteret. Super quo Rex pietate motus plebisque sue magis 3180 quam proprii corporis salutem affectans, mortem sibi preelegit; et (3380*) sic bellum aggrediens pro vita multorum solus interiit.

> TALE OF THE JEW AND THE PAGAN.]

Thus was ther made a newe change, The paien goth, the Jew alofte Was sett upon his asse softe: So gon thei forth carpende faste Of this and that, til ate laste The paien mihte go nomore, And preide unto the Jew therfore To suffre him ride a litel while. The Jew, which thoghte him to beguile, Anon rod forth the grete pas, And to the paien in this cas He seide, 'Thou hast do thi riht, P. iii. 196 Of that thou haddest me behiht To do socour upon mi nede; And that acordeth to the dede, As thou art to the lawe holde. And in such wise as I thee tolde, I thenke also for mi partie Upon the lawe of Juerie To worche and do mi duete. Thin asse schal go forth with me With al thi good, which I have sesed; And that I wot thou art desesed, I am riht glad and noght mispaid.' And whanne he hath these wordes said, In alle haste he rod aweie.

3290*

3280*

This paien wot non other weie, Bot on the ground he kneleth evene, His handes up unto the hevene, And seide, 'O hihe sothfastnesse,

3300*

3278* On his on hat AdBTA 3283* rod] goh T 3292* Iuerie AdT Iewerie B Iurie S

[TALE OF CODRUS.]

King of Athenis the cite,
A werre he hadde ayein Dorrence:
And forto take his evidence
What schal befalle of the bataille,
He thoghte he wolde him ferst consaille
With Appollo, in whom he triste;
Thurgh whos ansuere this he wiste,
3190

[Tale of the Jew and the Pagan.]

That lovest alle rihtwisnesse, Unto thi dom, lord, I appele; Behold and deme mi querele, With humble herte I thee beseche; The mercy bothe and ek the wreche I sette al in thi juggement.' 3310* And thus upon his marrement This paien hath made his preiere: And than he ros with drery chiere, And goth him forth, and in his gate He caste his yhe aboute algate, The Jew if that he mihte se. P. iii. 197 Bot for a time it mai noght be; Til ate laste ayein the nyht, So as god wolde, he wente ariht, As he which hield the hihe weie, And thanne he sih in a valleie 3320* Wher that the Jew liggende was, Al blodi ded upon the gras, Which strangled was of a leoun. And as he lokede up and doun, He fond his asse faste by Forth with his harneis redely Al hol and sound, as he it lefte, Whan that the Jew it him berefte: Wherof he thonketh god knelende. Lo, thus a man mai knowe at ende, 3330* How the pitous pite deserveth. For what man that to pite serveth,

3186 his om. AM an W
3305* dom (doom) AdBT dome S
3311* made SAdBAA
mad T
3312* whan B
3327* hol BT hole SAd

Of tuo pointz that he myhte chese, Or that he wolde his body lese And in bataille himselve deie, Or elles the seconde weie, To sen his poeple desconfit. Bot he, which Pite hath parfit Upon the point of his believe,

As Aristotle it berth witnesse,

[TALE OF CODRUS.]

(3390*)

God schal hise foomen so represse, That thei schul ay stonde under foote. Pite, men sein, is thilke roote Wherof the vertus springen alle: What infortune that befalle In eny lond, lacke of pite Is cause of thilke adversite; And that aldai mai schewe at yhe, Who that the world discretly syhe. Good is that every man therfore Take hiede of that is seid tofore; For of this tale and othre ynowhe These noble princes whilom drowhe Here evidence and here aprise, As men mai finde in many a wise, Who that these olde bokes rede: And thogh thei ben in erthe dede, Here goode name may noght deie For Pite, which thei wolde obeie, To do the dedes of mercy. And who this tale redily Remembre, as Aristotle it tolde,

[Tale of the Jew and the Pagan.]

3340

P. iii. 198

3350*

3360°

3339* lond AdBT londe S 3342* discretely S 3348* many wise AdB After 3360* ins. 3137-3162 SΔ rest proceed with 3163 ff.

He mai the will of god beholde Upon the point as it was ended, Wherof that pite stod commended,

Which is to charite felawe, As thei that kepen bothe o lawe.

CONFESSIO AMANTIS

TALE OF CODRUS.]

The poeple thoghte to relieve, And ches himselve to be ded. Wher is nou such an other hed, 3200 Which wolde for the lemes dye? And natheles in som partie (3400*) It oghte a kinges herte stere, That he hise liege men forbere. And ek toward hise enemis Fulofte he may deserve pris, To take of Pite remembrance, P. iii, 200 Wher that he myhte do vengance: For whanne a king hath the victoire, And thanne he drawe into memoire 3210 To do Pite in stede of wreche, He mai noght faile of thilke speche Wherof arist the worldes fame, To yive a Prince a worthi name.

Pompeius and the King of Armenia.

Hic ponit exem-plum de victoriosi Principis pietate erga aduersarios suos. Et narrat quod, cum Pompeius Romanorum Imperator Regem Armenie aduersarium suum in bello victum cepisset, captumque vinculis alligatum Rome tenuisset, tirannidis iracundie stimulos postponens, pietatis mansuetudinem operatus est. Dixit enim quod nobilius est Regem facere quam deponere: super quo dictum Regem absque vlla redempcione non solum a vinculis absoluit, set ad sui regni culmengratuita voluntate coronatum restituit.

I rede hou whilom that Pompeie, To whom that Rome moste obeie, A werre hadde in jeupartie Ayein the king of Ermenie, Which of long time him hadde grieved. Bot ate laste it was achieved That he this king desconfit hadde, And forth with him to Rome ladde As Prisoner, wher many a day In sori plit and povere he lay, The corone of his heved deposed, Withinne walles faste enclosed; And with ful gret humilite He soffreth his adversite. Pompeie sih his pacience And tok pite with conscience, So that upon his hihe deis Tofore al Rome in his Paleis. As he that wolde upon him rewe, Let yive him his corone newe

3230

3220

3198 thoghte to relieve] of his byleeue AM 3218 in Ermonie AM 3225 on his heed B 3233 margin restuit F

POMPEIUS AND THE KING OF ARMENIA.

And his astat al full and plein Restoreth of his regne ayein, And seide it was more goodly thing P. iii. 201 To make than undon a king, To him which pouer hadde of bothe. Thus thei, that weren longe wrothe, Acorden hem to final pes; And vit justice natheles Was kept and in nothing offended: Wherof Pompeie was comended. Ther mai no king himself excuse, Bot if justice he kepe and use, Which for teschuie crualte He mot attempre with Pite.

[CRUELTY.]

Of crualte the felonie Engendred is of tirannie, Ayein the whos condicion God is himself the champion, Whos strengthe mai noman withstonde. For evere yit it hath so stonde, That god a tirant overladde; Bot wher Pite the regne ladde. Ther mihte no fortune laste Which was grevous, bot ate laste The god himself it hath redresced. Pite is thilke vertu blessed Which nevere let his Maister falle; Bot crualte, thogh it so falle That it mai regne for a throwe, God wole it schal ben overthrowe: Wherof ensamples ben ynowhe

3260

3250

(3450*)

3240

Of crualte I rede thus: Whan the tirant Leoncius Was to thempire of Rome arrived, Fro which he hath with strengthe prived The pietous Justinian,

Of hem that thilke merel drowhe.

P. iii. 202 [CRUELTY OF LEONTIUS.]

> Hic loquitur contra illos, qui tirannica 3270 potestate principatum obtinentes in iniquita-

3235 and ful AM . . . Ba 3244 was] is 3it S . . . A with] be XGERL by H1 no B2 3271 pitous (petows) MH1XLB2, A, WH: piteuous AdT margin in om. H1... B2, BTA

[CRUELTY OF LEONTIUS.]

tis sue malicia gloriantur. Et narrat exemplum, qualiter Leoncius tirannus pium Iustinianum non soluma solio imperatorie maiestatis fraudulenter expulit, set vt ipse inhabilis ad regnum in aspectu plebis efficeretur, naso et labris abscisis, ipsum tirannice mutulauit, Deus tamen, qui super omnia pius est, Tiberio superueniente vna cum adiutorio Terbellis Bulgarie Regis, Iustinianum interfecto Leoncio ad imperium restitui misericorditer procurauit.

[CRUELTY OF SICULUS.]

Hic loquitur vlterius de crudelitate Siculi tiranni, necnon et de Berillo eiusdem Consiliario, qui ad tormentum populi quendam taurum eneum tirannica coniectura fabricari constituit; in quo tamen ipse prior, proprio crimine illud exigente, vsque ad sui interitus expiracionem iudicialiter torquebatur.

As he which was a cruel man, His nase of and his lippes bothe He kutte, for he wolde him lothe Unto the poeple and make unable. Bot he which is al merciable, The hihe god, ordeigneth so, That he withinne a time also, Whan he was strengest in his ire, Was schoven out of his empire. Tiberius the pouer hadde, And Rome after his will he ladde, And for Leonce in such a wise Ordeigneth, that he tok juise Of nase and lippes bothe tuo, For that he dede an other so, Which more worthi was than he.

3280

3290

Lo, which a fall hath crualte, And Pite was set up ayein: For after that the bokes sein, Therbellis king of Bulgarie With helpe of his chivalerie Justinian hath unprisoned And to thempire ayein coroned.

In a Cronique I finde also
Of Siculus, which was ek so
A cruel king lich the tempeste,
The whom no Pite myhte areste,—
He was the ferste, as bokes seie,
Upon the See which fond Galeie
And let hem make for the werre,—
As he which al was out of herre
Fro Pite and misericorde;
For therto couthe he noght acorde,
Bot whom he myhte slen, he slouh,
And therof was he glad ynouh.

3274 margin in exemplum S... \(\Delta \) 3276 al is SAdBT is \(\Delta \)
3279 of his ire \(\Delta \) in his A in hie M margin in om. BT
3298 To whom AM... \(\Beta \), Ad Inne whom W hom \(\Delta \)
margin tiranni om, \(\Delta \)... \(\Beta \)

[CRUELTY OF SICULUS.]

He hadde of conseil manyon, Among the whiche ther was on, Be name which Berillus hihte; And he bethoghte him hou he myhte 3310 Unto the tirant do likinge, And of his oghne ymaginynge Let forge and make a Bole of bras, And on the side cast ther was A Dore, wher a man mai inne, Whan he his peine schal beginne Thurgh fyr, which that men putten under. And al this dede he for a wonder, That whanne a man for peine cride, The Bole of bras, which gapeth wyde, 3320 It scholde seme as thogh it were A belwinge in a mannes Ere, And noght the criinge of a man. Bot he which alle sleihtes can, The devel, that lith in helle fast, Him that this caste hath overcast, That for a trespas which he dede P. iii. 204 He was putt in the same stede, And was himself the ferste of alle Which was into that peine falle 3330 That he for othre men ordeigneth; Ther was noman which him compleigneth.

Of tirannie and crualte
Be this ensample a king mai se,
Himself and ek his conseil bothe,
Hou thei ben to mankinde lothe
And to the god abhominable.
Ensamples that ben concordable
I finde of othre Princes mo,
As thou schalt hiere, of time go.

3340

The grete tirant Dionys, Which mannes lif sette of no pris,

3326 this caste] it cast B is cast Ad, Ha bis made A...Ba
3330 vnto AdBT to A 3332 which] bat AM...Ba 3338
couenable AM...R coueable L couable Ba (C defect.) 3340 ago
(a go) HaE, BA, WHa 3342 of] at A...Ba om. W

DIONYSIUS AND HIS HORSES.

Nota hic de Dionisio tiranno, qui mire crudelitatis seueritate eciam hospites suos ad deuorandum equis suis tribuit : cui Hercules tandem superueniens victum impium in impietate sua pari morte conclusit.

[LICHAON.]

Nota hic de consimili Lichaontis tirannia, qui carnes hominum hominibus in suo hospicio ad vescendum dedit; cuius formam condicioni similem Iupiter coequans ipsum in lupum transformauit,

Unto his hors fulofte he yaf The men in stede of corn and chaf, So that the hors of thilke stod Devoureden the mennes blod: Til fortune ate laste cam, That Hercules him overcam, And he riht in the same wise Of this tirant tok the juise: As he til othre men hath do, The same deth he deide also. That no Pite him hath socoured, Til he was of hise hors devoured.

3350

(3550*)

3360

3370

3380

Of Lichaon also I finde Hou he agein the lawe of kinde Hise hostes slouh, and into mete P. iii. 205 He made her bodies to ben ete With othre men withinne his hous. Bot Jupiter the glorious, Which was commoeved of this thing, Vengance upon this cruel king So tok, that he fro mannes forme Into a wolf him let transforme: And thus the crualte was kidd, Which of long time he hadde hidd; A wolf he was thanne openly, The whos nature prively He hadde in his condicion.

And unto this conclusioun. That tirannie is to despise, I finde ensample in sondri wise, And nameliche of hem fulofte, The whom fortune hath set alofte Upon the werres forto winne. Bot hou so that the wrong beginne Of tirannie, it mai noght laste, Bot such as thei don ate laste To othre men, such on hem falleth; For ayein suche Pite calleth

3362 margin Iupiter om. BT

Vengance to the god above. For who that hath no tender love In savinge of a mannes lif, He schal be founde so gultif, That whanne he wolde mercy crave In time of nede, he schal non have.

Of the natures this I finde, P. iii. 206 The fierce Leon in his kinde, Which goth rampende after his preie, If he a man finde in his weie, He wole him slen, if he withstonde. Bot if the man coude understonde To falle anon before his face In signe of mercy and of grace, The Leon schal of his nature Restreigne his ire in such mesure, As thogh it were a beste tamed, And torne awey halfvinge aschamed, That he the man schal nothing grieve. Hou scholde than a Prince achieve The worldes grace, if that he wolde Destruie a man whanne he is yolde And stant upon his mercy al? Bot forto speke in special, Ther have be suche and yit ther be Tirantz, whos hertes no pite Mai to no point of mercy plie, That thei upon her tirannie Ne gladen hem the men to sle; And as the rages of the See Ben unpitous in the tempeste,

[Nobleness of the LION.

Nota qualiter Leo hominibus stratis parcit.

3390

3400

(3600*)

3410

I rede in olde bokes thus:

Riht so mai no Pite areste Of crualte the gret oultrage, Which the tirant in his corage Engendred hath: wherof I finde A tale, which comth nou to mynde.

P. iii. 207

3387 nature pis AdBT natures pus AM . . . B: 3412 areste] haue reste AM AM . . . B2

3397 i tamed

[Spertachus and Thamaris.]

Hic loquitur precipue contra tirannos illos qui, cum in bello vincere possunt, humani sanguinis effusione saturari nequiunt. Et narratin exemplum de quodam Persarum Rege, cuius nomen Spertachus erat, qui pre ceteris tunc in Oriente bellicosus et victoriosus, quoscunque gladio vincere poterat, absque pietate interfici constituit. Set tandem sub manu Thamaris Marsegetarum Regine in bello captus, quod a diu quesivit, seueritatem pro seueritate finaliter inuenit. Nam et ipsa quoddam vas de sanguine Persarum plenum ante se afferri decreuit, in quo caput tiranni vsque ad mortem mergens dixit: O tirannorum crudelissime, semper esuriens sanguinem sitisti: ecce iam ad saturitatem sanguinem bibe.'

Ther was a Duk, which Spertachus Men clepe, and was a werreiour, A cruel man, a conquerour 3420 With strong pouer the which he ladde. For this condicion he hadde, That where him hapneth the victoire, His lust and al his moste gloire Was forto sle and noght to save: Of rancoun wolde he no good have For savinge of a mannes lif, Bot al goth to the swerd and knyf, So lief him was the mannes blod. And natheles vit thus it stod, 3430 So as fortune aboute wente, He fell riht heir as be descente To Perse, and was coroned king. And whan the worschipe of this thing Was falle, and he was king of Perse, If that thei weren ferst diverse, The tirannies whiche he wroghte, A thousendfold welmore he soghte Thanne afterward to do malice. The god vengance agein the vice 3440 Hath schape: for upon a tyde, Whan he was heihest in his Pride, In his rancour and in his hete Ayein the queene of Marsagete, Which Thameris that time hihte, He made werre al that he myhte: And sche, which wolde hir lond defende, P. iii, 208 Hir oghne Sone ayein him sende, Which the defence hath undertake. Bot he desconfit was and take: 3450 And whan this king him hadde in honde, He wol no mercy understonde, (3650*) Bot dede him slen in his presence.

3420 margin precipue om. A... B2 3423 hapned XERCB2
papned L 3429 to mannes b. AM... B2 3432 as he by sente A
as by sente M alle by dissent W 3436 margin offerre A... B2
(offerri G, W) 3440 Til god S... Δ 3448 His AM

[SPERTACHUS AND THAMARIS.]

The tidinge of this violence Whan it cam to the moder Ere, Sche sende anon ay wydewhere To suche frendes as sche hadde, A gret pouer til that sche ladde. In sondri wise and tho sche caste Hou sche this king mai overcaste; 3460 And ate laste acorded was, That in the danger of a pass, Thurgh which this tirant scholde passe, Sche schop his pouer to compasse With strengthe of men be such a weie That he schal noght eschape aweie. And whan sche hadde thus ordeigned, Sche hath hir oghne bodi feigned, For feere as thogh sche wolde flee Out of hir lond: and whan that he 3470 Hath herd hou that this ladi fledde, So faste after the chace he spedde, That he was founde out of array. For it betidde upon a day, Into the pas whanne he was falle, Thembuisschementz tobrieken alle And him beclipte on every side, P. iii. 200 That fle ne myhte he noght aside: So that ther weren dede and take Tuo hundred thousend for his sake, 3480 That weren with him of his host. And thus was leid the grete bost Of him and of his tirannie: It halp no mercy forto crie To him which whilom dede non; For he unto the queene anon Was broght, and whan that sche him sih, This word sche spak and seide on hih: 'O man, which out of mannes kinde

3454 dydinge AM 3464 hir(e) power H1, BTA, W ouerpasse AM 3465 With] By AM . . . B2 3476 tobrieken S, F tobreken (to breken) AJC, B 3483 of om. AM 3484 no] not (noght) AM . . . B2 (except E)

[Spertachus and Thamaris.]

Reson of man hast left behinde 3490 And lived worse than a beste, Whom Pite myhte noght areste, The mannes blod to schede and spille Thou haddest nevere yit thi fille. Bot nou the laste time is come, That thi malice is overcome: As thou til othre men hast do. Nou schal be do to thee riht so.' Tho bad this ladi that men scholde A vessel bringe, in which sche wolde 3500 Se the vengance of his juise, Which sche began anon devise; (3700*) And tok the Princes whiche he ladde, Be whom his chief conseil he hadde, And whil hem lasteth env breth, Sche made hem blede to the deth P. iii. 210 Into the vessel wher it stod: And whan it was fulfild of blod, Sche caste this tirant therinne, And seide him, 'Lo, thus myht thou wynne 3510 The lustes of thin appetit. In blod was whilom thi delit, Nou schalt thou drinken al thi fille.' And thus onliche of goddes wille, He which that wolde himselve strange To Pite, fond mercy so strange, That he withoute grace is lore. So may it schewe wel therfore That crualte hath no good ende; Bot Pite, hou so that it wende, 3520 Makth that the god is merciable, If ther be cause resonable Why that a king schal be pitous. Bot elles, if he be doubtous To slen in cause of rihtwisnesse, It mai be said no Pitousnesse, Bot it is Pusillamite,

3505 f. him . . . him AdBT, W 3510 him om. AM . . . Be, A
3523 Why] Wiþ AdBT

Which every Prince scholde flee. For if Pite mesure excede, Kinghode may noght wel procede To do justice upon the riht: For it belongeth to a knyht Als gladly forto fihte as reste, To sette his liege poeple in reste, Whan that the werre upon hem falleth: For thanne he mote, as it befalleth, Of his knyhthode as a Leon Be to the poeple a champioun Withouten eny Pite feigned. For if manhode be restreigned, Or be it pes or be it werre,

Justice goth al out of herre. So that knyhthode is set behinde. Of Aristotles lore I finde, A king schal make good visage, That noman knowe of his corage Bot al honour and worthinesse: For if a king schal upon gesse Withoute verrai cause drede, He mai be lich to that I rede; And thogh that it be lich a fable, Thensample is good and resonable.

As it be olde daies fell, I rede whilom that an hell Up in the londes of Archade A wonder dredful noise made; For so it fell that ilke day, This hell on his childinge lay, And whan the throwes on him come, His noise lich the day of dome Was ferfull in a mannes thoght Of thing which that thei sihe noght, Bot wel thei herden al aboute The noise, of which thei were in doute,

MERCY MUST BE WITHOUT WEAKNESS.

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P. iii. 211

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(3750*)

THE MOUNTAIN AND THE MOUSE.

Hic loquitur secundum Philosophum, dicens quod sicut non decet Principes tiranimpetuositate esse crudeles, ita nec decet timorosa pusil-3560 lanimitate esse vecor-

3530 Knighthode R, B, W 3551 Jogh it be lich to a fable A boght it be lich a fable M 3556 And wonder dredful noise it made AdBT

336

THE MOUNTAIN AND THE MOUSE.]

As thei that wenden to be lore Of thing which thanne was unbore. The nerr this hell was upon chance P. iii. 212 To taken his deliverance, The more unbuxomliche he cride; And every man was fledd aside, 3570 For drede and lefte his oghne hous: And ate laste it was a Mous, The which was bore and to norrice Betake; and tho thei hield hem nyce, For thei withoute cause dradde. Thus if a king his herte ladde With every thing that he schal hiere,

Fulofte he scholde change his chiere And upon fantasie drede,

Whan that ther is no cause of drede.

3580

Orace to his Prince tolde, That him were levere that he wolde Upon knihthode Achillem suie In time of werre, thanne eschuie, So as Tersites dede at Troie. Achilles al his hole joie Sette upon Armes forto fihte; Tersites soghte al that he myhte Unarmed forto stonde in reste: Bot of the tuo it was the beste That Achilles upon the nede

3590

Hath do, wherof his knyhtlihiede Is yit comended overal.

King Salomon in special Seith, as ther is a time of pes, So is a time natheles

Of werre, in which a Prince algate Schal for the comun riht debate And for his oghne worschipe eke.

P. iii. 213

Bot it behoveth noght to seke 3600

3574 hield (heeld) A, S, F heelde (helde) C, B helden J 3592 wher of bat 3575 causa F 3589 and reste AM . . . Ba his knighthede H1...B2 wher of his knyhthede AM, Ada, H2 (knythlihiede F)

Nota hic secundum Oracium de magnanimo Yacide et pusillanime Thersite.

Salomon. Tempus belli, tempus pacis.

Only the werre for worschipe, Bot to the riht of his lordschipe, Which he is holde to defende, Mote every worthi Prince entende. Betwen the simplesce of Pite And the folhaste of crualte, Wher stant the verray hardiesce, Ther mote a king his herte adresce, Whanne it is time to forsake, And whan time is also to take The dedly werres upon honde, That he schal for no drede wonde, If rihtwisnesse be withal. For god is myhty overal To forthren every mannes trowthe, Bot it be thurgh his oghne slowthe; And namely the kinges nede It mai noght faile forto spede, For he stant one for hem alle; So mote it wel the betre falle And wel the more god favoureth, Whan he the comun riht socoureth. And forto se the sothe in dede, Behold the bible and thou myht rede Of grete ensamples manyon, Wherof that I wol tellen on.

(3800*) [THERE IS A TIME FOR WAR.]

> Nota qualiter inter duo extrema consistit virtus.

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Upon a time as it befell,
Ayein Judee and Irahel
Whan sondri kinges come were
In pourpos to destruie there
The poeple which god kepte tho,—
And stod in thilke daies so,
That Gedeon, which scholde lede
The goddes folk, tok him to rede,
And sende in al the lond aboute,
Til he assembled hath a route
With thritti thousend of defence,

P. iii. 214 [STORY OF GIDEON.]

3630 Hicdicit quod Princeps iusticie causa bellum nullo modo timere debet. Et narrat qualiter dux Gedeon cum solis tricentis viris quinque Reges, scilicet Madianitarum, Amalechitarum, Amoreorum et

3607 hardinesse R, AdBTA, W 3615 forbere (forbre, forber) AM... B2 (forbe X) 3628 Irahel (Irael) J, S, F rest Israel [STORY OF GIDEON.]
Iebuseorum, cum eorum excercitu, qui ad lxxxx¹⁶ Milia numeratus est, gracia cooperante diuina, victoriose in fugam conuertit.

To fihte and make resistence Avein the whiche hem wolde assaille: And natheles that o bataille 3640 Of thre that weren enemys Was double mor than was al his; Wherof that Gedeon him dradde, That he so litel poeple hadde. Bot he which alle thing mai helpe, Wher that ther lacketh mannes helpe, To Gedeon his Angel sente, And bad, er that he forther wente, Al openly that he do crie That every man in his partie 3650 Which wolde after his oghne wille In his delice abide stille (3850*) At hom in eny maner wise, For pourchas or for covoitise, For lust of love or lacke of herte, He scholde noght aboute sterte, Bot holde him stille at hom in pes: P. iii. 215 Wherof upon the morwe he les Wel twenty thousend men and mo, The whiche after the cri ben go. 3660 Thus was with him bot only left The thridde part, and yit god eft His Angel sende and seide this To Gedeon: 'If it so is That I thin help schal undertake, Thou schalt yit lasse poeple take, Be whom mi will is that thou spede. Forthi tomorwe tak good hiede, Unto the flod whan ye be come, What man that hath the water nome 3670 Up in his hond and lapeth so, To thi part ches out alle tho; And him which wery is to swinke, Upon his wombe and lith to drinke,

Forsak and put hem alle aweie, For I am myhti alle weie, Wher as me list myn help to schewe In goode men, thogh thei ben fewe.'

This Gedeon awaiteth wel, Upon the morwe and everydel, As god him bad, riht so he dede. And thus ther leften in that stede With him thre hundred and nomo, The remenant was al ago: Wherof that Gedeon merveileth, And therupon with god conseileth, Pleignende as ferforth as he dar. And god, which wolde he were war That he schal spede upon his riht, Hath bede him go the same nyht And take a man with him, to hiere What schal be spoke in his matere Among the hethen enemis; So mai he be the more wys, What afterward him schal befalle.

This Gedeon amonges alle
Phara, to whom he triste most,
Be nyhte tok toward thilke host,
Which logged was in a valleie,
To hiere what thei wolden seie;
Upon his fot and as he ferde,
Tuo Sarazins spekende he herde.
Quod on, 'Ared mi swevene ariht,
Which I mette in mi slep to nyht.

Me thoghte I sih a barli cake, Which fro the Hull his weie hath take, And cam rollende doun at ones; And as it were for the nones, Forth in his cours so as it ran, The kinges tente of Madian,

P. iii. 216

3690

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(3900*)

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3677 my lust AM 3683 nomo JC, S, F no mo(o) A, B 3688 which] pat AM...B2 3689 scholde AdBT 3692 his] pis AM...B2, AdBTA, Magd 3701 he ferde] aferde AM 3704 slep] sweuen(e) AM...L (slep G)

Of Amalech, of Amoreie,
Of Amon and of Jebuseie,
And many an other tente mo
With gret noise, as me thoghte tho,
It threw to grounde and overcaste,
And al this host so sore agaste
That I awok for pure drede.'
'This swevene can I wel arede,'
Quod thother Sarazin anon:

P. iii. 217

3720

Quod thother Sarazin anon:
'The barli cake is Gedeon,
Which fro the hell doun sodeinly
Schal come and sette such ascry
Upon the kinges and ous bothe,
That it schal to ous alle lothe:
For in such drede he schal ous bringe,
That if we hadden flyht of wynge,
The weie on fote in desespeir
We scholden leve and flen in their,
For ther schal nothing him withstonde.'

Whan Gedeon hath understonde 3730 This tale, he thonketh god of al, And priveliche avein he stal, So that no lif him hath perceived. And thanne he hath fulli conceived That he schal spede; and therupon The nyht suiende he schop to gon This multitude to assaile. Nou schalt thou hiere a gret mervaile, With what voisdie that he wroghte. The litel poeple which he broghte, 3740 Was non of hem that he ne hath A pot of erthe, in which he tath A lyht brennende in a kressette, And ech of hem ek a trompette Bar in his other hond beside; And thus upon the nyhtes tyde Duk Gedeon, whan it was derk, P. iii. 218 Ordeineth him unto his werk,

3716 his host E, B, Magd 3727 despeir AJMH:RLBs, AdBTΔ, W 3728 schullen B 3748 his] jris H:G; BΔ

And parteth thanne his folk in thre, And chargeth hem that thei ne fle, 3750 And tawhte hem hou they scholde ascrie Alle in o vois per compaignie, (3950*) And what word ek thei scholden speke, And hou thei scholde here pottes breke Echon with other, whan thei herde That he himselve ferst so ferde; For whan thei come into the stede, He bad hem do riht as he dede.

And thus stalkende forth a pas This noble Duk, whan time was, 3760 His pot tobrak and loude ascride, And tho thei breke on every side. The trompe was noght forto seke; He blew, and so thei blewen eke With such a noise among hem alle, As thogh the hevene scholde falle. The hull unto here vois ansuerde, This host in the valleie it herde, And sih hou that the hell alyhte; So what of hieringe and of sihte, 3770 Thei cawhten such a sodein feere, That non of hem belefte there: The tentes hole thei forsoke, That thei non other good ne toke, Bot only with here bodi bare Thei fledde, as doth the wylde Hare. And evere upon the hull thei blewe, P. iii. 219 Til that thei sihe time, and knewe That thei be fled upon the rage; And whan thei wiste here avantage, 3780 Thei felle anon unto the chace.

Thus myht thou sen hou goddes grace Unto the goode men availeth; But elles ofte time it faileth To suche as be noght wel disposed. This tale nedeth noght be glosed,

3752 per] be AdBT pair L 3763 forto] bo to AM to W 3773 hole J, S, F holly AC, B

For it is openliche schewed That god to hem that ben wel thewed Hath yove and granted the victoire: So that thensample of this histoire 3790 Is good for every king to holde; Ferst in himself that he beholde If he be good of his livinge, And that the folk which he schal bringe Be good also, for thanne he may Be glad of many a merie day, In what as evere he hath to done. For he which sit above the Mone And alle thing mai spille and spede, In every cause, in every nede 3800 His goode king so wel adresceth, That alle his fomen he represseth, (4000*) So that ther mai noman him dere; And als so wel he can forbere, And soffre a wickid king to falle In hondes of his fomen alle.

[SAUL AND AGAG.]

Hic dicit quod vbi et quando causa et tempus requirunt, princeps illos sub potestate sua, quos iusticie aduersarios agnouerit, occidere de iure tenetur. Et narrat in exemplum qualiter, pro eo quod Saul Regem Agag in bello deuictum iuxta Samuelis consilium occidere noluit, ipse diuino iudicio non solum a regno Israel priuatus, set et heredes sui pro perpetuo exheredati sunt.

Nou forthermore if I schal sein P. iii. 220 Of my matiere, and torne ayein To speke of justice and Pite After the reule of realte, This mai a king wel understonde, Knihthode mot ben take on honde, Whan that it stant upon the nede: He schal no rihtful cause drede, Nomore of werre thanne of pes, If he wol stonde blameles: For such a cause a king mai have That betre him is to sle than save, Wherof thou myht ensample finde. The hihe makere of mankinde Be Samuel to Saul bad. That he schal nothing ben adrad Ayein king Agag forto fibte;

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3797 what bat AM ... Be 3800 in] and AM . . . RLB. 3819 myht (might) AC, B myhte (mihte) J, S, F

For this the godhede him behihte, That Agag schal ben overcome: And whan it is so ferforth come, That Saul hath him desconfit, The god bad make no respit, That he ne scholde him slen anon. Bot Saül let it overgon And dede noght the goddes heste: For Agag made gret beheste Of rancoun which he wolde yive, King Saul soffreth him to live And feigneth pite forth withal. Bot he which seth and knoweth al, The hihe god, of that he feigneth To Samuel upon him pleigneth, And sende him word, for that he lefte Of Agag that he ne berefte The lif, he schal noght only dye Himself, bot fro his regalie He schal be put for everemo, Noght he, bot ek his heir also, That it schal nevere come ayein.

Thus myht thou se the sothe plein, That of tomoche and of tolyte Upon the Princes stant the wyte. Bot evere it was a kinges riht To do the dedes of a knyht; For in the handes of a king The deth and lif is al o thing After the lawes of justice. To slen it is a dedly vice. Bot if a man the deth deserve; And if a king the lif preserve Of him which oghte forto dye, He suieth noght thensamplerie Which in the bible is evident: Hou David in his testament, Whan he no lengere myhte live, Unto his Sone in charge hath yive 3861 non F 3854 flen (fle) SA

[SAUL AND AGAG.]

P. iii. 991

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3830

[DAVID AND JOAB.]

Hic narrat viterius super eodem, qualiter Dauid in extremis iusticie causa vt Ioab occideretur absque vla remissione filio suo Salomoni iniunxit.

(4050*)

3860

[DAVID AND JOAB.]

That he Joab schal slen algate; And whan David was gon his gate, The yonge wise Salomon His fader heste dede anon, And slouh Joab in such a wise, P. iii. 222 That thei that herden the juise Evere after dradden him the more, And god was ek wel paid therfore, That he so wolde his herte plye The lawes forto justefie. And yit he kepte forth withal Pite, so as a Prince schal, That he no tirannie wroghte; He fond the wisdom which he soghte, And was so rihtful natheles, That al his lif he stod in pes, That he no dedly werres hadde, For every man his wisdom dradde. And as he was himselve wys, Riht so the worthi men of pris He hath of his conseil withholde; For that is every Prince holde, To make of suche his retenue Whiche wise ben, and to remue The foles: for ther is nothing Which mai be betre aboute a king, Than conseil, which is the substance Of all a kinges governance.

[SOLOMON'S WISDOM.]

Hic dicit quod populum sibi commissum bene regere super omnia Principi laudabilius est. Et narrat in exemplum qualiter, pro eo quod Salomon, vt populum bene regeret, ab altissimo sapienciam specialius postulauit, omnia bona pariter cum illa sibi 3890

3870

3880

In Salomon a man mai see What thing of most necessite Unto a worthi king belongeth. Whan he his kingdom underfongeth, God bad him chese what he wolde, And seide him that he have scholde What he wolde axe, as of o thing. P. iii. 223 And he, which was a newe king, Forth therupon his bone preide To god, and in this wise he seide: 3900 'O king, be whom that I schal regne,

Yif me wisdom, that I my regne,
Forth with thi poeple which I have,
To thin honour mai kepe and save.'
Whan Salomon his bone hath taxed,
The god of that which he hath axed
Was riht wel paid, and granteth sone
Noght al only that he his bone
Schal have of that, bot of richesse,
Of hele, of pes, of hih noblesse,
Forth with wisdom at his axinges,
Which stant above alle other thinges.

Bot what king wole his regne save, Ferst him behoveth forto have After the god and his believe Such conseil which is to believe, Fulfild of trouthe and rihtwisnesse: Bot above alle in his noblesse Betwen the reddour and pite A king schal do such equite And sette the balance in evene, So that the hihe god in hevene And al the poeple of his nobleie Loange unto his name seie. For most above all erthli good, Wher that a king himself is good It helpeth, for in other weie If so be that a king forsueie, Fulofte er this it hath be sein, The comun poeple is overlein And hath the kinges Senne aboght, Al thogh the poeple agulte noght. Of that the king his god misserveth, The poeple takth that he descerveth Hier in this world, bot elleswhere I not hou it schal stonde there. Forthi good is a king to triste Ferst to himself, as he ne wiste Non other help bot god alone;

(4100*) [SOLOMON'S WISDOM.]
habundancius aduenerunt.

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Hic dicit secundum Salomonem, quod regie maiestatis imperium ante omnia sano consilio dirigendum est.

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P. iii. 224

Quicquid delirant reges, plectuntur Ashiui,

3902 I my regne] I may regne C, W I regne AdT in my regne HiE in me regne XRLBs 3903 thi] be AMC So schal the reule of his persone Withinne himself thurgh providence Ben of the betre conscience.

And forto finde ensample of this,

A tale I rede, and soth it is.

3940

[THE COURTIERS AND THE FOOL.]

Hic de Lucio Imperatore exemplum ponit, qualiter Princeps sui nominis famam a secretis consiliariis sapienter inuestigare debet; et si quid in easinistruminuenerit, prouisa discrecione ad dexteram conuertat.

In a Cronique it telleth thus: The king of Rome Lucius Withinne his chambre upon a nyht The Steward of his hous, a knyht, Forth with his Chamberlein also, To conseil hadde bothe tuo, 3950 And stoden be the Chiminee Togedre spekende alle thre. (4150*) And happeth that the kinges fol Sat be the fyr upon a stol, As he that with his babil pleide, Bot yit he herde al that thei seide, And therof token thei non hiede. P. iii. 225 The king hem axeth what to rede Of such matiere as cam to mouthe, And thei him tolden as thei couthe. 3960 Whan al was spoke of that thei mente. The king with al his hole entente Thanne ate laste hem axeth this, What king men tellen that he is: Among the folk touchende his name, Or be it pris, or be it blame, Riht after that thei herden sein, He bad hem forto telle it plein, That thei no point of soth forbere, Be thilke feith that thei him bere. 3970

The Steward ferst upon this thing Yaf his ansuere unto the king And thoghte glose in this matiere, And seide, als fer as he can hiere, His name is good and honourable: Thus was the Stieward favorable, That he the trouthe plein ne tolde. The king thanne axeth, as he scholde,

The Chamberlein of his avis.

And he, that was soubtil and wys,
And somdiel thoghte upon his feith,
Him tolde hou al the poeple seith
That if his conseil were trewe,
Thei wiste thanne wel and knewe
That of himself he scholde be
A worthi king in his degre:
And thus the conseil he accuseth

In partie, and the king excuseth.

The fol, which herde of al the cas That time, as goddes wille was, Sih that thei seiden noght ynowh, And hem to skorne bothe lowh, And to the king he seide tho: 'Sire king, if that it were so, Of wisdom in thin oghne mod That thou thiselven were good, Thi conseil scholde noght be badde.' The king therof merveille hadde, Whan that a fol so wisly spak, And of himself fond out the lack Withinne his oghne conscience: And thus the foles evidence, Which was of goddes grace enspired, Makth that good conseil was desired. He putte awey the vicious And tok to him the vertuous; The wrongful lawes ben amended, The londes good is wel despended, The poeple was nomore oppressed, And thus stod every thing redressed. For where a king is propre wys, And hath suche as himselven is Of his conseil, it mai noght faile That every thing ne schal availe: The vices thanne gon aweie, And every vertu holt his weie;

[THE COURTIERS AND THE FOOL.]

P. iii. 226

3990

4000

(4200*)

4010

3984 wel panne AMH1, Add wel than al W 3989 al of pis BT of al pis Ad al this W 3990 What tyme B 4004 that] pe AdBT

After the deth of Salomon,

[THE COURTIERS AND THE FOOL.]

[FOLLY OF REHOBOAM.]

Hic dicit quod Seniores magis experti ad Principis consilium admittendi pocius existunt. Et narrat qualiter, pro eo quod Roboas Salomonis filius et heres senium sermonibus renuncians dicta iuuenum preelegit, de xii. tribubus Israel a dominio suo x. penitus amisit, et sic cum duabus tantummodo illusus postea regnauit.

Wherof the hihe god is plesed,
And al the londes folk is esed.
For if the comun poeple crie,
And thanne a king list noght to plie
To hiere what the clamour wolde,
And otherwise thanne he scholde
Desdeigneth forto don hem grace,
It hath be sen in many place,
Ther hath befalle gret contraire;
And that I finde of ensamplaire.

Whan thilke wise king was gon, And Roboas in his persone Receive scholde the corone, 4030 The poeple upon a Parlement Avised were of on assent, And alle unto the king thei preiden, With comun vois and thus thei seiden: 'Oure liege lord, we thee beseche That thou receive oure humble speche And grante ous that which reson wile, Or of thi grace or of thi skile. Thi fader, whil he was alvve And myhte bothe grante and pryve, 4040 Upon the werkes whiche he hadde The comun poeple streite ladde: Whan he the temple made newe, Thing which men nevere afore knewe He broghte up thanne of his taillage, And al was under the visage Of werkes whiche he made tho. P. iii. 228 Bot nou it is befalle so. That al is mad, riht as he seide, And he was riche whan he deide; 4050 So that it is no maner nede. If thou therof wolt taken hiede, (4250*)

4020 thanne] pat A... Bs 4031 be parlement AM 4037 which pat H1... Bs, BT, W pat Ad 4044 to fore (tofore) AM ... Bs, W

FOLLY OF REHOBOAM.]

To pilen of the poeple more, Which long time hath be grieved sore. And in this wise as we thee seie, With tendre herte we thee preie That thou relesse thilke dette, Which upon ous thi fader sette. And if thee like to don so, We ben thi men for everemo, To gon and comen at thin heste.'

The king, which herde this requeste, Seith that he wole ben avised, And hath therof a time assised; And in the while as he him thoghte Upon this thing, conseil he soghte. And ferst the wise knyhtes olde, To whom that he his tale tolde, Conseilen him in this manere; That he with love and with glad chiere Foryive and grante al that is axed Of that his fader hadde taxed; For so he mai his regne achieve With thing which schal him litel grieve.

The king hem herde and overpasseth, And with these othre his wit compasseth, That yonge were and nothing wise. P. iii. 229 And thei these olde men despise, And seiden: 'Sire, it schal be schame For evere unto thi worthi name, If thou ne kepe noght the riht, Whil thou art in thi yonge myht, Which that thin olde fader gat. Bot seie unto the poeple plat, That whil thou livest in thi lond, The leste finger of thin hond It schal be strengere overal Than was thi fadres bodi al. And this also schal be thi tale, If he hem smot with roddes smale, With Scorpions thou schalt hem smyte; 4081 bi (by) right MH1L, BA 4091 him AM

De consilio Senium.

4070

4060

De consilio iuue-4080 num.

4090

[FOLLY OF REHOBOAM.]

And wher thi fader tok a lyte, Thou thenkst to take mochel more. Thus schalt thou make hem drede sore The grete herte of thi corage, So forto holde hem in servage.' This yonge king him hath conformed To don as he was last enformed, Which was to him his undoinge: For whan it cam to the spekinge, 4100 He hath the yonge conseil holde. That he the same wordes tolde (4300*) Of al the poeple in audience; And whan thei herden the sentence Of his malice and the manace, Anon tofore his oghne face P. iii. 230 Thei have him oultreli refused And with ful gret reproef accused. So thei begunne forto rave, That he was fain himself to save; 4110 For as the wilde wode rage Of wyndes makth the See salvage, And that was calm bringth into wawe, So for defalte of grace and lawe This poeple is stered al at ones And forth thei gon out of hise wones; So that of the lignages tuelve Tuo tribes only be hemselve With him abiden and nomo: So were thei for everemo 4120 Of no retorn withoute espeir Departed fro the rihtfull heir. Al Irahel with comun vois A king upon here oghne chois Among hemself anon thei make. And have here yonge lord forsake; A povere knyht Jeroboas Thei toke, and lefte Roboas,

4092 a lyte S alyte (alite) AJC, B, F 4093 penkest take B 4115 is om. FWK 4123 Al Irahel (Irael) J, S, FK Al Israhel (Israel &c.) AM... Bs, W Of Israel G, AdBT

Which rihtfull heir was be descente.

Lo, thus the yonge cause wente:

For that the conseil was noght good,
The regne fro the rihtfull blod

Evere afterward divided was.

So mai it proven be this cas
That yong conseil, which is to warm,
Er men be war doth ofte harm.

Old age for the conseil serveth,
And lusti youthe his thonk deserveth
Upon the travail which he doth;
And bothe, forto seie a soth,
Be sondri cause forto have,
If that he wole his regne save,
A king behoveth every day.

That on can and that other mai, Be so the king hem bothe reule, For elles al goth out of reule.

And upon this matiere also A question betwen the tuo Thus writen in a bok I fond; Wher it be betre for the lond A king himselve to be wys, And so to bere his oghne pris, And that his consail be noght good, Or other wise if it so stod, A king if he be vicious And his conseil be vertuous. It is ansuerd in such a wise, That betre it is that thei be wise Be whom that the conseil schal gon, For thei be manye, and he is on; And rathere schal an one man With fals conseil, for oght he can, From his wisdom be mad to falle, Thanne he al one scholde hem alle Fro vices into vertu change, For that is wel the more strange.

[FOLLY OF REHOBOAM.]

P. iii. 231

4140

4130

[WISDOM IN A KING'S COUNCIL.]

Nota questionem cuiusdam Philosophi, vtrum regno conueniencius foret principem cum malo consilio optare sapientem, quam cum sano consilio ipsum eligere insipientem.

4160

4160 is on] but oon (on &c.) AM ... B2 4161 conly (only) AM ... B2

[MERCY AND JUSTICE.]

Nota adhuc precipue de principis erga
suos subditos debita
pietate. Legiturenim
qualiter Anthonius a
Cipione exemplificatus dixit, quod mallet
vnum de populo sibi
commisso virum saluare, quam centum ex
hostibus alienigenis
in bello perdere.

Forthi the lond mai wel be glad, P. iii. 232 Whos king with good conseil is lad, Which set him unto rihtwisnesse, So that his hihe worthinesse 4170 Betwen the reddour and Pite Doth mercy forth with equite. A king is holden overal To Pite, bot in special To hem wher he is most beholde; Thei scholde his Pite most beholde That ben the Lieges of his lond, For thei ben evere under his hond After the goddes ordinaunce To stonde upon his governance. 4180 Of themperour Anthonius I finde hou that he seide thus, That levere him were forto save Oon of his lieges than to have Of enemis a thousend dede. And this he lernede, as I rede, Of Cipio, which hadde be Consul of Rome. And thus to se Diverse ensamples hou thei stonde, A king which hath the charge on honde 4190 The comun poeple to governe, If that he wole, he mai wel lerne. Is non so good to the plesance Of god, as is good governance; And every governance is due To Pite: thus I mai argue That Pite is the foundement P. iii. 233 Of every kinges regiment, If it be medled with justice. Thei tuo remuen alle vice. 4200 And ben of vertu most vailable

4174 bot] and AM...Bs 4183 How him were leuere AdBT 4185 an hondred AM...Bs 4186 bus AdBT, W 4194 good] god F

Lo, thus the foure pointz tofore, In governance as thei ben bore, (4400*)

To make a kinges regne stable.

Of trouthe ferst and of largesse,
Of Pite forth with rihtwisnesse,
I have hem told; and over this
The fifte point, so as it is
Set of the reule of Policie,
Wherof a king schal modefie
The fleisschly lustes of nature,
Nou thenk I telle of such mesure,
That bothe kinde schal be served
And ek the lawe of god observed.

4210

xi. Corporis et mentis regem decet omnis honestas, Nominis vt famam nulla libido ruat. Omne quod est hominis effeminat illa voluptas, Sit nisi magnanimi cordis, vt obstet ei.

THE FIFTH POINT OF POLICY, CHASTITY.

The Madle is mad for the femele, Bot where as on desireth fele, That nedeth noght be weie of kinde: For whan a man mai redy finde His oghne wif, what scholde he seche In strange places to beseche To borwe an other mannes plouh, Whan he hath geere good ynouh Affaited at his oghne heste, And is to him wel more honeste Than other thing which is unknowe? Forthi scholde every good man knowe And thenke, hou that in mariage His trouthe plight lith in morgage, Which if he breke, it is falshode, And that descordeth to manhode, And namely toward the grete, Wherof the bokes alle trete; So as the Philosophre techeth To Alisandre, and him betecheth The lore hou that he schal mesure His bodi, so that no mesure Of fleisshly lust he scholde excede.

Hic tractat secundum Aristotelem de quinta principum re4220 giminis Policia, que Castitatem concernit, cuius honestas impudicicie motus obtemP. iii. 234 perans tam corporis quam anime mundiciam specialius preseruat.

4230

4208 ferste (first &c.) AM . . . B2 fist Ad 4212 jenk C, S, F penke AJ, B 4222 good] at home S . . . A

[THE FIFTH POINT OF POLICY. CHASTITY.]

Nota de doctrina Aristotilis, qualiter Princeps, vt animi sui iocunditatem prouocet, mulieres formosas crebro aspicere debet. Caueat tamen, ne mens voluptuosa torpescens ex carnis fragilitate in vicium dilabatur. And thus forth if I schal procede, The fifte point, as I seide er, Is chastete, which sielde wher 4240 Comth nou adaies into place; And natheles, bot it be grace Above alle othre in special, Is non that chaste mai ben all. Bot yit a kinges hihe astat, Which of his ordre as a prelat Schal ben enoignt and seintefied, He mot be more magnefied For dignete of his corone, Than scholde an other low persone, 4250 Which is noght of so hih emprise. Therfore a Prince him scholde avise. (4450*) Er that he felle in such riote, P. iii. 235 And namely that he nassote To change for the wommanhede The worthinesse of his manhede. Of Aristotle I have wel rad, Hou he to Alisandre bad, That forto gladen his corage He schal beholde the visage 4260 Of wommen, whan that thei ben faire. Bot yit he set an essamplaire, His bodi so to guide and reule, That he ne passe noght the reule, Wherof that he himself beguile. For in the womman is no guile Of that a man himself bewhapeth; Whan he his oghne wit bejapeth, I can the wommen wel excuse: Bot what man wole upon hem muse 4270 After the fool impression Of his ymaginacioun, Withinne himself the fyr he bloweth,

4239 firste (ferst &c.) H1 ... B2, W fist(e) M, Ad 4245 hihe hye) AJC, S, F hih B 4262 set A, S, F sette C, B 4266 wommen AM ... B2, W 4269 womman J, AdBT, W

Wherof the womman nothing knoweth,

So mai sche nothing be to wyte. [THE FIFTH POINT OF POLICY. CHASTITY. For if a man himself excite To drenche, and wol it noght forbere, The water schal no blame bere. What mai the gold, thogh men coveite? If that a man wol love streite, 4280 The womman hath him nothing bounde; If he his oghne herte wounde, Sche mai noght lette the folie; P. iii. 236 And thogh so felle of compainie That he myht eny thing pourchace. Yit makth a man the ferste chace, The womman fleth and he poursuieth: So that be weie of skile it suieth, The man is cause, hou so befalle, That he fulofte sithe is falle 4290 Wher that he mai noght wel aryse. And natheles ful manye wise Befoled have hemself er this, As nou adaies vit it is Among the men and evere was, The stronge is fieblest in this cas. It sit a man be weie of kinde To love, bot it is noght kinde A man for love his wit to lese: For if the Monthe of Juil schal frese 4300 And that Decembre schal ben hot, The yeer mistorneth, wel I wot. (4500*) To sen a man fro his astat Thurgh his sotie effeminat, And leve that a man schal do. It is as Hose above the Scho, To man which oghte noght ben used. Bot vit the world hath ofte accused Ful grete Princes of this dede, Hou thei for love hemself mislede, 4310 Wherof manhode stod behinde,

4277 it om, AdBTΔ (ins. S) 4312 I] men S...Δ A 2.2.

Of olde ensamples as I finde.

CONFESSIO AMANTIS

[EVIL EXAMPLE OF SARDANAPALUS.]

Hic ponit exemplum qualiter, pro eo quod Sardana Pallus Assiriorum Princeps muliebri oblectamento effeminatus sue concupiscencie torporem quasi ex consuetudine adhibebat, a Barbaro Rege Medorum super hoc insidiante in sui feruoris maiori voluptate subitis mutacionibus extinctus est.

These olde gestes tellen thus, P. iii. 237
That whilom Sardana Pallus,

Which hield al hol in his empire
The grete kingdom of Assire,
Was thurgh the slouthe of his corage
Falle into thilke fyri rage
Of love, which the men assoteth,
Wherof himself he so rioteth,
And wax so ferforth womannyssh,

4320

That ayein kinde, as if a fissh
Abide wolde upon the lond,
In wommen such a lust he fond,
That he duelte evere in chambre stille,
And only wroghte after the wille
Of wommen, so as he was bede,
That selden whanne in other stede
If that he wolde wenden oute,
To sen hou that it stod aboute.
Bot ther he keste and there he pleide,

4330

To sen hou that it stod aboute.

Bot ther he keste and there he pleide. Thei tawhten him a Las to breide, And weve a Pours, and to enfile A Perle: and fell that ilke while, On Barbarus the Prince of Mede Sih hou this king in wommanhede Was falle fro chivalerie, And gat him help and compaignie,

4340

This king out of his regne he caste, Which was undon for everemo: And yit men speken of him so, That it is schame forto hiere.

And wroghte so, that ate laste

P. iii. 238

Forthi to love is in manere. King David hadde many a love, Bot natheles alwey above Knyhthode he kepte in such a wise, That for no fleisshli covoitise

[DAVID.]

Nota qualiter Dauid amans mulieres propter hoc probitatem Armorum non minus excercuit.

4314 Sardanapallus E, A, W 4316 marg. Sardanapallus ER, A, W
4317 marg. mulieri A... B2 (except E) 4321 waxb (waxeb, wexeb)
A... B2, A, W 4322 marg. voluptati H1... B2 4331 ber as...
ber as AM 4336 how bat be king AMLB2 how be k. H1... C

[DAVID.]

Of lust to ligge in ladi armes
He lefte noght the lust of armes.
For where a Prince hise lustes suieth,
That he the werre noght poursuieth,
Whan it is time to ben armed,
His contre stant fulofte harmed,
Whan thenemis ben woxe bolde,
That thei defence non beholde.
Ful many a lond hath so be lore,
As men mai rede of time afore
Of hem that so here eses soghten,
Which after thei full diere aboghten.

4360

4350

(4550*)

To mochel ese is nothing worth, For that set every vice forth And every vertu put abak, Wherof priss torneth into lak, As in Cronique I mai reherse: Which telleth hou the king of Perse, That Cirus hihte, a werre hadde Ayein a poeple which he dradde, Of a contre which Liddos hihte; Bot yit for oght that he do mihte As in bataille upon the werre, He hadde of hem alwey the werre. And whan he sih and wiste it wel, That he be strengthe wan no del, Thanne ate laste he caste a wyle This worthi poeple to beguile, And tok with hem a feigned pes, Which scholde lasten endeles, So as he seide in wordes wise, Bot he thoghte al in other wise. For it betidd upon the cas, Whan that this poeple in reste was, Thei token eses manyfold; And worldes ese, as it is told,

[CYRUS AND THE LYDIANS.]

Hic loquitur quali-

ter regnum lasciuie voluptatibus deditum de facili vincitur. Et ponit exemplum de Ciro Rege Persarum, qui cum Liddos mire probitatis strenuissimos sibique in bello aduersantes nullo modo vincere potuit, cum ipsis tandem pacis tractatum dissimilans concordiam finalem stabiliri finxit. Su-P. iii. 239 per quo Liddi postea per aliquod tempus armis insoliti sub pacis torpore voluptatibus intendebant : quod Cirus percipiens in eos armatus subito irruit, ipsosque indefencibiles vincens sub imperio tributarios 4380 subiugauit.

4357 many JC, SB manye A, F 4362 that] it AM ... B2
4365 margin viuatur AM vincit W 4367 margin mirum H ... B2
4372 marg. stabilire A ... B2 4375 marg. tempore B2, BT 4378
marg. indefenbiles F 4381 betidd S, F betidde AC, B be tid J

[CYRUS AND THE LYDIANS.]

[THE COUNSEL OF BALAAM.]

Nota hic qualiter fata bellica luxus infortunat. Et narrat quod cum Rex Amalech Hebreis sibi insultantibus resistere nequiit, consilio Balaam mulieres regni sui pulcherrimas in castra Hebreorum misit; qui ab ipsis contaminati graciam statim amiserunt. Et sic ab Amalech deuicti in magna multitudine gladio ceciderunt.

Be weie of kinde is the norrice Of every lust which toucheth vice. Thus whan thei were in lustes falle, The werres ben foryeten alle; Was non which wolde the worschipe Of Armes, bot in idelschipe 4390 Thei putten besinesse aweie And token hem to daunce and pleie; Bot most above alle othre thinges Thei token hem to the likinges Of fleysshly lust, that chastete Received was in no degre, Bot every man doth what him liste. And whan the king of Perse it wiste, That thei unto folie entenden, With his pouer, whan thei lest wenden, 4400 Mor sodeinly than doth the thunder He cam, for evere and put hem under. (4600*) And thus hath lecherie lore P. iii. 240 The lond, which hadde be tofore The beste of hem that were tho.

And in the bible I finde also
A tale lich unto this thing,
Hou Amalech the paien king,
Whan that he myhte be no weie
Defende his lond and putte aweie
The worthi poeple of Irael,
This Sarazin, as it befell,
Thurgh the conseil of Balaam
A route of faire wommen nam,
That lusti were and yonge of Age,
And bad hem gon to the lignage
Of these Hebreus: and forth thei wente
With yhen greye and browes bente
And wel arraied everych on;
And whan thei come were anon

4420

4410

4395 fleyssly F 4402 put AJ, S, F putte C, B 4408 margin hic om. BT 4411 Irael (Irahel) J, S, FK rest Israel 4415 of 30ng age B 4415 ff. margin contaminati—ceciderunt] contaminati sunt (om. graciam—ceciderunt) BT

4430

4440

4450

THE COUNSEL OF BALAAM.]

Among thebreus, was non insihte. Bot cacche who that cacche myhte, And ech of hem hise lustes soghte. Whiche after thei full diere boghte. For grace anon began to faile, That whan thei comen to bataille Thanne afterward, in sori plit Thei were take and disconfit, So that withinne a litel throwe The myht of hem was overthrowe. That whilom were wont to stonde. Til Phinees the cause on honde Hath take, this vengance laste. P. iii. 241 Bot thanne it cessede ate laste, For god was paid of that he dede: For wher he fond upon a stede A couple which misferde so, Thurghout he smot hem bothe tuo, And let hem ligge in mennes yhe; Wherof alle othre whiche hem sihe Ensamplede hem upon the dede, And preiden unto the godhiede Here olde Sennes to amende: And he, which wolde his mercy sende, Restorede hem to newe grace. Thus mai it schewe in sondri place, Of chastete hou the clennesse Acordeth to the worthinesse Of men of Armes overal;

Bot most of alle in special This vertu to a king belongeth, For upon his fortune it hongeth (4650*) Of that his lond schal spede or spille. Forthi bot if a king his wille Fro lustes of his fleissh restreigne, Ayein himself he makth a treigne, Into the which if that he slyde, Him were betre go besyde. For every man mai understonde,

4424 aboughte MH1GE, AdBA 4435 gcd om. A Hou for a time that it stonde, It is a sori lust to lyke, Whos ende makth a man to syke And torneth joies into sorwe. The brihte Sonne be the morwe Beschyneth noght the derke nyht, The lusti youthe of mannes myht, In Age bot it stonde wel, Mistorneth al the laste whiel.

4460

P. iii. 242

[EVIL EXAMPLE OF SOLOMON.]

Hic loquitur qualiter Principum irregulata voluptas eos a semita recta multociens deuiare compellit. Et alomone, qui ex sue carnis concupiscencia victus mulierum blandimentis in sui scandulum deos alienos colere presumebat.

That every worthi Prince is holde Withinne himself himself beholde, 4470 To se the stat of his persone, And thenke hou ther be joies none Upon this Erthe mad to laste, And hou the fleissh schal ate laste The lustes of this lif forsake, Him oghte a gret ensample take Of Salomon, whos appetit Was holy set upon delit, To take of wommen the plesance: 4480 So that upon his ignorance The wyde world merveileth yit, That he, which alle mennes wit In thilke time hath overpassed, With fleisshly lustes was so tassed, That he which ladde under the lawe The poeple of god, himself withdrawe He hath fro god in such a wise, That he worschipe and sacrifise For sondri love in sondri stede Unto the false goddes dede. 4490 This was the wise ecclesiaste, The fame of whom schal evere laste. That he the myhti god forsok, P. iii. 243 Ayein the lawe whanne he tok Hise wyves and hise concubines Of hem that weren Sarazines, For whiche he dede ydolatrie.

4471 hastat (he astate) AdBT

4492 of which B om. Ad

For this I rede of his sotie: Sche of Sidoyne so him ladde, That he knelende hise armes spradde To Astrathen with gret humblesse, Which of hire lond was the goddesse:

And sche that was a Moabite So ferforth made him to delite Thurgh lust, which al his wit devoureth, That he Chamos hire god honoureth.

An other Amonyte also With love him hath assoted so, Hire god Moloch that with encense He sacreth, and doth reverence In such a wise as sche him bad. Thus was the wiseste overlad With blinde lustes whiche he soghte; Bot he it afterward aboghte.

> For Achias Selonites, Which was prophete, er his decess, Whil he was in hise lustes alle, Betokneth what schal after falle. For on a day, whan that he mette Jeroboam the knyht, he grette And bad him that he scholde abyde, To hiere what him schal betyde. And forth withal Achias caste His mantell of, and also faste He kut it into pieces twelve, Wherof tuo partz toward himselve He kepte, and al the remenant, As god hath set his covenant, He tok unto Jeroboas, Of Nabal which the Sone was And of the kinges court a knyht: And seide him, 'Such is goddes myht, As thou hast sen departed hiere Mi mantell, riht in such manere After the deth of Salomon God hath ordeigned therupon,

EVIL EXAMPLE OF SOLOMON.]

De filia Regis Ci-4500 donie.

(4700*)

Defilia Regis Moab.

De filia Regis A-

4510

DIVISION OF HIS KINGDOM.]

Nota hic qualiter Achias propheta, in signum quod regnum post mortem Salomonis ob eius peccatum 4520 a suo herede diminueretur, pallium suum in xii. partes scidit, vnde x. partes Ieroboe P. iii. 244 filio Nabal, qui regnat-urus postea successit, precepto dei tribuit.

4530

4525 kut (kutt) AJC, S, F cutte B 4526 toward] vnto AdBT

[Division of his Kingdom.]

This regne thanne he schal divide: Which time thou schalt ek abide, And upon that division The regne as in proporcion 4540 As thou hast of mi mantell take, Thou schalt receive, I undertake. And thus the Sone schal abie The lustes and the lecherie Of him which nou his fader is.' So forto taken hiede of this, It sit a king wel to be chaste, For elles he mai lihtly waste Himself and ek his regne bothe, And that oghte every king to lothe. 4550 O, which a Senne violent, Wherof so wys a king was schent, (4750*) That the vengance in his persone P. iii. 245 Was noght ynouh to take al one, Bot afterward, whan he was passed, It hath his heritage lassed, As I more openli tofore The tale tolde. And thus therfore The Philosophre upon this thing Writ and conseileth to a king, 4560 That he the surfet of luxure Schal tempre and reule of such mesure, Which be to kinde sufficant And ek to reson acordant. So that the lustes ignorance Be cause of no misgovernance, Thurgh which that he be overthrowe, As he that wol no reson knowe. For bot a mannes wit be swerved. Whan kinde is dueliche served, 4570 It oghte of reson to suffise; For if it falle him otherwise,

Aristotiles. OAlexander, super omnia consulo, conserua tibi calorem naturalem.

4557 f. As more . . . is told AdB As more . . . tolde T 4559 margin Aristotiles om. B 4572 fille H1 . . . B2 fulle AM 4573 tho] be H1 . . . B2, AdA, W

He mai tho lustes sore drede.

LIBER SEPTIMUS

For of Anthonie thus I rede, Which of Severus was the Sone, That he his lif of comun wone Yaf holy unto thilke vice, And ofte time he was so nyce, Wherof nature hire hath compleigned Unto the god, which hath desdeigned The werkes whiche Antonie wroghte Of lust, whiche he ful sore aboghte: For god his forfet hath so wroke P. iii. 246 That in Cronique it is yit spoke. Bot forto take remembrance Of special misgovernance Thurgh covoitise and injustice Forth with the remenant of vice, And nameliche of lecherie,

Withinne a tale, as thou schalt hiere, Which is thensample of this matiere.

I finde write a gret partie

363

[Antonius.] De voluptuoso Antonio.

4580

4590

So as these olde gestes sein, The proude tirannyssh Romein Tarquinus, which was thanne king And wroghte many a wrongful thing, Of Sones hadde manyon, Among the whiche Arrons was on, Lich to his fader of maneres; So that withinne a fewe yeres With tresoun and with tirannie Thei wonne of lond a gret partie, And token hiede of no justice, Which due was to here office Upon the reule of governance; Bot al that evere was plesance Unto the fleisshes lust thei toke. And fell so, that thei undertoke A werre, which was noght achieved,

TARQUIN AND HIS SON ARUNS.

Hic loquitur de Tarquino nuper Rome Imperatore, necnon et de eiusdem filio nomine Arrons, qui omni viciorum varietate repleti tam in homines quam 4600 in mulieres innumera scelera perpetrarunt: set specialiter super (4800*) hiis que contra Gabinos fraudulenter operati sunt tractare intendit.

4574 Anthonie AJ, F Antonie S antoigne B 4581 Antonie S Anthonie A Antoine J, B, F 4595 margin nuper Rome] rome nuper BT nuper A om. M

[Tarquin and his son Aruns.]

Bot ofte time it hadde hem grieved, 4610 Ayein a folk which thanne hihte The Gabiens: and al be nyhte This Arrons, whan he was at hom P. iii. 247 In Rome, a prive place he nom Withinne a chambre, and bet himselve And made him woundes ten or tuelve Upon the bak, as it was sene; And so forth with hise hurtes grene In al the haste that he may He rod, and cam that other day 4620 Unto Gabie the Cite, And in he wente: and whan that he Was knowe, anon the gates schette, The lordes alle upon him sette With drawe swerdes upon honde. This Arrons wolde hem noght withstonde, Bot seide, 'I am hier at your wille, Als lief it is that ye me spille, As if myn oghne fader dede.' And forthwith in the same stede 4630 He preide hem that thei wolde se, And schewede hem in what degre His fader and hise brethren bothe, Whiche, as he seide, weren wrothe, Him hadde beten and reviled, For evere and out of Rome exiled. And thus he made hem to believe, And seide, if that he myhte achieve His pourpos, it schal wel be yolde, Be so that thei him helpe wolde. 4640 Whan that the lordes hadde sein Hou wofully he was besein, Thei token Pite of his grief; P. iii. 248 Bot yit it was hem wonder lief That Rome him hadde exiled so. These Gabiens be conseil tho

4610 he hadde AM... B: 4611 a] he LB:, Δ om. AM, T 4628 ye me] I me AdBT 4641 Whan he lordes AM 4646 The B:, AdBT

Upon the goddes made him swere.

[TARQUIN AND HIS SON ARUNS.]

That he to hem schal trouthe bere And strengthen hem with al his myht: And thei also him have behiht 4650 To helpen him in his querele. Thei schopen thanne for his hele (4850*) That he was bathed and enoignt, Til that he was in lusti point; And what he wolde thanne he hadde. That he al hol the cite ladde Riht as he wolde himself divise. And thanne he thoghte him in what wise He myhte his tirannie schewe; And to his conseil tok a schrewe, 4660 Whom to his fader forth he sente In his message, and he tho wente, And preide his fader forto seie Be his avis, and finde a weie, Hou they the cite myhten winne, Whil that he stod so wel therinne. And whan the messager was come To Rome, and hath in conseil nome The king, it fell per chance so That thei were in a gardin tho, 4670 This messager forth with the king. And whanne he hadde told the thing P. iii. 249 In what manere that it stod, And that Tarquinus understod Be the message hou that it ferde, Anon he tok in honde a yerde, And in the gardin as thei gon, The lilie croppes on and on, Wher that thei weren sprongen oute, He smot of, as thei stode aboute, 4680 And seide unto the messager: 'Lo, this thing, which I do nou hier, Schal ben in stede of thin ansuere; And in this wise as I me bere. Thou schalt unto mi Sone telle.' And he no lengere wolde duelle,

4662 po he AdBT

[TARQUIN AND HIS son Aruns.]

Bot tok his leve and goth withal Unto his lord, and told him al, Hou that his fader hadde do. Whan Arrons herde him telle so, 4690 Anon he wiste what it mente, And therto sette al his entente, Til he thurgh fraude and tricherie The Princes hefdes of Gabie Hath smiten of, and al was wonne: His fader cam tofore the Sonne Into the toun with the Romeins. And tok and slowh the citezeins Withoute reson or pite, That he ne spareth no degre. 4700 And for the sped of this conqueste He let do make a riche feste (4900*) With a sollempne Sacrifise P. iii. 250 In Phebus temple; and in this wise Whan the Romeins assembled were, In presence of hem alle there, Upon thalter whan al was diht And that the fyres were alyht, From under thalter sodeinly An hidous Serpent openly 4710 Cam out and hath devoured al The Sacrifice, and ek withal The fyres queynt, and forth anon, So as he cam, so is he gon Into the depe ground ayein. And every man began to sein, 'Ha lord, what mai this signefie?' And therupon thei preie and crie To Phebus, that thei mihten knowe The cause: and he the same throwe 4720 With gastly vois, that alle it herde, The Romeins in this wise ansuerde, And seide hou for the wikkidnesse Of Pride and of unrihtwisnesse, That Tarquin and his Sone hath do. 4688 told C, SB, F tolde A

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[TARQUIN AND HIS SON ARUNS.]

The Sacrifice is wasted so, Which myhte noght ben acceptable Upon such Senne abhominable. And over that vit he hem wisseth, And seith that which of hem ferst kisseth 4730 His moder, he schal take wrieche Upon the wrong: and of that speche Thei ben withinne here hertes glade, P. iii. 251 Thogh thei outward no semblant made. Ther was a knyht which Brutus hihte, And he with al the haste he myhte To grounde fell and therthe kiste, Bot non of hem the cause wiste, Bot wenden that he hadde sporned Per chance, and so was overtorned. 4740 Bot Brutus al an other mente: For he knew wel in his entente Hou therthe of every mannes kinde Is Moder: bot thei weren blinde, And sihen noght so fer as he. Bot whan thei leften the Cite And comen hom to Rome ayein, Thanne every man which was Romein And moder hath, to hire he bende And keste, and ech of hem thus wende 4750 To be the ferste upon the chance, Of Tarquin forto do vengance, (4950*) So as thei herden Phebus sein.

Bot every time hath his certein, So moste it nedes thanne abide, Til afterward upon a tyde Tarquinus made unskilfully A werre, which was fasteby Ayein a toun with walles stronge Which Ardea was cleped longe, And caste a Siege theraboute, That ther mai noman passen oute.

[THE RAPE OF LUCRECE.]

Hic narrat quod, cum Tarquinus in obsidione Ciuitatis Ardee, vteam destrueret, intentus fuit, Arrons filius eius Romam secreto adiens in domo Collatini hospitatus est; vbi de nocte illam

4737 ground F therthe] per he AdBT pere (per) H1 YXGERC, Λ 4746 the] pat S... Δ 4754 Paragraph in MSS, at 4757 [THE RAPE OF LUCRECE.]

castissimam dominam Lucreciam ymaginata fraude vi oppressit: vnde illa pre dolore mortua, ipse cum Tarquino patre suo tota conclamante Roma in perpetuum exilium delegati sunt. So it befell upon a nyht, P. iii. 252 Arrons, which hadde his souper diht, A part of the chivalerie With him to soupe in compaignie Hath bede: and whan thei comen were And seten at the souper there, Among here othre wordes glade Arrons a gret spekinge made, 4770 Who hadde tho the beste wif Of Rome: and ther began a strif, For Arrons seith he hath the beste. So jangle thei withoute reste, Til ate laste on Collatin, A worthi knyht, and was cousin To Arrons, seide him in this wise: 'It is,' quod he, 'of non emprise To speke a word, bot of the dede, Therof it is to taken hiede. 4780 Anon forthi this same tyde Lep on thin hors and let ous ryde: So mai we knowe bothe tuo Unwarli what oure wyves do, And that schal be a trewe assay.' This Arrons seith noght ones nay: On horse bak anon thei lepte In such manere, and nothing slepte, Ridende forth til that thei come Al prively withinne Rome; 4790 In strange place and doun thei lihte, And take a chambre, and out of sihte Thei be desguised for a throwe, P. iii. 253 So that no lif hem scholde knowe. And to the paleis ferst thei soghte, To se what thing this ladi wroghte Of which Arrons made his avant: And thei hire sihe of glad semblant,

4772 ther] bus B 4780 Wher of (Wherof) AdBT, K 4795 the om, A 4796 bis ladyes B beis ladis Ad bise lady (s erased) T

4800

Al full of merthes and of bordes; Bot among alle hire othre wordes

[THE RAPE OF LUCRECE.]

Sche spak noght of hire housebonde. And whan thei hadde al understonde (5000*) Of thilke place what hem liste, Thei gon hem forth, that non it wiste, Beside thilke gate of bras, Collacea which cleped was, Wher Collatin hath his duellinge. Ther founden thei at hom sittinge Lucrece his wif, al environed With wommen, whiche are abandoned 4810 To werche, and sche wroghte ek withal, And bad hem haste, and seith, 'It schal Be for mi housebondes were. Which with his swerd and with his spere Lith at the Siege in gret desese. And if it scholde him noght displese, Nou wolde god I hadde him hiere; For certes til that I mai hiere Som good tidinge of his astat, Min herte is evere upon debat. 4820 For so as alle men witnesse, He is of such an hardiesse, That he can noght himselve spare, P. iii. 254 And that is al my moste care, Whan thei the walles schulle assaile. Bot if mi wisshes myhte availe, I wolde it were a groundles pet, Be so the Siege were unknet, And I myn housebonde sihe.' With that the water in hire yhe 4830 Aros, that sche ne myhte it stoppe, And as men sen the dew bedroppe The leves and the floures eke, Riht so upon hire whyte cheke The wofull salte teres felle. Whan Collatin hath herd hire telle The menynge of hire trewe herte,

4803 him AXGCR 4810 were X, AdBT 4812 seide B
4814 swerd] schield (shelde) H1, B 4825 schulde (scholde) M,
AdBT 4832 dewe droppe AM, W

[THE RAPE OF LUCRECE.]

Anon with that to hire he sterte, And seide, 'Lo, mi goode diere, Nou is he come to you hiere, 4840 That ye most loven, as ye sein.' And sche with goodly chiere ayein Beclipte him in hire armes smale, And the colour, which erst was pale, To Beaute thanne was restored, So that it myhte noght be mored. The kinges Sone, which was nyh, And of this lady herde and syh The thinges as thei ben befalle, The resoun of hise wittes alle 4850 Hath lost; for love upon his part Cam thanne, and of his fyri dart (5050*) With such a wounde him hath thurghsmite, P. iii. 255 That he mot nedes fiele and wite Of thilke blinde maladie, To which no cure of Surgerie Can helpe. Bot yit natheles At thilke time he hield his pes, That he no contienance made, Bot openly with wordes glade. 4860 So as he couthe in his manere, He spak and made frendly chiere, Til it was time forto go. And Collatin with him also His leve tok, so that be nyhte With al the haste that thei myhte Thei riden to the Siege avein. Bot Arrons was so wo besein With thoghtes whiche upon him runne, That he al be the brode Sunne 4870 To bedde goth, noght forto reste, Bot forto thenke upon the beste And the faireste forth withal, That evere he syh or evere schal, So as him thoughte in his corage, Where he pourtreieth hire ymage: Ferst the fetures of hir face,

[THE RAPE OF In which nature hadde alle grace LUCRECE. Of wommanly beaute beset, So that it myhte noght be bet; **488**0 And hou hir yelwe her was tresced And hire atir so wel adresced, And hou sche spak, and hou sche wroghte, P. iii. 256 And hou sche wepte, al this he thoghte, That he foryeten hath no del, Bot al it liketh him so wel. That in the word nor in the dede Hire lacketh noght of wommanhiede. And thus this tirannysshe knyht Was soupled, bot noght half ariht, 4890 For he non other hiede tok, Bot that he myhte be som crok, Althogh it were avein hire wille. The lustes of his fleissh fulfille; Which love was noght resonable, For where honour is remuable. It oghte wel to ben avised. Bot he, which hath his lust assised With melled love and tirannie. Hath founde upon his tricherie 4900 A weie which he thenkth to holde, (5100*) Audaces fortuna iu-And seith, 'Fortune unto the bolde Is favorable forto helpe.' And thus withinne himself to yelpe, As he which was a wylde man. Upon his treson he began: And up he sterte, and forth he wente On horsebak, bot his entente Ther knew no wiht, and thus he nam The nexte weie, til he cam 4910 Unto Collacea the gate Of Rome, and it was somdiel late, Riht evene upon the Sonne set, P. iii, 257 As he which hadde schape his net Hire innocence to betrappe.

4880 let GEC, AdBT 4881 hir om. B her (e) HiXR 4886 liked SAdBT 4887 in the dede] in dede AMXLB2 4914 And he AdBT

[THE RAPE OF LUCRECE.]

And as it scholde the mishappe, Als priveliche as evere he myhte He rod, and of his hors alyhte Tofore Collatines In, And al frendliche he goth him in, 4920 As he that was cousin of house. And sche, which is the goode spouse, Lucrece, whan that sche him sih, With goodli chiere drowh him nyh, As sche which al honour supposeth, And him, so as sche dar, opposeth Hou it stod of hire housebonde. And he tho dede hire understonde With tales feigned in his wise, Riht as he wolde himself devise, 4930 Wherof he myhte hire herte glade, That sche the betre chiere made, Whan sche the glade wordes herde, Hou that hire housebonde ferde. And thus the trouthe was deceived With slih tresoun, which was received To hire which mente alle goode; For as the festes thanne stode, His Souper was ryht wel arraied. Bot yit he hath no word assaied 4940 To speke of love in no degre; Bot with covert soubtilite His frendly speches he affaiteth, P. iii. 258 And as the Tigre his time awaiteth In hope forto cacche his preie. Whan that the bordes were aweie And thei have souped in the halle, He seith that slep is on him falle, And preith he moste go to bedde; And sche with alle haste spedde, 4950 So as hire thouhte it was to done, That every thing was redi sone. (5150*) Sche broghte him to his chambre tho

4918 he lighte AdBT 4920 he om. AdBT 4929 þis wise AdBT 4940 he om. AM 4944 the om. AM a Hi

THE RAPE OF LUCRECE.

And tok hire leve, and forth is go Into hire oghne chambre by, As sche that wende certeinly Have had a frend, and hadde a fo, Wherof fell after mochel wo.

This tirant, thogh he lyhe softe, Out of his bed aros fulofte, And goth aboute, and leide his Ere To herkne, til that alle were To bedde gon and slepten faste. And thanne upon himself he caste A mantell, and his swerd al naked He tok in honde; and sche unwaked Abedde lay, but what sche mette, God wot; for he the Dore unschette So prively that non it herde, The softe pas and forth he ferde Unto the bed wher that sche slepte. Al sodeinliche and in he crepte, P. iii. 259 And hire in bothe his Armes tok. With that this worthi wif awok, Which thurgh tendresce of wommanhiede Hire vois hath lost for pure drede, That o word speke sche ne dar: And ek he bad hir to be war, For if sche made noise or cry, He seide, his swerd lay faste by To slen hire and hire folk aboute. And thus he broghte hire herte in doute, That lich a Lomb whanne it is sesed In wolves mouth, so was desesed Lucrece, which he naked fond: Wherof sche swounede in his hond, And, as who seith, lay ded oppressed. And he, which al him hadde adresced To lust, tok thanne what him liste, And goth his wey, that non it wiste, Into his oghne chambre ayein, And clepede up his chamberlein,

4980

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4990

4971 In to AdBT

[THE RAPE OF LUCRECE.]

And made him redi forto ryde. And thus this lecherouse pride To horse lepte and forth he rod; And sche, which in hire bed abod, Whan that sche wiste he was agon, Sche clepede after liht anon And up aros long er the day, And caste awey hire freissh aray, 5000 As sche which hath the world forsake, (5200*) And tok upon the clothes blake: P. iii. 260 And evere upon continuinge, Riht as men sen a welle springe, With yhen fulle of wofull teres, Hire her hangende aboute hire Eres, Sche wepte, and noman wiste why. Bot yit among full pitously Sche preide that thei nolden drecche Hire housebonde forto fecche 5010 Forth with hire fader ek also. Thus be thei comen bothe tuo, And Brutus cam with Collatin, Which to Lucrece was cousin, And in thei wenten alle thre To chambre, wher thei myhten se The wofulleste upon this Molde, Which wepte as sche to water scholde. The chambre Dore anon was stoke. Er thei have oght unto hire spoke; 5020 Thei sihe hire clothes al desguised, And hou sche hath hirself despised, Hire her hangende unkemd aboute, Bot natheles sche gan to loute And knele unto hire housebonde: And he, which fain wolde understonde The cause why sche ferde so, With softe wordes axeth tho. 'What mai you be, mi goode swete?' And sche, which thoghte hirself unmete 5030 And the lest worth of wommen alle,

Hire wofull chiere let doun falle

[THE RAPE OF LUCRECE.]

For schame and couthe unnethes loke. P. iii. 261 And thei therof good hiede toke, And preiden hire in alle weie That sche ne spare forto seie Unto hir frendes what hire eileth, Why sche so sore hirself beweileth, And what the sothe wolde mene. And sche, which hath hire sorwes grene, 5040 Hire wo to telle thanne assaieth, Bot tendre schame hire word delaieth, That sondri times as sche minte To speke, upon the point sche stinte. And thei hire bidden evere in on To telle forth, and therupon, Whan that sche sih sche moste nede, Hire tale betwen schame and drede Sche tolde, noght withoute peine. And he, which wolde hire wo restreigne, 5050 Hire housebonde, a sory man, Conforteth hire al that he can, (5250*) And swor, and ek hire fader bothe, That thei with hire be noght wrothe Of that is don ayein hire wille; And preiden hire to be stille, For thei to hire have al forvive. Bot sche, which thoughte noght to live, Of hem wol no forgivenesse, And seide, of thilke wickednesse 5060 Which was unto hire bodi wroght, Al were it so sche myhte it noght, Nevere afterward the world ne schal P. iii. 262 Reproeven hire; and forth withal, Er eny man therof be war, A naked swerd, the which sche bar Withinne hire Mantel priveli, Betwen hire hondes sodeinly Sche tok, and thurgh hire herte it throng, And fell to grounde, and evere among, 5070 Whan that sche fell, so as sche myhte, 5043 f. minte . . . stinte J, SB, F mente . . . stente AEC

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[THE RAPE OF LUCRECE.]

Hire clothes with hire hand sche rihte, That noman dounward fro the kne Scholde eny thing of hire se: Thus lay this wif honestely, Althogh she deide wofully.

Tho was no sorwe forto seke: Hire housebonde, hire fader eke Aswoune upon the bodi felle; Ther mai no mannes tunge telle 5080 In which anguisshe that thei were. Bot Brutus, which was with hem there, Toward himself his herte kepte, And to Lucrece anon he lepte, The blodi swerd and pulleth oute, And swor the goddes al aboute That he therof schal do vengance. And sche tho made a contienance. Hire dedlich vhe and ate laste In thonkinge as it were up caste, 5090 And so behield him in the wise, Whil sche to loke mai suffise. And Brutus with a manlich herte P. iii. 263 Hire housebonde hath mad up sterte Forth with hire fader ek also In alle haste, and seide hem tho That thei anon withoute lette A Beere for the body fette; Lucrece and therupon bledende He leide, and so forth out criende 5100 He goth into the Market place (5300*) Of Rome: and in a litel space Thurgh cry the cite was assembled, And every mannes herte is trembled, Whan thei the sothe herde of the cas. And therupon the conseil was Take of the grete and of the smale, And Brutus tolde hem al the tale: And thus cam into remembrance

5101 vnto X...Bs 5104 mannes herte trembled H1...Bs, W manne herte trembled AM

Of Senne the continuance, Which Arrons hadde do tofore, And ek, long time er he was bore, Of that his fadre hadde do The wrong cam into place tho; So that the comun clamour tolde The newe schame of Sennes olde. And al the toun began to crie, 'Awey, awey the tirannie Of lecherie and covoitise!' And ate laste in such a wise The fader in the same while Forth with his Sone thei exile, And taken betre governance. Bot yit an other remembrance That rihtwisnesse and lecherie Acorden noght in compaignie With him that hath the lawe on honde, That mai a man wel understonde, As be a tale thou shalt wite, Of olde ensample as it is write.

5110 [THE RAPE OF LUCRECE.]

5120

P. iii. 264

5130

At Rome whan that Apius,
Whos other name is Claudius,
Was governour of the cite,
Ther fell a wonder thing to se
Touchende a gentil Maide, as thus,
Whom Livius Virginius
Begeten hadde upon his wif:
Men seiden that so fair a lif
As sche was noght in al the toun.
This fame, which goth up and doun,
To Claudius cam in his Ere,
Wherof his thoght anon was there,
Which al his herte hath set afyre,
That he began the flour desire
Which longeth unto maydenhede,

[TALE OF VIRGINIA.]

Hicponitexemplum super eodem, qualiter Liuius Virginius dux excercitus Romanorum vnicam filiam pulcherimam habens cum quodam nobili viro nomine Ilicio, vt ipsam in vxorem duceret, finaliter concorda-5140 uit. Set interim Apperatorvirginisformositatem, vt eam violaret, concupiscens, occasiones quibus matrimonium impedire, ipsamque ad sui vsum apprehendere posset,

5113 fadre S, F fader AJC, B 5130 olde ensample C, F old (oold) ensample AJ, B olde ensamples SΔ 5133 margin super eodem om, B 5135 and pus FWKMagd 5140 margin tunc om, BT

CONFESSIO AMANTIS

[TALE OF VIRGINIA.] subdola conspiracione fieri coniectauit. Et cum propositum sui desiderii productis falsis testibus in iudicio Imperator habere debuisset, pater tunc ibidem presens extracto gladio filie sue pectus mortali vulnere per medium transfodit, dicens: 'Malo michi de filia mea virginem habere mortuam, quam in suiscandalum meretricem reservare viuentem.

And sende, if that he myhte spede The blinde lustes of his wille. Bot that thing mai he noght fulfille, For sche stod upon Mariage; A worthi kniht of gret lignage, 5150 Ilicius which thanne hihte, Acorded in hire fader sihte (5350^{*}) Was, that he scholde his douhter wedde. P.iii. 265 Bot er the cause fully spedde, Hire fader, which in Romanie The ledinge of chivalerie In governance hath undertake, Upon a werre which was take Goth out with al the strengthe he hadde Of men of Armes whiche he ladde: 5160 So was the mariage left, And stod upon acord til eft. The king, which herde telle of this, Hou that this Maide ordeigned is To Mariage, thoghte an other. And hadde thilke time a brother, Which Marchus Claudius was hote, And was a man of such riote Riht as the king himselve was: Thei tuo togedre upon this cas 5170 In conseil founden out this weie, That Marchus Claudius schal seie Hou sche be weie of covenant To his service appourtenant Was hol, and to non other man; And therupon he seith he can In every point witnesse take, So that sche schal it noght forsake. Whan that thei hadden schape so, After the lawe which was tho, 5180 Whil that hir fader was absent, Sche was somouned and assent To come in presence of the king P. iii. 266

5161 bis Mariage SBTA 5171 be weie GB1, S...A 5182 somouned (or sommoned) AJ, F somoned C, SB

5190

5220

[TALE OF VIRGINIA.]

And stonde in ansuere of this thing. Hire frendes wisten alle wel
That it was falshed everydel,
And comen to the king and seiden,
Upon the comun lawe and preiden,
So as this noble worthi knyht
Hir fader for the comun riht
In thilke time, as was befalle,
Lai for the profit of hem alle
Upon the wylde feldes armed,
That he ne scholde noght ben harmed
Ne schamed, whil that he were oute;
And thus thei preiden al aboute.
For al the clamour that he herde.

The king upon his lust ansuerde, And yaf hem only daies tuo Of respit; for he wende tho, 5200 That in so schorte a time appiere Hire fader mihte in no manere. (5400*) Bot as therof he was deceived: For Livius hadde al conceived The pourpos of the king tofore, So that to Rome agein therfore In alle haste he cam ridende, And lefte upon the field liggende His host, til that he come ayein. And thus this worthi capitein 5210 Appiereth redi at his day, Wher al that evere reson may Be lawe in audience he doth, P. iii. 267 So that his dowhter upon soth Of that Marchus hire hadde accused He hath tofore the court excused. The king, which sih his pourpos faile, And that no sleihte mihte availe, Encombred of his lustes blinde

5184 stood (stode) H1...B2 stante W 5201 schorte J, S, F schort AC, B 5206 And poughte to be per perfore H1...B2 5220 torned AM...B2

The lawe torneth out of kinde,

[Tale of Virginia.]

And half in wraththe as thogh it were, In presence of hem alle there Deceived of concupiscence Yaf for his brother the sentence, And bad him that he scholde sese This Maide and make him wel at ese; Bot al withinne his oghne entente He wiste hou that the cause wente, Of that his brother hath the wyte He was himselven forto wyte. 5 2 30 Bot thus this maiden hadde wrong, Which was upon the king along, Bot ayein him was non Appel, And that the fader wiste wel: Wherof upon the tirannie, That for the lust of Lecherie His doubter scholde be deceived, And that Ilicius was weyved Untrewly fro the Mariage, Riht as a Leon in his rage, 5240 Which of no drede set acompte And not what pite scholde amounte, A naked swerd he pulleth oute, P. iii. 268 The which amonges al the route He threste thurgh his dowhter side, And al alowd this word he cride: 'Lo, take hire ther, thou wrongfull king, For me is levere upon this thing To be the fader of a Maide, Thogh sche be ded, than if men saide 5250 That in hir lif sche were schamed And I therof were evele named.' (5450*) Tho bad the king men scholde areste His bodi, bot of thilke heste. Lich to the chaced wylde bor, The houndes whan he fieleth sor, Tothroweth and goth forth his weie, In such a wise forto seie

5239 fro] for J, AdBT 5247 take (taake) AC, S, F tak J, B 5251 aschamed ALM, A

[TALE OF VIRGINIA.]

This worthi kniht with swerd on honde His weie made, and thei him wonde, 5260 That non of hem his strokes kepte; And thus upon his hors he lepte, And with his swerd droppende of blod, The which withinne his doubter stod, He cam ther as the pouer was Of Rome, and tolde hem al the cas, And seide hem that thei myhten liere Upon the wrong of his matiere, That betre it were to redresce At hom the grete unrihtwisnesse, 5270 Than forto werre in strange place And lese at hom here oghne grace. For thus stant every mannes lif P. iii. 269 In jeupartie for his wif Or for his dowhter, if thei be Passende an other of beaute. Of this merveile which thei sihe So apparant tofore here yhe, Of that the king him hath misbore, Here othes thei have alle swore 5280 That thei wol stonde be the riht. And thus of on acord upriht To Rome at ones hom ayein Thei torne, and schortly forto sein, This tirannye cam to mouthe, And every man seith what he couthe, So that the prive tricherie, Which set was upon lecherie, Cam openly to mannes Ere; And that broghte in the comun feere, 5290 That every man the peril dradde Of him that so hem overladde. Forthi, er that it worse falle,

5263 Al with... of blood T Al wip... al blod B Wip... al blode Ad 5267 seide AJ, SB seid F 5268 his AMB2 5275 And for AdBT Or of W 5279 hap him AM, W 5293 ffor hey B

Thurgh comun conseil of hem alle

CONFESSIO AMANTIS

[TALE OF VIRGINIA.]

Thei have here wrongfull king deposed,
And hem in whom it was supposed
The conseil stod of his ledinge
Be lawe unto the dom thei bringe,
Wher thei receiven the penance
That longeth to such governance.
And thus thunchaste was chastised,
Wherof thei myhte ben avised
That scholden afterward governe,
And be this evidence lerne,
Hou it is good a king eschuie
The lust of vice and vertu suie.

[TOBIAS AND SARA.]

Hic inter alia castitatis regimen concernencia loquitur quomodo Matrimonium, cuius status Sacramentum, quasi continenciam equiperans, eciam honeste delectacionis regimine moderari debet. Et narrat in exemplum, qualiter pro eo quod illi vii.tem viri, qui Sarre Raguelis filie magis propter concupiscencıam quam propter matrimonium voluptuose nupserunt, vnus post alium omnes prima nocte a demone Asmodeo singillatim iugulati interierunt.

To make an ende in this partie, Which toucheth to the Policie Of Chastite in special, As for conclusion final 5310 That every lust is to eschue Be gret ensample I mai argue: Hou in Rages a toun of Mede Ther was a Mayde, and as I rede, Sarra sche hihte, and Raguel Hir fader was; and so befell, Of bodi bothe and of visage Was non so fair of the lignage, To seche among hem alle, as sche; Wherof the riche of the cite. 5320 Of lusti folk that couden love, Assoted were upon hire love, And asken hire forto wedde. On was which ate laste spedde, Bot that was more for likinge, To have his lust, than for weddinge, As he withinne his herte caste, Which him repenteth ate laste. For so it fell the ferste nyht, That whanne he was to bedde dyht, 5330 As he which nothing god besecheth Bot al only hise lustes secheth,

5327 withinne] which in AdBT

P. iii. 271 [Tobias and Sara.] Abedde er he was fully warm And wolde have take hire in his Arm, Asmod, which was a fend of helle, And serveth, as the bokes telle, To tempte a man of such a wise, Was redy there, and thilke emprise, Which he hath set upon delit, He vengeth thanne in such a plit, 5340 That he his necke hath writhe atuo. This yonge wif was sory tho, Which wiste nothing what it mente; And natheles yit thus it wente Noght only of this ferste man, Bot after, riht as he began, Sexe othre of hire housebondes Asmod hath take into hise bondes. So that thei alle abedde deiden, Whan thei her hand toward hir leiden, 5350 Noght for the lawe of Mariage, Bot for that ilke fyri rage (5550*) In which that thei the lawe excede: For who that wolde taken hiede What after fell in this matiere, Ther mihte he wel the sothe hiere. Whan sche was wedded to Thobie, And Raphael in compainie Hath tawht him hou to ben honeste, Asmod wan noght at thilke feste, 5360 And yit Thobie his wille hadde; For he his lust so goodly ladde, That bothe lawe and kinde is served, P. iii. 272 Wherof he hath himself preserved, That he fell noght in the sentence. O which an open evidence Of this ensample a man mai se, That whan likinge in the degre

5336 serued B 5337 in such CRB 5341 wrije AJC, SB wrij F 5345 of] for AdBT 5348 hise bondes J, S, FK his hondes H1...B2, AdTBA, WMagd hondes (om. his) AM 5366 Of which AdBT, W O such H1

CONFESSIO AMANTIS

Of Mariage mai forsueie,

[CHASTITY.]

Nota.

Wel oghte him thanne in other weie 5370 Of lust to be the betre avised. For god the lawes hath assissed Als wel to reson as to kinde, Bot he the bestes wolde binde Only to lawes of nature, Bot to the mannes creature God yaf him reson forth withal, Wherof that he nature schal Upon the causes modefie, That he schal do no lecherie, 5380 And yit he schal hise lustes have. So ben the lawes bothe save And every thing put out of sclandre; As whilom to king Alisandre The wise Philosophre tawhte, Whan he his ferste lore cawhte, Noght only upon chastete, Bot upon alle honestete; Wherof a king himself mai taste, Hou trewe, hou large, hou joust, hou chaste 5390 Him oghte of reson forto be, Forth with the vertu of Pite, Thurgh which he mai gret thonk deserve P.iii. 273 Toward his godd, that he preserve Him and his poeple in alle welthe Of pes, richesse, honour and helthe Hier in this world and elles eke. Mi Sone, as we tofore spieke

Confessor.

Mi Sone, as we tofore spieke
In schrifte, so as thou me seidest,
And for thin ese, as thou me preidest,
Thi love throghes forto lisse,
That I thee wolde telle and wisse
The forme of Aristotles lore,
I have it seid, and somdiel more
Of othre ensamples, to assaie
If I thi peines myhte allaie

5379 cause AdBT 5380 marg. Nota A, F om. C, B 5383 put AJ, SB pit F 5388 honeste H1... B2, Δ, WK 5392 the om. AM

LIBER SEPTIMUS

385

Thurgh eny thing that I can seie. Do wey, mi fader, I you preie:

Of that ye have unto me told I thonke you a thousendfold.

The tales sounen in myn Ere, Bot yit myn herte is elleswhere, I mai miselve noght restreigne,

That I nam evere in loves peine:

Such lore couthe I nevere gete, Which myhte make me foryete O point, bot if so were I slepte,

That I my tydes ay ne kepte

To thenke of love and of his lawe; That herte can I noght withdrawe.

Forthi, my goode fader diere,

Lef al and speke of my matiere

Touchende of love, as we begonne: P. iii. 274

If that ther be oght overronne Or oght foryete or left behinde Which falleth unto loves kinde, Wherof it nedeth to be schrive, Nou axeth, so that whil I live

I myhte amende that is mys. Mi goode diere Sone, yis.

Thi schrifte forto make plein, Ther is yit more forto sein Of love which is unavised. Bot for thou schalt be wel avised Unto thi schrifte as it belongeth, A point which upon love hongeth And is the laste of alle tho,

I wol thee telle, and thanne ho.

Explicit Liber Septimus.

5407 which I AdBT leaves (5417-viii. 336) to (into) AMB:

5411 sounen F 5417 S has lost two 5422 al om. H1 . . . B2, AdBT 5426 in [CHASTITY.]

Amans.

5410

5420

Confessor 5430

Incipit Liber Octavus.

[Lechery.]

i. Que fauet ad vicium vetus hec modo regula confert, P. iii.275

Nec nouus econtra qui docet ordo placet.

Cecus amor dudum nondum sua lumina cepit,

Quo Venus impositum devia fallit iter.

Postquam ad instanciam Amantis confessi Confessor Genius super hiis que Aristotiles Regem Alexandrum edocuit, vna cum aliarum Cronicarum exemplis seriose tractauit, iam vltimo in isto octauo volumine ad confessionem in amoris causa regrediens tractare proponit superhoc, quod nonnulli primordia nature ad libitum voluptuose consequentes, nullo humane racionis arbitrio seu ecclesie legum imposicione a suis excessibus debite refrenantur. Vnde quatenus amorem concernit Amantis conscienciam pro finali sue confessionis materia Genius rimari conatur.

THE myhti god, which unbegunne Stant of himself and hath begunne Alle othre thinges at his wille, The hevene him liste to fulfille Of alle joie, where as he Sit inthronized in his See, And hath hise Angles him to serve, Suche as him liketh to preserve, So that thei mowe noght forsueie: Bot Lucifer he putte aweie, 10 With al the route apostazied Of hem that ben to him allied, Whiche out of hevene into the helle From Angles into fendes felle; Wher that ther is no joie of lyht, Bot more derk than eny nyht The peine schal ben endeles; P. iii. 276 And yit of fyres natheles Ther is plente, bot thei ben blake, Wherof no syhte mai be take. 20 Thus whan the thinges ben befalle,

Thus whan the thinges ben befalle, That Luciferes court was falle Wher dedly Pride hem hath conveied, Anon forthwith it was pourveied Thurgh him which alle thinges may;

13 the om. AM ... Ba, AdBTAA, W

[THE ORIGIN OF MANKIND.]

He made Adam the sexte day In Paradis, and to his make Him liketh Eve also to make, And bad hem cresce and multiplie. For of the mannes Progenie, 30 Which of the womman schal be bore, The nombre of Angles which was lore, Whan thei out fro the blisse felle, He thoghte to restore, and felle In hevene thilke holy place Which stod tho voide upon his grace. Bot as it is wel wiste and knowe, Adam and Eve bot a throwe, So as it scholde of hem betyde, In Paradis at thilke tyde 40 Ne duelten, and the cause why, Write in the bok of Genesi, As who seith, alle men have herd, Hou Raphael the fyri swerd In honde tok and drof hem oute, To gete here lyves fode aboute Upon this wofull Erthe hiere. P. iii. 277 Metodre seith to this matiere, As he be revelacion It hadde upon avision, 50 Hou that Adam and Eve also Virgines comen bothe tuo Into the world and were aschamed, Til that nature hem hath reclamed To love, and tauht hem thilke lore, That ferst thei keste, and overmore Thei don that is to kinde due, Wherof thei hadden fair issue. A Sone was the ferste of alle, And Chain be name thei him calle; 60 Abel was after the secounde, And in the geste as it is founde, Nature so the cause ladde,

37 wiste AJ, F wist C, B 48 his A 60 Cham AJ Chaym (Caym) H1 . . . B2, AdBT, W

[LAWS OF MARRIAGE.]

Tuo douhtres ek Dame Eve hadde, The ferste cleped Calmana Was, and that other Delbora. Thus was mankinde to beginne; Forthi that time it was no Sinne The Soster forto take hire brother, Whan that ther was of chois non other: 70 To Chain was Calmana betake. And Delboram hath Abel take, In whom was gete natheles Of worldes folk the ferste encres. Men sein that nede hath no lawe. And so it was be thilke dawe P. iii. 278 And laste into the Secounde Age, Til that the grete water rage, Of Noë which was seid the flod, The world, which thanne in Senne stod, 80 Hath dreint, outake lyves Eyhte. Tho was mankinde of litel weyhte; Sem, Cham, Japhet, of these thre, That ben the Sones of Noë, The world of mannes nacion Into multiplicacion Was tho restored newe ayein So ferforth, as the bokes sein, That of hem thre and here issue Ther was so large a retenue, 90 Of naciouns seventy and tuo; In sondri place ech on of the The wyde world have enhabited. Bot as nature hem hath excited. Thei token thanne litel hiede. The brother of the Sosterhiede To wedde wyves, til it cam Into the time of Habraham. Whan the thridde Age was begunne, The nede tho was overrunne, 100

71 Cham AJM Chaym (Caym) H1...B2, AdBT, W 72 Delbora H1...B2 (Debora E), A, W 77 into A, FW vnto CLB2, B 79 the om. A 98 Habraham J, FK vst Abraham 100 was po AML

[LAWS OF MARRIAGE.]

For ther was poeple ynouh in londe: Thanne ate ferste it cam to honde, That Sosterhode of mariage Was torned into cousinage, So that after the rihte lyne The Cousin weddeth the cousine. For Habraham, er that he deide, P. iii. 279 This charge upon his servant leide, To him and in this wise spak, That he his Sone Isaac Do wedde for no worldes good, Bot only to his oghne blod: Wherof this Servant, as he bad, Whan he was ded, his Sone hath lad To Bathuel, wher he Rebecke Hath wedded with the whyte necke; For sche, he wiste wel and syh, Was to the child cousine nyh. And thus as Habraham hath tawht,

110

Whan Isaäc was god betawht, I 20 His Sone Jacob dede also, And of Laban the dowhtres tuo, Which was his Em, he tok to wyve, And gat upon hem in his lyve, Of hire ferst which hihte Lie, Sex Sones of his Progenie, And of Rachel tuo Sones eke: The remenant was forto seke, That is to sein of foure mo, Wherof he gat on Bala tuo, 130 And of Zelpha he hadde ek tweie. And these tuelve, as I thee seie, Thurgh providence of god himselve Ben seid the Patriarkes tuelve; Of whom, as afterward befell, The tribes tuelve of Irahel Engendred were, and ben the same P. iii, 280 That of Hebreus tho hadden name, Which of Sibrede in alliance

Irahel (Irael) J, FK rest Israel

136 tribus MH1CB2, TA, W

[LAWSOF MARRIAGE.]

For evere kepten thilke usance 140 Most comunly, til Crist was bore. Bot afterward it was forbore Amonges ous that ben baptized; For of the lawe canonized The Pope hath bede to the men, That non schal wedden of his ken Ne the seconde ne the thridde. Bot thogh that holy cherche it bidde, So to restreigne Mariage, Ther ben yit upon loves Rage 150 Full manye of suche nou aday That taken wher thei-take may. For love, which is unbesein Of alle reson, as men sein, Thurgh sotie and thurgh nycete, Of his voluptuosite He spareth no condicion Of ken ne yit religion, Bot as a cock among the Hennes, Or as a Stalon in the Fennes, 160 Which goth amonges al the Stod, Riht so can he nomore good, Bot takth what thing comth next to honde. Mi Sone, thou schalt understonde.

Confessor.

Mi Sone, thou schalt understonde,
That such delit is forto blame.
Forthi if thou hast be the same
To love in eny such manere,
Tell forth therof and schrif thee hiere.

Amans.

Mi fader, nay, god wot the sothe,
Mi feire is noght of such a bothe,
So wylde a man yit was I nevere,
That of mi ken or lief or levere
Me liste love in such a wise:
And ek I not for what emprise
I scholde assote upon a Nonne,
For thogh I hadde hir love wonne,
It myhte into no pris amonte,

145 bode H1...B2, AdBT 148 it om. GC, BA 170 in such AdBTA 177 I myhte AM

So thereof sette I non acompte.

Ye mai wel axe of this and that,
Bot sothli forto telle plat,
In al this world ther is bot on
The which myn herte hath overgon;
I am toward alle othre fre.

Full wel, mi Sone, nou I see
Thi word stant evere upon o place,
Bot yit therof thou hast a grace,
That thou thee myht so wel excuse
Of love such as som men use,
So as I spak of now tofore.
For al such time of love is lore,
And lich unto the bitterswete;
For thogh it thenke a man ferst swete,
He schal wel fielen ate laste
That it is sour and may noght laste.
For as a morsell envenimed,
So hath such love his lust mistimed,
And grete ensamples manyon
A man mai finde therupon.

At Rome ferst if we beginne,
Ther schal I finde hou of this sinne
An Emperour was forto blame,
Gayus Caligula be name,
Which of his oghne Sostres thre
Berefte the virginite:
And whanne he hadde hem so forlein,
As he the which was al vilein,
He dede hem out of londe exile.
Bot afterward withinne a while
God hath beraft him in his ire
His lif and ek his large empire:
And thus for likinge of a throwe
For evere his lust was overthrowe.
Of this sotie also I finde,

[LAWS OF MARRIAGE.]

180

Confessor.

190

P. iii. 282

[Examples of Incest. 200 Caligula.]

Hic loquitur contra illos, quos Venus sui desiderii feruore inflammans ita incestuosos efficit, vt neque propriis Sororibus parcunt. Et narrat exemplum, qualiter pro eo quod Gayus Caligula tres sorores suas virgines coitu illicito opressit, deus tanti sceleris peccatum im-210 pune non ferens, ipsum non solum ab imperio set a vita iusticia vindice priuauit.

Narrat eciam aliud

185 The AM, W 188 such AJ, B suche F 205 so om. AdBT 210 margin impune om. BT, W inpunitum E 212 margin priuauit] preliauit H1...B2

[Ammon.]

exemplum super codem, qualiter Amon filius Dauid fatui amoris concupiscencia preuentus, sororem suam Thamar a sue virginitatis pudicicia inuitam deflorauit, propter quod etipse a fratre suo Absolon postea interfectus, peccatum sue mortis precio inuitus redemit.

LOT AND HIS DAUGHTERS.

Hic narrat, qualiter Loth duas filias suas ipsis consencientibus carnali copula cognouit, duosque ex eis filios, scilicet Moab et Amon, progenuit, quorum postea generacio opraua et exasperans contra populum dei in terra saltim promissionisvario grauamine quam sepius insultabat.

Amon his Soster ayein kinde,
Which hihte Thamar, he forlay;
Bot he that lust an other day
Aboghte, whan that Absolon
His oghne brother therupon,
Of that he hadde his Soster schent,
Tok of that Senne vengement
And slowh him with his oghne hond:
And thus thunkinde unkinde fond.

220

And forto se more of this thing, The bible makth a knowleching, Wherof thou miht take evidence Upon the sothe experience. Whan Lothes wif was overgon P. iii. 283 And schape into the salte Ston, As it is spoke into this day, Be bothe hise dowhtres thanne he lay, 230 With childe and made hem bothe grete, Til that nature hem wolde lete, And so the cause aboute ladde That ech of hem a Sone hadde, Moab the ferste, and the seconde Amon, of whiche, as it is founde, Cam afterward to gret encres Tuo nacions: and natheles, For that the stockes were ungoode, The branches mihten noght be goode; 240 For of the false Moabites Forth with the strengthe of Amonites, Of that thei weren ferst misgete, The poeple of god was ofte upsete In Irahel and in Judee, As in the bible a man mai se. Lo thus, my Sone, as I thee seie, Thou miht thiselve be beseie

Confessor.

228 vnto MCL, BT 231 and made] he made AM... B2, AdTB 237 gret AC, B grete F 239 not (nought) goode AM... B2, AdBT 245 Irahel as in 1. 136

Of that thou hast of othre herd:

For evere vit it hath so ferd,

Of loves lust if so befalle
That it in other place falle
Than it is of the lawe set,
He which his love hath so beset
Mote afterward repente him sore.
And every man is othres lore;
Of that befell in time er this
The present time which now is
May ben enformed hou it stod,
And take that him thenketh good,
And leve that which is noght so.
Bot forto loke of time go,
Hou lust of love excedeth lawe,
It oghte forto be withdrawe;
For every man it scholde drede,

And nameliche in his Sibrede, Which torneth ofte to vengance: Wherof a tale in remembrance, Which is a long process to hiere, I thenke forto tellen hiere. 250 [INCEST.]

P. iii. 284

260

270

Omnibus est communis amor, set et immoderatos
 Qui facit excessus, non reputatur amans.
 Sors tamen vnde Venus attractat corda, videre
 Que racionis erunt, non racione sinit.

[APOLLONIUS OF Tyre.]

Of a Cronique in daies gon,
The which is cleped Pantheon,
In loves cause I rede thus,
Hou that the grete Antiochus,
Of whom that Antioche tok
His ferste name, as seith the bok,
Was coupled to a noble queene,
And hadde a dowhter hem betwene:
Bot such fortune cam to honde,
That deth, which no king mai withstonde,
Bot every lif it mote obeie,
This worthi queene tok aweie.

Hic loquitur adhuc contra incestuosos amantum coitus. Et narrat mirabile exemplum de magno Rege Antiocho, qui vxore mortua propriam filiam violauit: et quia filie Matrimonium penes alios impedire voluit, tale ab eo exiit edictum, quod si quis eam in vxorem pete-280 ret, nisi ipse prius quoddam problema questionis, quam ipse Rex proposuerat, veraciter

257 And hat AdBT 262 ago AM . . . B1, AdBTA 280 margin ipse prius FK, om. A . . . B2, BT (Lat. om. AdA, W)

[APOLLONIUS OF TYRE.]

solueret, capitali sentencia puniretur. Super quo veniens tandem discretus iuuenis princeps Tyri Appolinus questionem soluit; nec tamen filiam habere potuit, set Rex indignatus ipsum propter hoc in mortis odium recollegit. Vnde Appolinus a facie Regis fugiens, quamplura, prout inferius intitulantur, propter amorem pericla passus est.

The king, which made mochel mone, P. iii. 285 Tho stod, as who seith, al him one Withoute wif, bot natheles His doghter, which was piereles Of beaute, duelte aboute him stille. Bot whanne a man hath welthe at wille, The fleissh is frele and falleth ofte, And that this maide tendre and softe, 200 Which in hire fadres chambres duelte, Withinne a time wiste and felte: For likinge and concupiscence Withoute insihte of conscience The fader so with lustes blente. That he caste al his hole entente His oghne doghter forto spille. This king hath leisir at his wille With strengthe, and whanne he time sih, This yonge maiden he forlih: 300 And sche was tendre and full of drede, Sche couthe noght hir Maidenhede Defende, and thus sche hath forlore The flour which sche hath longe bore. It helpeth noght althogh sche wepe, For thei that scholde hir bodi kepe Of wommen were absent as thanne; And thus this maiden goth to manne, The wylde fader thus devoureth His oghne fleissh, which non socoureth, 310 And that was cause of mochel care. Bot after this unkinde fare Out of the chambre goth the king, P. iii. 286 And sche lay stille, and of this thing, Withinne hirself such sorghe made, Ther was no wiht that mihte hir glade, For feere of thilke horrible vice. With that cam inne the Norrice Which fro childhode hire hadde kept,

291 chamber (chamber) MHIXEC, AdBTA, WK 293 and] of AM... B2, AdBT 298 The king H1... B2, AdBT 310 which om. B

And axeth if sche hadde slept, [APOLLONIUS OF 320 TYRE. And why hire chiere was unglad. Bot sche, which hath ben overlad Of that sche myhte noght be wreke, For schame couthe unethes speke; And natheles mercy sche preide With wepende yhe and thus sche seide: 'Helas, mi Soster, waileway, That evere I sih this ilke day! Thing which mi bodi ferst begat Into this world, onliche that 330 Mi worldes worschipe hath bereft.' With that sche swouneth now and eft, And evere wissheth after deth. So that welnyh hire lacketh breth. That other, which hire wordes herde, In confortinge of hire ansuerde, To lette hire fadres fol desir Sche wiste no recoverir: Whan thing is do, ther is no bote, So suffren thei that suffre mote: 340 Ther was non other which it wiste. Thus hath this king al that him liste Of his likinge and his plesance, P. iii. 287 And laste in such continuance, And such delit he tok therinne, Him thoghte that it was no Sinne; And sche dorste him nothing withseie. Bot fame, which goth every weie, To sondry regnes al aboute The grete beaute telleth oute 350 Of such a maide of hih parage: So that for love of mariage The worthi Princes come and sende. As thei the whiche al honour wende, And knewe nothing hou it stod. The fader, whanne he understod, That thei his dowhter thus besoghte.

337 S resumes H1...Ba, AdB 354 the om. AdBT, W

355 how pat

With al his wit he caste and thoghte

396

[APOLLONIUS OF TYRE.]

De aduentu Appolini in Antiochiam, vbi ipse filiam Regis Antiochi in vxorem postulauit.

Hou that he myhte finde a lette; And such a Statut thanne he sette. 360 And in this wise his lawe he taxeth, That what man that his doghter axeth, Bot if he couthe his question Assoile upon suggestion Of certein thinges that befelle, The whiche he wolde unto him telle, He scholde in certein lese his hed. And thus ther weren manye ded, Here hevedes stondende on the gate, Till ate laste longe and late, 370 For lacke of ansuere in the wise, The remenant that weren wise P. iii. 288 Eschuieden to make assay. Til it befell upon a day Appolinus the Prince of Tyr, Which hath to love a gret desir, As he which in his hihe mod Was likende of his hote blod, A yong, a freissh, a lusti knyht, As he lai musende on a nyht 380 Of the tidinges whiche he herde, He thoghte assaie hou that it ferde. He was with worthi compainie Arraied, and with good navie To schipe he goth, the wynd him dryveth, And seileth, til that he arryveth:

He preith he moste his downter have.

358 soghte (soughte) A...CB₂, SAdTB (In al wise he him be powt Δ)

362 that om. BTΔ, W

371 pis wise EB₂, BΔ

And whanne he sih the king present,

Which eny clerk him couthe teche, He couthe ynowh, and in his speche 390

Sauf in the port of Antioche He londeth, and goth to aproche The kinges Court and his presence.

Of wordes he was eloquent;

Of every naturel science,

The king ayein began to crave,
And tolde him the condicion,
Hou ferst unto his question
He mote ansuere and faile noght,
Or with his heved it schal be boght:
And he him axeth what it was.

The king declareth him the cas With sturne lok and sturdi chiere, To him and seide in this manere: 'With felonie I am upbore, I ete and have it noght forbore Mi modres fleissh, whos housebonde Mi fader forto seche I fonde, Which is the Sone ek of my wif. Hierof I am inquisitif; And who that can mi tale save, Al quyt he schal my doghter have; Of his ansuere and if he faile. He schal be ded withoute faile. Forthi my Sone,' quod the king, 'Be wel avised of this thing, Which hath thi lif in jeupartie.'

Appolinus for his partie,
Whan he this question hath herd,
Unto the king he hath ansuerd
And hath rehersed on and on
The pointz, and seide therupon:
'The question which thou hast spoke,
If thou wolt that it be unloke,
It toucheth al the privete
Betwen thin oghne child and thee,
And stant al hol upon you tuo.'

The king was wonder sory tho, And thoghte, if that he seide it oute, Than were he schamed al aboute. With slihe wordes and with felle He seith, 'Mi Sone, I schal thee telle, [APOLLONIUS OF TYRE.]

400

Questio Regis An-P. iii. 289 tiochi.

> Scelere vehor, materna carne vescor, quero patrem meum, matris mee virum, vxoris mee filium.

410

Responsio Appollini.

420

Indignacio Antiochi super responsione Appolini.

430

403 sturne F sterne A, SB lok] word B 416 of of F 419 this] lat AdBT the B2 428 margin Indignacio—Appolini om. SΔ (as also the marginal notes following down to 1. 1020)

P. iii. 290

398

[Apollonius of Tyre.]

De recessu Appollini ab Antiochia. Though that thou be of litel wit, It is no gret merveile as yit, Thin age mai it noght suffise: Bot loke wel thou noght despise Thin oghne lif, for of my grace Of thretty daies fulle a space I grante thee, to ben avised.'

And thus with leve and time assised 440 This yonge Prince forth he wente, And understod wel what it mente. Withinne his herte as he was lered. That forto maken him afered The king his time hath so deslaied. Wherof he dradde and was esmaied, Of treson that he deie scholde, For he the king his sothe tolde; And sodeinly the nyhtes tyde, That more wolde he noght abide, 450 Al prively his barge he hente And hom ayein to Tyr he wente: And in his oghne wit he seide For drede, if he the king bewreide, He knew so wel the kinges herte, That deth ne scholde he noght asterte, The king him wolde so poursuie. Bot he, that wolde his deth eschuie, And knew al this tofor the hond, Forsake he thoughte his oghne lond. 460 That there wolde he noght abyde; For wel he knew that on som syde This tirant of his felonie P. iii. 291 Be som manere of tricherie To grieve his bodi wol noght leve. Forthi withoute take leve, Als priveliche as evere he myhte, He goth him to the See be nyhte

De fuga Appolini per mare a Regno suo.

443 his om. B

446 esmaied JEC, S, FK amaied (amayed)

AMH₁XGRLB₂, AdBT dismaied Δ, W

462 tyde AMX, W

467 margin mare om. F

as evere he] as he H₁...B₂, Ad as hey BT

469 In] Her(e) AdBTΛ be] ben wih AdBTΔΛ, W

In Schipes that be whete laden:

Here takel redy tho thei maden And hale up Seil and forth thei fare. Bot forto tellen of the care That thei of Tyr begonne tho, Whan that thei wiste he was ago, It is a Pite forto hiere. They losten lust, they losten chiere, Thei toke upon hem such penaunce, Ther was no song, ther was no daunce, Bot every merthe and melodie To hem was thanne a maladie: 480 For unlust of that aventure Ther was noman which tok tonsure, In doelful clothes thei hem clothe, The bathes and the Stwes bothe Thei schetten in be every weie: There was no lif which leste pleie Ne take of eny joie kepe, Bot for here liege lord to wepe; And every wyht seide as he couthe, 'Helas, the lusti flour of youthe, 490 Our Prince, oure heved, our governour, Thurgh whom we stoden in honour, P. iii. 292 Withoute the comun assent Thus sodeinliche is fro ous went!' Such was the clamour of hem alle.

Bot se we now what is befalle
Upon the ferste tale plein,
And torne we therto ayein.
Antiochus the grete Sire,
Which full of rancour and of ire
His herte berth, so as ye herde,
Of that this Prince of Tyr ansuerde,
He hadde a feloun bacheler,
Which was his prive consailer,
And Taliart be name he hihte:

470 [Apollonius of Tyre.]

Nota qualiter Thaliartus Miles, vt Appolinum veneno intoxicaret, ab Antiocho in Tyrum missus, ipso ibidem non inuento

500 Antiochiam rediit.

471 hale up] hale AM...B2, AdBTA 483 deelful (deleful)
AML, W deedful (dedful) H1...CB2, AdTA dedly B 492
stonden B2, AdBTA, WK 496 margin Nota om. A...B2, BT
(Lat. om. SAdA) 505 Taliart F Thaliart AJ, SB

400

[Apollonius of Tyre.]

The king a strong puison him dihte Withinne a buiste and gold therto, In alle haste and bad him go Strawht unto Tyr, and for no cost Ne spare he, til he hadde lost 510 The Prince which he wolde spille. And whan the king hath seid his wille, This Taliart in a Galeie With alle haste he tok his weie: The wynd was good, he saileth blyve, Til he tok lond upon the ryve Of Tyr, and forth with al anon Into the Burgh he gan to gon, And tok his In and bod a throwe. Bot for he wolde noght be knowe, 520 Desguised thanne he goth him oute; He sih the wepinge al aboute, And axeth what the cause was, P. iii. 293 And thei him tolden al the cas, How sodeinli the Prince is go. And whan he sih that it was so, And that his labour was in vein, Anon he torneth hom ayein, And to the king, whan he cam nyh, He tolde of that he herde and syh, 530 Hou that the Prince of Tyr is fled, So was he come ayein unsped. The king was sori for a while, Bot whan he sih that with no wyle He myhte achieve his crualte, He stinte his wraththe and let him be. Bot over this now forto telle Of aventures that befelle Unto this Prince of whom I tolde,

Qualiter Appolinus in portu Tharsis applicuit, vbi in hospicio cuiusdam magni viri nomine Strangulionis hospitatus est.

Bot over this now forto telle

Of aventures that befelle

Unto this Prince of whom I tolde,

He hath his rihte cours forth holde

Ston and nedle, til he cam

To Tharse, and there his lond he nam.

A Burgeis riche of gold and fee

507 box AM...Bs, AdBT
513 Taliart J, F Thaliart A, SB
535 He] His F
539 which B

LIBER OCTAVUS

40I

[APOLLONIUS OF TYRE.

Was thilke time in that cite, Which cleped was Strangulio, His wif was Dionise also: This yonge Prince, as seith the bok, With hem his herbergage tok; And it befell that Cite so Before time and thanne also, Thurgh strong famyne which hem ladde Was non that eny whete hadde. Appolinus, whan that he herde P. iii. 204 The meschief, hou the cite ferde, Al freliche of his oghne yifte His whete, among hem forto schifte, The which be Schipe he hadde broght, He yaf, and tok of hem riht noght. Bot sithen ferst this world began, Was nevere vit to such a man Mor joie mad than thei him made: For thei were alle of him so glade, That thei for evere in remembrance Made a figure in resemblance Of him, and in the comun place Thei sette him up, so that his face Mihte every maner man beholde, So as the cite was beholde; It was of latoun overgilt: Thus hath he noght his yifte spilt.

Upon a time with his route This lord to pleie goth him oute, And in his weie of Tyr he mette A man, the which on knees him grette, And Hellican be name he hihte, Which preide his lord to have insihte Upon himself, and seide him thus, Hou that the grete Antiochus

570 Qualiter Hellicanus ciuis Tyri Tharsim veniens Appolinum de insidiis Antiochi premuniuit.

548 him H1, AdBT 553 whan (when) AJC, B whanne S, F 565 the om. AMH1XRL, Ad a B 566 him FWK it ACLB2, B 568 So as] So hat AM ... Ba (So as G) 571 a route AM . . . 573 margin prenunciauit B preminuit M the which on knees] which on his knees E, B which on knees HIXRLB2, AdTA

Dd

560

550

[Apollonius of Tyre.]

Qualiter Appolinus portum Tharsis relinquens, cum ipse per mare nauigio securiorem quesiuit, superueniente tempestate nauis cum omnibus preter ipsum solum in eadem contentis iuxta Pentapolim periclitabatur.

Awaiteth if he mihte him spille.

That other thoghte and hield him stille,
And thonked him of his warnynge,
And bad him telle no tidinge,
Whan he to Tyr cam hom ayein,
That he in Tharse him hadde sein.

Fortune hath evere be muable And mai no while stonde stable: For now it hiheth, now it loweth, Now stant upriht, now overthroweth, Now full of blisse and now of bale, As in the tellinge of mi tale 590 Hierasterward a man mai liere. Which is gret routhe forto hiere. This lord, which wolde don his beste, Withinne himself hath litel reste, And thoghte he wolde his place change And seche a contre more strange. Of Tharsiens his leve anon He tok, and is to Schipe gon: His cours he nam with Seil updrawe. Where as fortune doth the lawe, 600 And scheweth, as I schal reherse, How sche was to this lord diverse. The which upon the See sche ferketh. The wynd aros, the weder derketh, It blew and made such tempeste, Non ancher mai the schip areste. Which hath tobroken al his gere; The Schipmen stode in such a feere, Was non that myhte himself bestere, Bot evere awaite upon the lere, 610 Whan that thei scholde drenche at ones. Ther was ynowh withinne wones Of wepinge and of sorghe tho; P. iii. 296 This yonge king makth mochel wo So forto se the Schip travaile: Bot al that myhte him noght availe;

582 no] for no HiE... B: 590 As in telling(e) AM, AdT for as in telling(e) Hi... B: 598 ygon B

[APOLLONIUS OF TYRE.]

620

The mast tobrak, the Seil torof, The Schip upon the wawes drof, Til that thei sihe a londes cooste. Tho made avou the leste and moste, Be so thei myhten come alonde; Bot he which hath the See on honde, Neptunus, wolde noght acorde, Bot altobroke cable and corde, Er thei to londe myhte aproche, The Schip toclef upon a roche, And al goth doun into the depe. Bot he that alle thing mai kepe Unto this lord was merciable, And broghte him sauf upon a table, Which to the lond him hath upbore; The remenant was al forlore, Wherof he made mochel mone.

Thus was this yonge lord him one, Al naked in a povere plit: His colour, which whilom was whyt, Was thanne of water fade and pale, And ek he was so sore acale That he wiste of himself no bote, It halp him nothing forto mote To gete ayein that he hath lore. Bot sche which hath his deth forbore, Fortune, thogh sche wol noght yelpe, P. iii. 297 Al sodeinly hath sent him helpe, Whanne him thoghte alle grace aweie; Ther cam a Fisshere in the weie, And sih a man ther naked stonde, And whan that he hath understonde The cause, he hath of him gret routhe, And onliche of his povere trouthe Of suche clothes as he hadde

Qualiter Appolinus nudus super litus iactabatur, vbi quidam piscator ipsum suo collobio vestiens ad vrbem Pentapolim direxit.

640

630

650

620 avou (avow) A, B, F a vow (a vou) J, S, K 604 altobroke A, S, F al tobroke C, B al to broke J 633 Therof (Ther of) A...Ba, AdBT Wherefore W 636 was 635 a om. AMR whilom AM ... Bs, AdBT was som tyme J

With gret Pite this lord he cladde.

[APOLLONIUS OF TYRE.]

Qualiter Appolino Pentapolim adueniente ludus Gignasii per vrbem publice proclamatus est. And he him thonketh as he scholde,
And seith him that it schal be yolde,
If evere he gete his stat ayein,
And preide that he wolde him sein
If nyh were eny toun for him.
He seide, 'Yee, Pentapolim,
Wher bothe king and queene duellen.'
Whanne he this tale herde tellen,
He gladeth him and gan beseche
That he the weie him wolde teche:
And he him taghte; and forth he wente
And preide god with good entente
To sende him joie after his sorwe.

660

It was noght passed yit Midmorwe, Whan thiderward his weie he nam, Wher sone upon the Non he cam. He eet such as he myhte gete, And forth anon, whan he hadde etc. 670 He goth to se the toun aboute, And cam ther as he fond a route Of yonge lusti men withalle; P. iii. 298 And as it scholde the befalle, That day was set of such assisse, That thei scholde in the londes guise, As he herde of the poeple seie, Here comun game thanne pleie; And crid was that thei scholden come Unto the gamen alle and some 68o Of hem that ben delivere and wyhte, To do such maistrie as thei myhte. Thei made hem naked as thei scholde. For so that ilke game wolde, As it was tho custume and us, Amonges hem was no refus: The flour of al the toun was there And of the court also ther were, And that was in a large place

667 Than (Thanne) AM...B₂, AdBT afterward B 677 As was herd AdBT 680 game MH₁, AdBT_A, W gamis X 685 As] And AM...B₂, AdBT tho] be H₁...B₄, AdBT, WK 099. A

Riht evene afore the kinges face, Which Artestrathes thanne hihte. The pley was pleid riht in his sihte, And who most worthi was of dede Receive he scholde a certein mede And in the cite bere a pris.

Appolinus, which war and wys Of every game couthe an ende, He thoghte assaie, hou so it wende, And fell among hem into game: And there he wan him such a name, So as the king himself acompteth That he alle othre men surmonteth, And bar the pris above hem alle. The king bad that into his halle At Souper time he schal be broght; And he cam thanne and lefte it noght, Withoute compaignie al one: Was non so semlich of persone, Of visage and of limes bothe, If that he hadde what to clothe. At Soupertime natheles The king amiddes al the pres Let clepe him up among hem alle, And bad his Mareschall of halle To setten him in such degre That he upon him myhte se. The king was sone set and served, And he, which hath his pris deserved After the kinges oghne word, Was mad beginne a Middel bord, That bothe king and queene him sihe. He sat and caste aboute his yhe And sih the lordes in astat, And with himself wax in debat Thenkende what he hadde lore,

690 [Apollonius of Tyre.]

Qualiter Appolinus ludum gignasii vincens in aulam Regis ad cenam honorifice receptus est.

700

P. iii. 299

710

720

697 margin aula A . . . B2, BT 705 schulde (scholde)
AdBT, W 714 his Mareschal of h. J, S, FK his Marchal
of his h. AM . . . CB2, BT his marschal of the h. Δ, W pe Marchal
of his h. Ad (ll. 704-714 om. L) 718 hadde B

[Apollonius of Tyre.]

Qualiter Appolinus in cena recumbens nichil comedit, set doloroso vultu, submisso capite, ingemiscebat; qui tandem a filia Regis confortatus cytharam plectens cunctis audientibus citharisando vltramodum complacuit.

And such a sorwe he tok therfore, That he sat evere stille and thoughte, As he which of no mete roghte. The king behield his hevynesse, And of his grete gentillesse 730 His doghter, which was fair and good And ate bord before him stod, As it was thilke time usage, P. iii. 300 He bad to gon on his message And fonde forto make him glad. And sche dede as hire fader bad, And goth to him the softe pas And axeth whenne and what he was, And preith he scholde his thoghtes leve. He seith, 'Ma Dame, be your leve 740 Mi name is hote Appolinus, And of mi richesse it is thus, Upon the See I have it lore. The contre wher as I was bore, Wher that my lond is and mi rente, I lefte at Tyr, whan that I wente: The worschipe of this worldes aghte, Unto the god ther I betaghte.' And thus togedre as thei tuo speeke, The teres runne be his cheeke. 750 The king, which therof tok good kepe, Hath gret Pite to sen him wepe, And for his doghter sende ayein, And preide hir faire and gan to sein That sche no lengere wolde drecche, Bot that sche wolde anon forth fecche Hire harpe and don al that sche can To glade with that sory man. And sche to don hir fader heste 760 Hir harpe fette, and in the feste Upon a Chaier which thei fette

732 margin maxime ingemiscebat A... B2, BT (Latin om. SAda) 747 of his worldes aghte J, SA, FWK per of (perof) which I aughte AM... B2, AdBT 748 I per(e) H1... B2, AdBT

Hirself next to this man sche sette:

With harpe bothe and ek with mouthe P. iii. 301 [APOLLONIUS OF TYRE.] To him sche dede al that sche couthe To make him chiere, and evere he siketh, And sche him axeth hou him liketh. 'Ma dame, certes wel,' he seide, 'Bot if ye the mesure pleide Which, if you list, I schal you liere, It were a glad thing forto hiere.' 770 'Ha, lieve sire,' tho quod sche, 'Now tak the harpe and let me se Of what mesure that ye mene.' Tho preith the king, tho preith the queene, Forth with the lordes alle arewe, That he som merthe wolde schewe; He takth the Harpe and in his wise He tempreth, and of such assise Singende he harpeth forth withal, That as a vois celestial 780 Hem thoghte it souneth in here Ere, As thogh that he an Angel were. Thei gladen of his melodie, Bot most of all the compainie The kinges doghter, which it herde, And thoghte ek hou that he ansuerde, Whan that he was of hire opposed, Withinne hir herte hath wel supposed That he is of gret gentilesse. Hise dedes ben therof witnesse 790 Forth with the wisdom of his lore; It nedeth noght to seche more, He myhte noght have such manere, P. iii. 302 Of gentil blod bot if he were. Whanne he hath harped al his fille, The kinges heste to fulfille, Awey goth dissh, awey goth cuppe, Doun goth the bord, the cloth was uppe, Thei risen and gon out of halle.

772 taakþ (takeþ) AM 782 he] it AM...B2, AdBT 786 hou that] of þat AH1...B2, AdBT þat M howe W 787 he was] it was H1...B2, AdBT

800

810

408

[Apollonius of Tyre.]

Qualiter Appolinus cum Rege pro filia sua erudienda retentus est.

Qualiter filia Regis Appolinum ornato apparatu vestiri fecit, et ipse ad puelle doctrinam in quampluribus familiariter intendebat: vnde placata puella in amorem Appolini exardescens infirmabatur.

The king his chamberlein let calle, And bad that he be alle weie A chambre for this man pourveie, Which nyh his oghne chambre be. 'It schal be do, mi lord,' quod he. Appolinus of whom I mene Tho tok his leve of king and queene And of the worthi Maide also, Which preide unto hir fader tho, That sche myhte of that yonge man Of the sciences whiche he can His lore have; and in this wise The king hir granteth his aprise, So that himself therto assente. Thus was acorded er thei wente, That he with al that evere he may This yonge faire freisshe May Of that he couthe scholde enforme; And full assented in this forme Thei token leve as for that nyht.

And whanne it was amorwe lyht, 820 Unto this yonge man of Tyr Of clothes and of good atir With gold and Selver to despende P. iii. 303 This worthi yonge lady sende: And thus sche made him wel at ese, And he with al that he can plese Hire serveth wel and faire avein. He tawhte hir til sche was certein Of Harpe, of Citole and of Rote, With many a tun and many a note 830 Upon Musique, upon mesure, And of hire Harpe the temprure He tawhte hire ek, as he wel couthe. Bot as men sein that frele is youthe, With leisir and continuance This Mayde fell upon a chance,

809 that] be H1... B2, AdBT 817 he scholde AdB 827 Hire] He AdBT 829 of Citole] citole B and citole K 830 tun] time X, B

[APOLLONIUS OF TYRE.

840

850

That love hath mad him a querele Ayein hire youthe freissh and frele, That malgre wher sche wole or noght, Sche mot with al hire hertes thoght To love and to his lawe obeie: And that sche schal ful sore abeie. For sche wot nevere what it is, Bot evere among sche fieleth this: Thenkende upon this man of Tyr, Hire herte is hot as eny fyr, And otherwhile it is acale; Now is sche red, nou is sche pale Riht after the condicion Of hire ymaginacion; Bot evere among hire thoghtes alle, Sche thoghte, what so mai befalle, Or that sche lawhe, or that sche wepe, P. iii. 304 Sche wolde hire goode name kepe For feere of wommanysshe schame. Bot what in ernest and in game, Sche stant for love in such a plit, That sche hath lost al appetit Of mete, of drinke, of nyhtes reste, As sche that not what is the beste; Bot forto thenken al hir fille Sche hield hire ofte times stille Withinne hir chambre, and goth noght oute:

Bot fell a time, as he out wente To walke, of Princes Sones thre Ther come and felle to his kne; And ech of hem in sondri wise Besoghte and profreth his servise, So that he myhte his doghter have. The king, which wolde his honour save,

The king was of hire lif in doute, Which wiste nothing what it mente.

> Oualiter tres filii Principum filiam Regis singillatim in vxorem suis supplicacionibus postularunt.

870

860

839 wolde AdBT 845 Touching(e) AM . . . Ba, AdBTA 852 may so AMR 856 and in game] what in game ME, B and what in game CLB2, AdT 859 and drinke MCL, BT of drinkyng W 860 that om, AMH1 872 hir(e) honour AJH1 . . . L, AdBT

410

[Apollonius of Tyre.]

Qualiter filia Regis omnibus aliis relictis Appolinum in maritum preelegit. Seith sche is siek, and of that speche Tho was no time to beseche: Bot ech of hem do make a bille He bad, and wryte his oghne wille, His name, his fader and his good; And whan sche wiste hou that it stod, And hadde here billes oversein, Thei scholden have ansuere ayein. 880 Of this conseil thei weren glad, And writen as the king hem bad, And every man his oghne bok P. iii. 305 Into the kinges hond betok, And he it to his dowhter sende, And preide hir forto make an ende And wryte agein hire oghne hond, Riht as sche in hire herte fond. The billes weren wel received.

Bot sche hath alle here loves weyved, 890 And thoghte tho was time and space To put hire in hir fader grace, And wrot agein and thus sche saide: 'The schame which is in a Maide With speche dar noght ben unloke, Bot in writinge it mai be spoke; So wryte I to you, fader, thus: Bot if I have Appolinus, Of al this world, what so betyde, I wol non other man abide. 900 And certes if I of him faile, I wot riht wel withoute faile Ye schull for me be dowhterles.' This lettre cam, and ther was press Tofore the king, ther as he stod; And whan that he it understod. He yaf hem ansuer by and by, Bot that was do so prively, That non of othres conseil wiste. Thei toke her leve, and wher hem liste 910 Thei wente forth upon here weie.

875 to make AdBT 892 put AJ, S, F putte C, B

The king ne wolde noght bewreie The conseil for no maner hihe. P. iii. 306 Bot soffreth til he time sihe: And whan that he to chambre is come, He hath unto his conseil nome This man of Tyr, and let him se The lettre and al the privete, The which his dowhter to him sente: And he his kne to grounde bente 920 And thonketh him and hire also, And er thei wenten thanne atuo, With good herte and with good corage Of full Love and full mariage The king and he ben hol acorded. And after, whanne it was recorded Unto the dowhter hou it stod, The yifte of al this worldes good Ne scholde have mad hir half so blythe: And forth withal the king als swithe, 930 For he wol have hire good assent, Hath for the queene hir moder sent. The queene is come, and whan sche herde Of this matiere hou that it ferde, Sche syh debat, sche syh desese, Bot if sche wolde hir dowhter plese, And is therto assented full. Which is a dede wonderfull, For noman knew the sothe cas Bot he himself, what man he was; 940 And natheles, so as hem thoghte, Hise dedes to the sothe wroghte That he was come of gentil blod: P. iii. 307 Him lacketh noght bot worldes good, And as therof is no despeir, For sche schal ben hire fader heir, And he was able to governe. Thus wol thei noght the love werne Of him and hire in none wise,

TYRE.]

Qualiter Rex et Regina in maritagium filie sue cum Appolino consencierunt.

[Apollonius of

928 pe worldes A...B₂, AdT 946 fadres (faders) AM...B₂ (except E), AdA

[Apollonius of Tyre.]

Qualiter Appolinus filie Regis nupsit, et prima nocte cum ea concubiens ipsam impregnauit.

Qualiter Ambaciatores a Tyro in quadam naui Pentapolim venientes mortem Regis Antiochi Appolino nunciarunt. Bot ther acorded thei divise 950 The day and time of Mariage. Wher love is lord of the corage, Him thenketh longe er that he spede; Bot ate laste unto the dede The time is come, and in her wise With gret offrende and sacrifise Thei wedde and make a riche feste. And every thing which was honeste Withinnen house and ek withoute It was so don, that al aboute 960 Of gret worschipe, of gret noblesse Ther cride many a man largesse Unto the lordes hihe and loude; The knyhtes that ben yonge and proude, Thei jouste ferst and after daunce.

The day is go, the nyhtes chaunce Hath derked al the bryhte Sonne;

This lord, which hath his love wonne,
Is go to bedde with his wif,
Wher as thei ladde a lusti lif,
And that was after somdel sene,
For as thei pleiden hem betwene,
Thei gete a child betwen hem tuo,
P. iii. 308
To whom fell after mochel wo.

Now have I told of the spousailes.

Bot forto speke of the mervailes

Whiche afterward to hem befelle,

It is a wonder forto telle.

It fell adai thei riden oute,

The king and queene and al the route,

To pleien hem upon the stronde,

Wher as thei sen toward the londe

A Schip sailende of gret array.

To knowe what it mene may,

950 Paragraph here F ther] al (alle) AM . . . B2, AdBT 958 which was] pat was W was Ad was riht AM . . . B2, BT 961 and gret AMHIE . . . B2, BT and of gret X 962 many man AH1EC, AdBT many men X 970 lede B 975 spousales FK 979 adai (aday) J, F a dai (a day) AC, SB

- 990

IOIO

[APOLLONIUS OF TYRE.]

Til it be come thei abide; Than sen thei stonde on every side. Endlong the schipes bord to schewe, Of Penonceals a riche rewe. Thei axen when the schip is come: Fro Tyr, anon ansuerde some, And over this thei seiden more The cause why thei comen fore Was forto seche and forto finde Appolinus, which was of kinde Her liege lord: and he appiereth, And of the tale which he hiereth He was riht glad; for thei him tolde, That for vengance, as god it wolde, Antiochus, as men mai wite, With thondre and lyhthnynge is forsmite; 1000 His doghter hath the same chaunce, So be thei bothe in o balance. 'Forthi, oure liege lord, we seie P. iii. 309 In name of al the lond, and preie, That left al other thing to done, It like you to come sone And se youre oghne liege men With othre that ben of youre ken, That live in longinge and desir Til ye be come ayein to Tyr.' This tale after the king it hadde Pentapolim al overspradde, Ther was no joie forto seche; For every man it hadde in speche And seiden alle of on acord, 'A worthi king schal ben oure lord: That thoghte ous ferst an hevinesse Is schape ous now to gret gladnesse.' Thus goth the tidinge overal.

Bot nede he mot, that nede schal: Appolinus his leve tok, To god and al the lond betok

1020 Qualiter Appolino cum vxore sua impregnata a Pentapoli versus Tyrum nauiganti-

994 was FWK is A . . . B2, S . . . A 1009 liuen in AH1 . . . B2, AdBTA

1000 forto smyte AM

With al the poeple long and brod,

[Apollonius of Tyre.]

bus, contigit vxorein, mortis articulo angustiatam, in naui filiam, que postea Thaisis vocabatur, parere.

That he no lenger there abod. The king and queene sorwe made, Bot vit somdiel thei weren glade Of such thing as thei herden tho: And thus betwen the wel and wo To schip he goth, his wif with childe, The which was evere meke and mylde 1030 And wolde noght departe him fro, Such love was betwen hem tuo. Lichorida for hire office P. iii. 310 Was take, which was a Norrice, To wende with this yonge wif, To whom was schape a woful lif. Withinne a time, as it betidde, Whan thei were in the See amidde, Out of the North they sihe a cloude; The storm aros, the wyndes loude 1040 Thei blewen many a dredful blast, The welkne was al overcast, The derke nyht the Sonne hath under, Ther was a gret tempeste of thunder; The Mone and ek the Sterres bothe In blake cloudes thei hem clothe. Wherof here brihte lok thei hyde. This yonge ladi wepte and cride, To whom no confort myhte availe; Of childe sche began travaile, 1050 Wher sche lay in a Caban clos: Hire woful lord fro hire aros, And that was longe er eny morwe, So that in anguisse and in sorwe Sche was delivered al be nyhte And ded in every mannes syhte:

Qualiter Appolinus vxoris sue mortem planxit.

For sorwe a swoune he overthrew,

1024 lengerr F 1047 here (her) AC, SB hire J, F
deide AdBT 1060 a swoune JC, SB, F aswoune A

1060

1056

Bot natheles for al this wo A maide child was bore tho. Appolinus whan he this knew.

[Apollonius of Tyre.]

That noman wiste in him no lif. And whanne he wok, he seide, 'Ha, wif, Mi lust, mi joie, my desir, P. iii. 311 Mi welthe and my recoverir, Why schal I live, and thou schalt dye? Ha, thou fortune, I thee deffie, Nou hast thou do to me thi werste. Ha, herte, why ne wolt thou berste, That forth with hire I myhte passe? Mi peines weren wel the lasse.' 1070 In such wepinge and in such cry His dede wif, which lay him by, A thousend sithes he hire kiste; Was nevere man that sih ne wiste A sorwe unto his sorwe lich: For evere among upon the lich He fell swounende, as he that soghte His oghne deth, which he besoghte Unto the goddes alle above With many a pitous word of love; 1080 Bot suche wordes as tho were Yit herde nevere mannes Ere, Bot only thilke whiche he seide. The Maister Schipman cam and preide With othre suche as be therinne, And sein that he mai nothing winne Ayein the deth, bot thei him rede, He be wel war and tak hiede. The See be weie of his nature Receive mai no creature 1000 Withinne himself as forto holde, The which is ded: forthi thei wolde, As thei conseilen al aboute, P. iii. 312 The dede body casten oute. For betre it is, thei seiden alle, That it of hire so befalle, Than if thei scholden alle spille.

1063 and my desir AdBT, W and desir J 1069 it myhte FWK 1076 For evere] Was euer(e) AH1...B2, AdBT Was neuere M

1100

1110

[Apollonius of Tyre.]

Qualiter suadentibus nautis corpus vxoris sue mortue in
quadam Cista plumbo
et ferro obtusa que
circumligata Appolinus cum magno thesauro vna cum quadam
littera sub eius capite
scripta recludi et in
mare proici fecit.

Copia littere Appolini capiti vxoris sue supposite.

The king, which understod here wille And knew here conseil that was trewe, Began ayein his sorwe newe With pitous herte, and thus to seie: 'It is al reson that ye preie. I am,' quod he, 'bot on al one, So wolde I noght for mi persone Ther felle such adversite. Bot whan it mai no betre be. Doth thanne thus upon my word, Let make a cofre strong of bord, That it be ferm with led and pich.' Anon was mad a cofre sich, Al redy broght unto his bond; And whanne he sih and redy fond This cofre mad and wel enclowed, The dede bodi was besowed

In cloth of gold and leid therinne. And for he wolde unto hire winne Upon som cooste a Sepulture, Under hire heved in aventure

Of gold he leide Sommes grete
And of jeueals a strong beyete
Forth with a lettre, and seide thus:

'I, king of Tyr Appollinus,
Do alle maner men to wite,
That hiere and se this lettre write,
That helpeles withoute red
Hier lith a kinges doghter ded:
And who that happeth hir to finde,
For charite tak in his mynde,
And do so that sche be begrave
With this tresor, which he schal have.'
Thus whan the lettre was full spoke,
Thei haue anon the cofre stoke,

1098 Latin here and at 1122, 1141, 1151, 1324, 1373, 1424 om. SA (up to 2029 om. Δ)
1102 margin obtusa que C, B obtusaque A, F
1106 marg. in mari A... B2, BT 1107 pis AdBT 1110 sich (siche, swiche) AJMRB2, B Δ , W such (suche) H1XECL, SAdT, FK 1120 of jeueals al of leweles (lewels) AM... B2, AdBT of the leweles a W 1128 tak AJ, S, F take C, B 1131 whan (when) AJ, SB whanne F

And bounden it with yren faste, That it may with the wawes laste, And stoppen it be such a weie, That it schal be withinne dreie, So that no water myhte it grieve. And thus in hope and good believe Of that the corps schal wel aryve, Thei caste it over bord als blyve.

The Schip forth on the wawes wente; The prince hath changed his entente, And seith he wol noght come at Tyr As thanne, bot al his desir Is ferst to seilen unto Tharse. The wyndy Storm began to skarse, The Sonne arist, the weder cliereth, The Schipman which behinde stiereth, Whan that he sih the wyndes saghte, Towardes Tharse his cours he straghte.

Bot now to mi matiere avein. To telle as olde bokes sein, This dede corps of which ye knowe With wynd and water was forthrowe Now hier, now ther, til ate laste At Ephesim the See upcaste The cofre and al that was therinne. Of gret merveile now beginne Mai hiere who that sitteth stille; That god wol save mai noght spille. Riht as the corps was throwe alonde, Ther cam walkende upon the stronde A worthi clerc, a Surgien, And ek a gret Phisicien, Of al that lond the wisest on, Which hihte Maister Cerymon; Ther were of his disciples some. This Maister to the Cofre is come, He peiseth ther was somwhat in, And bad hem bere it to his In,

[Apollonius of Tyre.]

Qualiter Appolinus,
yxoris sue corpore in
mare proiecto, Tyrum
relinquens cursum
suum versus Tharsim
nauigio dolens arripuit.

Qualiter corpus predicte defuncte super litus apud Ephesim
P. iii. 314 quidam medicus nomine Cerymon cum aliquibus suis discipulis inuenit; quod in hospicium suum portans et extra cistam ponens, spiraculo vite in ea adhuc inuento, ipsam plene sanitati restituit.

1160

1170

1142 This prince AJM, SA 1156 margin suum om. A... Ba, BT 1168 the] pis BA, W

[Apollonius of Tyre.]

And goth himselve forth withal. Al that schal falle, falle schal; They comen hom and tarie noght; This Cofre is into chambre broght, Which that thei finde faste stoke, Bot thei with craft it have unloke. Thei loken in, where as thei founde A bodi ded, which was bewounde In cloth of gold, as I seide er, The tresor ek thei founden ther 1180 Forth with the lettre, which thei rede. And the thei token betre hiede; P. iii. 315 Unsowed was the bodi sone, And he, which knew what is to done, This noble clerk, with alle haste Began the veines forto taste, And sih hire Age was of youthe, And with the craftes whiche he couthe He soghte and fond a signe of lif. With that this worthi kinges wif 1190 Honestely thei token oute, And maden fyres al aboute; Thei leide hire on a couche softe, And with a scheete warmed ofte Hire colde brest began to hete, Hire herte also to flacke and bete. This Maister hath hire every joignt With certein oile and balsme enoignt, And putte a liquour in hire mouth, Which is to fewe clerkes couth, 1200 So that sche coevereth ate laste: And ferst hire yhen up sche caste, And whan sche more of strengthe cawhte, Hire Armes bothe forth sche strawhte, Hield up hire hond and pitously Sche spak and seide, 'Ha, wher am I? Where is my lord, what world is this?'

1178 was iwounde (I wounde &c.) AM...L was I bounde B2 lay ywounde AdBT 1184 which...is] pat...was AM...B2, AdBT 1206 Ha om. MXR, AdBT, W

LIBER OCTAVUS

419

[APOLLONIUS OF TYRE.]

As sche that wot noght hou it is. Bot Cerymon the worthi leche Ansuerde anon upon hire speche 1210 And seith, 'Ma dame, yee ben hiere, Where yee be sauf, as yee schal hiere Hierafterward; forthi as nou P. iii. 316 Mi conseil is, conforteth you: For trusteth wel withoute faile, Ther is nothing which schal you faile, That oghte of reson to be do.' Thus passen thei a day or tuo; Thei speke of noght as for an ende, Til sche began somdiel amende, 1220 And wiste hireselven what sche mente.

Tho forto knowe hire hol entente. This Maister axeth al the cas, Hou sche cam there and what sche was. 'Hou I cam hiere wot I noght,' Ouod sche, 'bot wel I am bethoght Of othre thinges al aboute': Fro point to point and tolde him oute Als ferforthli as sche it wiste. And he hire tolde hou in a kiste The See hire threw upon the lond, And what tresor with hire he fond, Which was al redy at hire wille, As he that schop him to fulfille With al his myht what thing he scholde. Sche thonketh him that he so wolde. And al hire herte sche discloseth, And seith him wel that sche supposeth

So sih sche noght bot alle wo.

Wherof as to the world nomore

Ne wol sche torne, and preith therfore

That in som temple of the Cite,

To kepe and holde hir chastete,

Sche mihte among the wommen duelle.

Hire lord be dreint, hir child also;

1222 hol (hool) C, B, F hole AB2 1224 margin sacro] facto BT 1240 sih] seib AML

Qualiter vxor Appolini sanata domum religionis peciit, vbi sacro velamine munita castam omni tem-

pore se vouit.

1230

He was riht glad, and made hire knowen

Whan he this tale hir herde telle,

That he a dowhter of his owen

420

[Apollonius of Tyre.]

Hath, which he wol unto hir vive To serve, whil thei bothe live, 1250 In stede of that which sche hath lost; Al only at his oghne cost Sche schal be rendred forth with hire. She seith, 'Grant mercy, lieve sire, God quite it you, ther I ne may.' And thus thei drive forth the day, Til time com that sche was hol; And tho thei take her conseil hol, To schape upon good ordinance And make a worthi pourveance 1 260 Ayein the day whan thei be veiled. And thus, whan that thei be conseiled, In blake clothes thei hem clothe, This lady and the dowhter bothe, And yolde hem to religion. The feste and the profession After the reule of that degre Was mad with gret solempnete, Where as Diane is seintefied; Thus stant this lady justefied 1270 In ordre wher sche thenkth to duelle. Bot now ayeinward forto telle In what plit that hire lord stod inne: P. iii. 318 He seileth, til that he may winne The havene of Tharse, as I seide er; And whanne he was arrved ther, And it was thurgh the Cite knowe,

Qualiter Appolinus Tharsim nauigans, filiam suam Thaisim Strangulioni et Dioni sie vxori sue educandam commendauit; et deinde Tyrum adiit, vbi cum inestimabili gaudio a suis receptus est.

1252 line om. B 1253 schal] hap AdBT 1258 took(e) LBo AdBT, W 1260 made AH1... Bs, AdBT 1274 seiled AdBT 1277 And FW Tho ACLBs, B

Men myhte se withinne a throwe,

As who seith, al the toun at ones, That come ayein him for the nones,

To yiven him the reverence, So glad thei were of his presence: 1280

[APOLLONIUS OF TYRE.]

And thogh he were in his corage Desesed, yit with glad visage He made hem chiere, and to his In, Wher he whilom sojourned in, He goth him straght and was resceived. And whan the presse of poeple is weived, He takth his hoste unto him tho, And seith, 'Mi frend Strangulio, 1290 Lo, thus and thus it is befalle, And thou thiself art on of alle, Forth with thi wif, whiche I most triste. Forthi, if it you bothe liste, My doghter Thaise be youre leve I thenke schal with you beleve As for a time; and thus I preie, That sche be kept be alle weie, And whan sche hath of age more, That sche be set to bokes lore. 1 300 And this avou to god I make, That I schal nevere for hir sake Mi berd for no likinge schave, P. iii. 319 Til it befalle that I have In covenable time of age Beset hire unto mariage.' Thus thei acorde, and al is wel, And forto resten him somdel, As for a while he ther sojorneth, And thanne he takth his leve and torneth 1310 To Schipe, and goth him hom to Tyr, Wher every man with gret desir Awaiteth upon his comynge. Bot whan the Schip com in seilinge, And thei perceiven it is he, Was nevere yit in no cite Such joie mad as thei tho made; His herte also began to glade Of that he sih the poeple glad. Lo, thus fortune his hap hath lad; 1320

1293 whiche A, S, F which JC, B 1315 And parceiuen pat it B

CONFESSIO AMANTIS

[Apollonius of Tyre.]

Qualiter Thaysis vna cum Philotenna Strangulionis et Dionisie filia omnis sciencie et honestatis doctrina imbuta est: set Thaisis Philotennam precellens in odium mortale per inuidiam a Dionisia recollecta est In sondri wise he was travailed, Bot hou so evere he be assailed, His latere ende schal be good.

And forto speke hou that it stod Of Thaise his doghter, wher sche duelleth, In Tharse, as the Cronique telleth, Sche was wel kept, sche was wel loked, Sche was wel tawht, sche was wel boked, So wel sche spedde hir in hire youthe That sche of every wisdom couthe, 1330 That forto seche in every lond So wys an other noman fond, Ne so wel tawht at mannes yhe. P. iii. 320 Bot wo worthe evere fals envie! For it befell that time so. A dowhter hath Strangulio, The which was cleped Philotenne: Bot fame, which wole evere renne, Cam al day to hir moder Ere. And seith, wher evere hir doghter were 1340 With Thayse set in eny place, The comun vois, the comun grace Was al upon that other Maide, And of hir doghter noman saide. Who wroth but Dionise thanne? Hire thousend yer til whanne Sche myhte ben of Thaise wreke Of that sche herde folk so speke. And fell that ilke same tyde, That ded was trewe Lychoride, 1350 Which hadde be servant to Thaise, So that sche was the worse at aise, For sche hath thanne no servise Bot only thurgh this Dionise, Which was hire dedlich Anemie Thurgh pure treson and envie. Sche, that of alle sorwe can, Tho spak unto hire bondeman, Which cleped was Theophilus,

1334 worbe J, F worb AC, SB

And made him swere in conseil thus, That he such time as sche him sette Schal come Thaise forto fette, And lede hire oute of alle sihte, P. iii. 321 Wher as noman hire helpe myhte, Upon the Stronde nyh the See, And there he schal this maiden sle. This cherles herte is in a traunce. As he which drad him of vengance Whan time comth an other day; Bot yit dorste he noght seie nay, Bot swor and seide he schal fulfille Hire hestes at hire oghne wille.

The treson and the time is schape, So fell it that this cherles knape Hath lad this maiden ther he wolde Upon the Stronde, and what sche scholde Sche was adrad; and he out breide A rusti swerd and to hir seide. 'Thou schalt be ded.' 'Helas!' quod sche, 'Why schal I so?' 'Lo thus,' quod he, 'Mi ladi Dionise hath bede, Thou schalt be moerdred in this stede.' This Maiden tho for feere schryhte, And for the love of god almyhte Sche preith that for a litel stounde Sche myhte knele upon the grounde, Toward the hevene forto crave, Hire wofull Soule if sche mai save: And with this noise and with this cry, Out of a barge faste by, 1390 Which hidd was ther on Scomerfare. Men sterten out and weren ware

1364 wher pat AM ... Bs, AdBT. W 1371 swer(e) E ... B2, K sware X 1373 margin occideret A... Bs, BT 1374 cherlissh (cherlische &c.) H1 ... B2, AdBT, K 1375 wher(e) H1 . . . B2. 1378 margin Pirate ibidem prope] Pirate ibidem AdBTA, W A...Ba ibidem BT 1383 margin reddiderunt AM 1388 pat sche AM ... B2, AdBT 1389 and his cry A

Of this feloun, and he to go,

And sche began to crie tho,

1360 [Apollonius of TYRE.]

1370

P. iii. 322

Qualiter Dionisia Thaysim, vt occideretur, Theophilo seruo suo tradidit, qui cum noctanter longius ab vrbe ipsam prope litus maris interficere proposuerat, Pirate ibidem prope latitantes Thaisim de manu Car-1380 nificis eripuerunt, ipsamque vsque Ciuitatem Mitelenam ducentes, cuidam Leonino scortorum ibidem magistro vendiderunt.

[Apollonius of Tyre.]

'Ha, mercy, help for goddes sake! Into the barge thei hire take, As thieves scholde, and forth thei wente. Upon the See the wynd hem hente, And malgre wher thei wolde or non, Tofor the weder forth thei gon, 1400 Ther halp no Seil, ther halp non Ore, Forstormed and forblowen sore In gret peril so forth thei dryve, Til ate laste thei arvve At Mitelene the Cite. In havene sauf and whan thei be, The Maister Schipman made him boun, And goth him out into the toun. And profreth Thaise forto selle. On Leonin it herde telle, 1410 Which Maister of the bordel was, And bad him gon a redy pas To fetten hire, and forth he wente, And Thaise out of his barge he hente. And to this bordeller hir solde. And he, that be hire body wolde Take avantage, let do crye, That what man wolde his lecherie Attempte upon hire maidenhede, Lei doun the gold and he schal spede. 1420 And thus whan he hath crid it oute In syhte of al the poeple aboute, He ladde hire to the bordel tho. P. iii. 323 No wonder is thogh sche be wo: Clos in a chambre be hireselve, Ech after other ten or tuelve Of yonge men to hire in wente; Bot such a grace god hire sente, That for the sorwe which sche made

Qualiter Leoninus Thaisim ad lupanar destinauit, vbi dei gracia preuenta ipsius virginitatem nullus violare potuit.

1399 thei] sche B 1413 feechen (fechen) AM... B2, AdB sechen T 1415 hir] he AM... B2, AdBT1 1416 And hat he by (be) H1... B2 And hat by AM 1423 Paragraph here in MSS. 1424 No wonder hough sche were wo B No wonder hogh sche be wo Ad

Was non of hem which pouer hade

1430

[Apollonius of Tyre.]

To don hire eny vileinie. This Leonin let evere aspie, And waiteth after gret beyete; Bot al for noght, sche was forlete, That mo men wolde ther noght come. Whan he therof hath hiede nome, And knew that sche was yit a maide, Unto his oghne man he saide, That he with strengthe ayein hire leve The scholde hir maidenhod bereve. 1440 This man goth in, bot so it ferde, Whan he hire wofull pleintes herde And he therof hath take kepe, Him liste betre forto wepe Than don oght elles to the game. And thus sche kepte hirself fro schame, And kneleth down to therthe and preide Unto this man, and thus sche seide: 'If so be that thi maister wolde That I his gold encresce scholde, 1450 It mai noght falle be this weie: Bot soffre me to go mi weie Out of this hous wher I am inne. P. iii. 324 And I schal make him forto winne In som place elles of the toun, Be so it be religioun, Wher that honeste wommen duelle. And thus thou myht thi maister telle, That whanne I have a chambre there, Let him do crie ay wyde where, 1460 What lord that hath his doghter diere, And is in will that sche schal liere Of such a Scole that is trewe, I schal hire teche of thinges newe, Which as non other womman can In al this lond.' And the this man

1435 nomen wolde her noght come K nomen wolden heer (her) come AM no man (noman) wolde her(e) come H1...B2, AdBT mo men wolde ther none come W 1447 kneled BTA 1450 good BT 1456 be of rel. AM...B2, BT 1465 Which hat AM...B2, BT

426

[Apollonius of Tyre.]

Qualiter Thaisis a lupanari virgo liberata, inter sacras mulieres hospicium habens, sciencias quibus edocta fuit nobiles regni puellas ibidem edocebat.

Qualiter Theophilus ad Dionisiam mane rediens affirmauit se Thaisim occidisse; super quo Dionisia vna cum Strangulione marito suo dolorem in publico confingentes, exequias et sepulturam honorifice quan-

Hire tale hath herd, he goth ayein,
And tolde unto his maister plein
That sche hath seid; and therupon,
Whan than he sih beyete non
At the bordel be cause of hire,
He bad his man to gon and spire
A place wher sche myhte abyde,
That he mai winne upon som side
Be that sche can: bot ate leste
Thus was sche sauf fro this tempeste.
He hath hire fro the bordel take,

1470

Bot that was noght for goddes sake, Bot for the lucre, as sche him tolde. Now comen tho that comen wolde 1480 Of wommen in her lusty youthe, To hiere and se what thing sche couthe: Sche can the wisdom of a clerk, P. iii. 325 Sche can of every lusti werk Which to a gentil womman longeth, And some of hem sche underfongeth To the Citole and to the Harpe, And whom it liketh forto carpe Proverbes and demandes slyhe, An other such thei nevere syhe, 1490 Which that science so wel tawhte: Wherof sche grete yiftes cawhte, That sche to Leonin hath wonne; And thus hire name is so begonne Of sondri thinges that she techeth, That al the lond unto hir secheth Of yonge wommen forto liere.

Nou lete we this maiden hiere,
And speke of Dionise ayein
And of Theophile the vilein,
Of whiche I spak of nou tofore.
Whan Thaise scholde have be forlore,
This false cherl to his lady
Whan he cam hom, al prively

1476 fro] of AM . . . B₂, BT 1484 eny AM . . . B₄, B 1500 Theophile AJC, T, F Theophil B 1503 margin configences F

He seith, 'Ma Dame, slain I have [APOLLONIUS OF TYRE. This maide Thaise, and is begrave tum ad extra subdola In prive place, as ye me biede. coniectacione Forthi, ma dame, taketh hiede constituerunt. And kep conseil, hou so it stonde.' This fend, which this hath understonde, 1510 Was glad, and weneth it be soth: Now herkne, hierafter hou sche doth. Sche wepth, sche sorweth, sche compleigneth, P. iii. 326 And of sieknesse which sche feigneth Sche seith that Taise sodeinly Be nyhte is ded, 'as sche and I Togedre lyhen nyh my lord.' Sche was a womman of record, And al is lieved that sche seith; And forto vive a more feith, 1520 Hire housebonde and ek sche bothe In blake clothes thei hem clothe, And made a gret enterrement; And for the poeple schal be blent. Of Thaise as for the remembrance, After the real olde usance A tumbe of latoun noble and riche With an ymage unto hir liche Liggende above therupon Thei made and sette it up anon. 1530 Hire Epitaffe of good assisse Was write aboute, and in this wise It spak: 'O yee that this beholde. Lo, hier lith sche, the which was holde The faireste and the flour of alle, Whos name Thaïsis men calle. The king of Tyr Appolinus Hire fader was: now lith sche thus. Fourtiene yer sche was of Age, Whan deth hir tok to his viage.' 1540 Thus was this false treson hidd, Qualiter Appolinus in regno suo apud 1505 ich haue AM 1509 kepeb BT 1512 Now se her after B Now hiere after T 1513 sorweth] crieb BT 1523

1534 the om. AM, A, W

make BT om, W

P. iii. 327

1550

1560

[APOLLONIUS OF TYRE]

Tyrum existens parliamentum fieri constituit,

Which afterward was wyde kidd, As be the tale a man schal hiere. Bot forto clare mi matiere, To Tyr I thenke torne ayein, And telle as the Croniqes sein. Whan that the king was comen hom, And hath left in the salte fom His wif, which he mai noght foryete, For he som confort wolde gete, He let somoune a parlement, To which the lordes were asent; And of the time he hath ben oute, He seth the thinges al aboute, And told hem ek hou he hath fare, Whil he was out of londe fare; And preide hem alle to abyde, For he wolde at the same tyde Do schape for his wyves mynde, As he that wol noght ben unkinde. Solempne was that ilke office, And riche was the sacrifice, The feste reali was holde: And therto was he wel beholde; For such a wif as he hadde on In thilke daies was ther non.

Qualiter Appolinus post parliamentum Tharsim pro Thaise filia sua querenda adiit, qua ibidem non inventa abinde navigio recessit. Whan this was do, thanne he him thoghte
Upon his doghter, and besoghte
Suche of his lordes as he wolde,
That thei with him to Tharse scholde,
To fette his doghter Taise there:
And thei anon al redy were,
To schip they gon and forth thei wente, P. iii. 328
Til thei the havene of Tharse hente.
They londe and faile of that thei seche
Be coverture and sleyhte of speche:
This false man Strangulio,
And Dionise his wif also,
That he the betre trowe myhte.

1544 forto clare] to declare AM . . . Bs, BT 1555 told A, B, F tolde C

Thei ladden him to have a sihte Wher that hir tombe was arraied. The lasse yit he was mispaied, And natheles, so as he dorste, He curseth and seith al the worste Unto fortune, as to the blinde, Which can no seker weie finde; For sche him neweth evere among, And medleth sorwe with his song. Bot sithe it mai no betre be,

He thonketh god and forth goth he Seilende toward Tyr ayein. Bot sodeinly the wynd and reyn Begonne upon the See debate. So that he soffre mot algate The lawe which Neptune ordeigneth; Wherof fulofte time he pleigneth. And hield him wel the more esmaied Of that he hath tofore assaied. So that for pure sorwe and care, Of that he seth his world so fare, The reste he lefte of his Caban, That for the conseil of noman Ayein therinne he nolde come. Bot hath benethe his place nome, Wher he wepende al one lay, Ther as he sih no lyht of day. And thus tofor the wynd thei dryve, Til longe and late thei aryve With gret distresce, as it was sene, Upon this toun of Mitelene, Which was a noble cite tho. And hapneth thilke time so. The lordes bothe and the comune The hihe festes of Neptune Upon the stronde at the rivage, As it was custumme and usage, Sollempneliche thei besihe.

1580 [APOLLONIUS OF TYRE.]

Qualiter Nauis Appolini ventis agitata portum vrbis Mitelene in die quo festa Neptuni celebrare consucuerunt applicuit; set ipse pre dolore Thaysis filiesue, quam mortuam reputabat, in fundo nauis obscuro iacens lumen videre noluit.

1600

P. iii. 329

1610

1590 Paragraph here FWK, at 1595 in most other copies margin celebrari A...Bs, BT, W

1593

[APOLLONIUS OF TYRE.]

Qualiter Athenagoras vrbis Mitelene Princeps, nauim Appollini inuestigans, ipsum sic contristatum nichilque respondentem consolari satagebat. Whan thei this strange vessel syhe Come in, and hath his Seil avaled,

The toun therof hath spoke and taled. The lord which of the cite was,

1620

1630

1640

1650

P. iii. 330

Whos name is Athenagoras, Was there, and seide he wolde se What Schip it is, and who thei be That ben therinne: and after sone,

Whan that he sih it was to done, His barge was for him arraied,

And he goth forth and hath assaied. He fond the Schip of gret Array,

Bot what thing it amonte may, He seth thei maden hevy chiere,

Bot wel him thenkth be the manere That thei be worthi men of blod.

That thei be worthi men of blod, And axeth of hem hou it stod:

And thei him tellen al the cas, Hou that here lord fordrive was,

And what a sorwe that he made, Of which ther mai noman him glade.

He preith that he here lord mai se, Bot thei him tolde it mai noght be,

For he lith in so derk a place, That ther may no wiht sen his face: Bot for al that, thogh hem be loth, He fond the ladre and down he goth,

And to him spak, bot non ansuere Ayein of him ne mihte he bere For oght that he can don or sein; And thus he goth him up ayein.

Tho was ther spoke in many wise Amonges hem that weren wise, Now this, now that, bot ate laste The wisdom of the toun this caste,

That yonge Taise were asent.

For if ther be amendement

Qualiter precepto Principis, vt Appolinum consolaretur, Thaisis cum cithara

1621 pat cite H1XELB1, BT 1633 be] were B 1637 which a s. AM... B1, AdBT 1641 so] be AM 1646 here LB1, A, W 1649 Paragraph here ALB2, BT at 1652 J, SAd, FW Tho] Thus A... B2

To glade with this woful king, Sche can so moche of every thing, That sche schal gladen him anon. A Messager for hire is gon, And sche cam with hire Harpe on honde, And seide hem that sche wolde fonde Be alle weies that sche can, To glade with this sory man. Bot what he was sche wiste noght, P. iii. 331 Bot al the Schip hire hath besoght That sche hire wit on him despende, In aunter if he myhte amende, And sein it schal be wel aquit. Whan sche hath understonden it, Sche goth hir doun, ther as he lay, Wher that sche harpeth many a lay And lich an Angel sang withal; Bot he nomore than the wal Tok hiede of eny thing he herde. And whan sche sih that he so ferde, Sche falleth with him into wordes, And telleth him of sondri bordes, And axeth him demandes strange, Wherof sche made his herte change, And to hire speche his Ere he leide And hath merveile of that sche seide. For in proverbe and in probleme Sche spak, and bad he scholde deme In many soubtil question: Bot he for no suggestioun Which toward him sche couthe stere, He wolde noght o word ansuere, Bot as a madd man ate laste His heved wepende awey he caste, And half in wraththe he bad hire go. Bot yit sche wolde noght do so, And in the derke forth sche goth, Til sche him toucheth, and he wroth,

[APOLLONIUS OF TYRE.] sua ad ipsum in obscuro nauis, vbi jacebat, producta est.

1670

1660

1680

1690

1661 all(e) be weies AM . . . Ba, AdBT 1683 many F 1687 madd man S madd mad man F a ALBs, B, W

[Apollonius of Tyre.]

Qualiter, sicut deus destinauit, pater filiam inuentam recognouit. And after hire with his hond
P. iii. 332
He smot: and thus whan sche him fond
Desessed, courtaisly sche saide,
'Avoi, mi lord, I am a Maide;
And if ye wiste what I am,
And out of what lignage I cam,
Ye wolde noght be so salvage.'

With that he sobreth his corage 1700 And put awey his hevy chiere. Bot of hem tuo a man mai liere What is to be so sibb of blod: Non wiste of other hou it stod, And yit the fader ate laste His herte upon this maide caste, That he hire loveth kindely, And yit he wiste nevere why. Bot al was knowe er that thei wente; For god, which wot here hol entente, 1710 Here hertes bothe anon descloseth. This king unto this maide opposeth, And axeth ferst what was hire name, And wher sche lerned al this game, And of what ken that sche was come. And sche, that hath hise wordes nome, Ansuerth and seith, 'My name is Thaise, That was som time wel at aise: In Tharse I was forthdrawe and fed, Ther lerned I, til I was sped. 1720 Of that I can. Mi fader eke I not wher that I scholde him seke; P. iii. 333 He was a king, men tolde me: Mi Moder dreint was in the See.' Fro point to point al sche him tolde, That sche hath longe in herte holde, And nevere dorste make hir mone Bot only to this lord al one, To whom hire herte can noght hele, Torne it to wo, torne it to wele, 1730

1710 hol B, F hole ABs 1713 was FW is ALBs, B 1715 that 078. AM, W

1740

1760

[Apollonius of TYRE.]

Torne it to good, torne it to harm. And he tho toke hire in his arm, Bot such a joie as he tho made Was nevere sen; thus be thei glade, That sory hadden be toforn. Fro this day forth fortune hath sworn To sette him upward on the whiel; So goth the world, now wo, now wel: This king hath founde newe grace, So that out of his derke place He goth him up into the liht, And with him cam that swete wiht, His doghter Thaise, and forth anon Thei bothe into the Caban gon Which was ordeigned for the king, And ther he dede of al his thing, And was arraied realy.

And out he cam al openly, Wher Athenagoras he fond, The which was lord of al the lond: He preith the king to come and se His castell bothe and his cite,

And thus thei gon forth alle in fiere, P. iii. 334 This king, this lord, this maiden diere. This lord tho made hem riche feste With every thing which was honeste, To plese with this worthi king, Ther lacketh him no maner thing: Bot yit for al his noble array Wifles he was into that day, As he that yit was of yong Age; So fell ther into his corage The lusti wo, the glade peine Of love, which noman restreigne Yit nevere myhte as nou tofore. This lord thenkth al his world forlore, Bot if the king wol don him grace;

Qualiter Athenagoras Appolinum de naui in hospicium ho-1750 norifice recollegit, et Thaisim, patre con-senciente, in vxorem duxit.

1732 toke J, S, F tok (took) AEC, B 1750 bat lond AJM, 1756 which was bo h. AM SΔ 1754 maiden] doughter B 1761 of yong] 30ng of E, B

F f

.

Apollonius of TYRE.]

Qualiter Appolinus vna cum filia et eius marito nauim ingredientes a Mitelena vsque Tharsim cursum proposuerunt. Set Appolinus in sompnis ammonitus versus Ephesim, vt ibidem in templo Diane sacrificaret, vela per mare diuertit.

He waiteth time, he waiteth place, Him thoghte his herte wol tobreke, Til he mai to this maide speke And to hir fader ek also For mariage: and it fell so. That al was do riht as he thoghte, His pourpos to an ende he broghte, Sche weddeth him as for hire lord; Thus be thei alle of on acord. Whan al was do riht as thei wolde, The king unto his Sone tolde Of Tharse thilke traiterie, And seide hou in his compaignie His doghter and himselven eke Schull go vengance forto seke. P. iii. 335 The Schipes were redy sone, And whan thei sihe it was to done, Withoute lette of eny wente With Seil updrawe forth thei wente Towardes Tharse upon the tyde. Bot he that wot what schal betide.

The hihe god, which wolde him kepe, Whan that this king was faste aslepe, Be nyhtes time he hath him bede To seile into an other stede: To Ephesim he bad him drawe, And as it was that time lawe, He schal do there his sacrifise: And ek he bad in alle wise That in the temple amonges alle His fortune, as it is befalle, Touchende his doghter and his wif He schal beknowe upon his lif. The king of this Avisioun Hath gret ymaginacioun,

1800

1790

1770

1780

What thing it signefie may; And natheles, whan it was day, He bad caste Ancher and abod; And whil that he on Ancher rod,

1790 be king JC 1792 vnto H1 . . . B2, AdB, W

LIBER OCTAVUS

435

The wynd, which was tofore strange, Upon the point began to change, And torneth thider as it scholde. Tho knew he wel that god it wolde, 1810 And bad the Maister make him vare. Tofor the wynd for he wol fare To Ephesim, and so he dede. P. iii. 336 And whanne he cam unto the stede Where as he scholde londe, he londeth With al the haste he may, and fondeth To schapen him be such a wise, That he may be the morwe arise And don after the mandement Of him which hath him thider sent. And in the wise that he thoughte, Upon the morwe so he wroghte; His doghter and his Sone he nom, And forth unto the temple he com With a gret route in compaignie, Hise yiftes forto sacrifie. The citezeins the herden seie Of such a king that cam to preie Unto Diane the godesse, And left al other besinesse,

With worthi knyhtes environed The king himself hath abandoned Into the temple in good entente. The dore is up, and he in wente, Wher as with gret devocioun Of holi contemplacioun Withinne his herte he made his schrifte; And after that a riche yifte 1840 He offreth with gret reverence, And there in open Audience Of hem that stoden thanne aboute, P. iii. 337

Thei comen thider forto se The king and the solempnete.

1836 he in F in he A... B₂, S... Δ, WK 1842 euidence AdBT 1843 thanne aboute] al (alle) aboute AM ... Bs, AdT per aboute B

He tolde hem and declareth oute

APOLLONIUS OF TYRE.]

1830

1820

Qualiter Appolinus Ephesim in templo Diane sacrificans, vxorem suam ibidem velatam inuenit; qua secum assumpta in Nauim, versus Tyrum regressus est.

Apollonius of Tyre.

His hap, such as him is befalle, Ther was nothing foryete of alle. His wif, as it was goddes grace, Which was professed in the place, As sche that was Abbesse there, Unto his tale hath leid hire Ere: 1850 Sche knew the vois and the visage, For pure joie as in a rage Sche strawhte unto him al at ones, And fell aswoune upon the stones, Wherof the temple flor was paved. Sche was anon with water laved, Til sche cam to hirself ayein, And thanne sche began to sein: 'Ha, blessed be the hihe sonde, That I mai se myn housebonde, 1860 That whilom he and I were on!' The king with that knew hire anon, And tok hire in his Arm and kiste; And al the toun thus sone it wiste. Tho was ther joie manyfold, For every man this tale hath told As for miracle, and were glade, Bot nevere man such joie made As doth the king, which hath his wif. And whan men herde hou that hir lif 1870 Was saved, and be whom it was, Thei wondren alle of such a cas: Thurgh al the Lond aros the speche P. iii. 338 Of Maister Cerymon the leche And of the cure which he dede. The king himself tho hath him bede, And ek this queene forth with him, That he the toun of Ephesim Wol leve and go wher as thei be, For nevere man of his degre 1880 Hath do to hem so mochel good; And he his profit understod,

1854 aswowe AM aswowen B 1861 That] Which AM ... Bs, AdBT 1877 be queene AM ... Bs, AdBT

And granteth with hem forto wende. And thus thei maden there an ende, And token leve and gon to Schipe With al the hole felaschipe.

This king, which nou hath his desir, Seith he wol holde his cours to Tyr. Thei hadden wynd at wille tho, With topseilcole and forth they go, And striken nevere, til thei come To Tyr, where as thei havene nome, And londen hem with mochel blisse. Tho was ther many a mowth to kisse, Echon welcometh other hom, Bot whan the queen to londe com, And Thaise hir doghter be hir side, The joie which was thilke tyde Ther mai no mannes tunge telle: Thei seiden alle, 'Hier comth the welle Of alle wommannysshe grace.' The king hath take his real place, The queene is into chambre go: P. iii. 339 Ther was gret feste arraied tho; Whan time was, thei gon to mete, Alle olde sorwes ben foryete, And gladen hem with joies newe: The descoloured pale hewe Is now become a rody cheke, Ther was no merthe forto seke. Bot every man hath that he wolde.

The king, as he wel couthe and scholde, Makth to his poeple riht good chiere; And after sone, as thou schalt hiere, A parlement he hath sommoned, Wher he his doghter hath coroned Forth with the lord of Mitelene, That on is king, that other queene: And thus the fadres ordinance

[APOLLONIUS OF TYRE.

Oualiter Appolinus vna cum vxore et filia sua Thyrum applicuit.

1890

IQCO

1010

Qualiter Appolinus Athenagoram cum Thaise vxore sua super Tyrum coronari

fecit.

1890 topseil(e) cole H1...B2, AdBTA, W 1892 havene] haue C, AdBT, W pe hauen Ba 1911 what he w. X . . . B2, AdBT 1912 ff. margin Qualiter-fecit om. BA

1920

1950

This lond hath set in governance,

[Apollonius of Tyre.]

Qualiter Appolinus a Tyro per mare versus Tharsim iter arripiensvindictam contra Strangulionem et Dionisiam vxorem suam pro iniuria, quam ipsi Thaisi filie sue intulerunt, iudicialiter assecutus est.

And seide thanne he wolde wende To Tharse, forto make an ende Of that his doghter was betraied. Therof were alle men wel paied, And seide hou it was forto done: The Schipes weren redi sone, And strong pouer with him he tok; Up to the Sky he caste his lok, And syh the wynd was covenable. Thei hale up Ancher with the cable, 1930 The Seil on hih, the Stiere in honde, And seilen, til thei come alonde At Tharse nyh to the cite; P. iii. 340 And whan thei wisten it was he, The toun hath don him reverence. He telleth hem the violence. Which the tretour Strangulio And Dionise him hadde do Touchende his dowhter, as yee herde; And whan thei wiste hou that it ferde, 1940 As he which pes and love soghte,

Anon thei were bothe asent
With strengthe of men, and comen sone,
And as hem thoghte it was to done,
Atteint thei were be the lawe
And diemed forto honge and drawe,
And brent and with the wynd toblowe,
That al the world it myhte knowe:
And upon this condicion
The dom in execucion
Was put anon withoute faile.
And every man hath gret mervaile,

Unto the toun this he besoghte, To don him riht in juggement.

1920 lord B 1921 thanne] bat AM...B1, AdBT 1924 Wher of (Wherof) H1...B2, AdBT, W 1927 And FW A ACLB2, B 1928 Up to] Vpon AM...B2, AdBT 1931 on honde AM...B2, AdBT, W 1939 he herde AM, W 1940 wiste(n) how it AM...B2, AdBT, W

Which herde tellen of this chance, And thonketh goddes pourveance, Which doth mercy forth with justice. Slain is the moerdrer and moerdrice Thurgh verray trowthe of rihtwisnesse, And thurgh mercy sauf is simplesse Of hire whom mercy preserveth; Thus hath he wel that wel deserveth.

[Apollonius of TYRE.]

1960

Whan al this thing is don and ended, P. iii. 341 This king, which loved was and frended, A lettre hath, which cam to him Be Schipe fro Pentapolim, Be which the lond hath to him write, That he wolde understonde and wite Hou in good mynde and in good pes Ded is the king Artestrates, Wherof thei alle of on acord Him preiden, as here liege lord, That he the lettre wel conceive And come his regne to receive, Which god hath yove him and fortune; And thus besoghte the commune Forth with the grete lordes alle. This king sih how it was befalle, Fro Tharse and in prosperite He tok his leve of that Cite 1980 And goth him into Schipe agein: The wynd was good, the See was plein, Hem nedeth noght a Riff to slake, Til thei Pentapolim have take. The lond, which herde of that tidinge,

Qualiter Artestrate Pentapolim Regemortuo, ipsi de regno Epistolas super hoc Appolino direxerunt : vnde Appolinus vna cum vxore sua ibidem aduenientes ad decus imperii cum magno gaudio coronati sunt.

1970

Wher al the lond of on assent Forth with his wif hath him corouned,

Was wonder glad of his cominge; He resteth him a day or tuo And tok his conseil to him tho, And sette a time of Parlement,

1990

1967 In which AM ... B2, AdBT HIEL, W wol(e) resceyue AdBT was falle L

1973 wil (wol) conceyue 1978 is befalle AdB, W

[APOLLONIUS OF TYRE.]

Wher alle goode him was fuisouned. Lo, what it is to be wel grounded: P. iii. 342 For he hath ferst his love founded · Honesteliche as forto wedde, Honesteliche his love he spedde And hadde children with his wif, And as him liste he ladde his lif; And in ensample his lif was write, That alle lovers myhten wite 2000 How ate laste it schal be sene Of love what thei wolden mene. For se now on that other side, Antiochus with al his Pride, Which sette his love unkindely, His ende he hadde al sodeinly, Set ayein kinde upon vengance, And for his lust hath his penance. Lo thus, mi Sone, myht thou liere

Confessorad Amantem.

What is to love in good manere, 2010 And what to love in other wise: The mede arist of the servise; Fortune, thogh sche be noght stable, Yit at som time is favorable To hem that ben of love trewe. Bot certes it is forto rewe To se love ayein kinde falle, For that makth sore a man to falle, As thou myht of tofore rede. Forthi, my Sone, I wolde rede 2020 To lete al other love aweie, Bot if it be thurgh such a weie P. iii. 343 As love and reson wolde acorde. For elles, if that thou descorde, And take lust as doth a beste, Thi love mai noght ben honeste; For be no skile that I finde

1992 was him AM, Δ , W
1993 his lif was write A... B2,
S... Δ as it is write FWK
2006 he hadde al] he hadde J,
S Δ (had) hadde (had) AM... B2, AdBT
2009 margin Confessor
ad Amantem om. JEC, AdBT Confessor B2, Δ , W

Such lust is noght of loves kinde. Mi fader, hou so that it stonde, Youre tale is herd and understonde. As thing which worthi is to hiere, Of gret ensample and gret matiere, Wherof, my fader, god you quyte. Bot in this point miself aquite I mai riht wel, that nevere yit I was assoted in my wit, Bot only in that worthi place Wher alle lust and alle grace Is set, if that danger ne were. Bot that is al my moste fere: I not what ye fortune acompte, Bot what thing danger mai amonte I wot wel, for I have assaied; For whan myn herte is best arraied And I have al my wit thurghsoght Of love to beseche hire oght, For al that evere I skile may, I am concluded with a nay: That o sillable hath overthrowe A thousend wordes on a rowe Of suche as I best speke can; Thus am I bot a lewed man. Bot, fader, for ye ben a clerk Of love, and this matiere is derk, And I can evere leng the lasse, Bot yit I mai noght let it passe, Youre hole conseil I beseche, That ye me be som weie teche What is my beste, as for an ende. Mi Sone, unto the trouthe wende Now wol I for the love of thee, And lete alle othre truffles be.

[THE LOVER REQUIRES COUNSEL.]

Confessio Amantis,
vnde pro finali conclusione consilium
Confessoris impetrat.

2040

2050

P. iii. 344

2060

The more that the nede is hyh, The more it nedeth to be slyh

2047 skile] sike AdBT 2056 let S, F lete AJ, B 2062 truffles AJC, S, F trifles (triffles) L, B travailes W

[THE CONFESSOR REPLIES.]

Hic super Amoris causa finita confessione, Confessor Genius Amanti ea que sibi salubrius expediunt, asno consilio finaliter iniungit.

To him which hath the nede on honde. I have wel herd and understonde, Mi Sone, al that thou hast me seid, And ek of that thou hast me preid, Nou at this time that I schal As for conclusioun final 2070 Conseile upon thi nede sette: So thenke I finaly to knette This cause, where it is tobroke, And make an ende of that is spoke. For I behilte thee that yifte Ferst whan thou come under my schrifte, That thogh I toward Venus were, Yit spak I suche wordes there, That for the Presthod which I have, Min ordre and min astat to save, 2080 I seide I wolde of myn office To vertu more than to vice Encline, and teche thee mi lore. P. iii. 345 Forthi to speken overmore Of love, which thee mai availe, Tak love where it mai noght faile: For as of this which thou art inne, Be that thou seist it is a Sinne, And Sinne mai no pris deserve, Withoute pris and who schal serve, 2090 I not what profit myhte availe. Thus folweth it, if thou travaile, Wher thou no profit hast ne pris, Thou art toward thiself unwis: And sett thou myhtest lust atteigne, Of every lust thende is a peine, And every peine is good to fle; So it is wonder thing to se, Why such a thing schal be desired.

2071 Conseile J, S, F Conseil (Counseil) AC, B
(by) cause A... B2, S... \(\Delta \) where] per B
2086 noght
faile] auaile AM... B2, AdBT (line om. R)
2095 sett] sipe (sip,
seppe &c.) JH1ERLB2, AdBT, W
2098 it is H1,
FK is it AJMX... B2, S... \(\Delta \), W

2100 [THE CONFESSOR The more that a Stock is fyred, REPLIES. The rathere into Aisshe it torneth; The fot which in the weie sporneth Fulofte his heved hath overthrowe; Thus love is blind and can noght knowe Wher that he goth, til he be falle: Forthi, bot if it so befalle With good conseil that he be lad, Him oghte forto ben adrad. For conseil passeth alle thing To him which thenkth to ben a king; 2110 And every man for his partie A kingdom hath to justefie, That is to sein his oghne dom. P. iii. 346 If he misreule that kingdom, He lest himself, and that is more Than if he loste Schip and Ore And al the worldes good withal: For what man that in special Hath noght himself, he hath noght elles, Nomor the perles than the schelles; 2120 Al is to him of o value: Thogh he hadde at his retenue The wyde world riht as he wolde, Whan he his herte hath noght withholde Toward himself, al is in vein. And thus, my Sone, I wolde sein, As I seide er, that thou aryse, Er that thou falle in such a wise That thou ne myht thiself rekevere; For love, which that blind was evere, 2130 Makth alle his servantz blinde also. My Sone, and if thou have be so, Yit is it time to withdrawe, And set thin herte under that lawe, The which of reson is governed

2104 This BT Thi Ad And W 2106 so be befalle F 2134 set AJ, S, F sette CLBs, B

And noght of will. And to be lerned,

Ensamples thou hast many on

[THE CONFESSOR REPLIES.]

Of now and ek of time gon,
That every lust is bot a while;
And who that wole himself beguile,
He may the rathere be deceived.
Mi Sone, now thou hast conceived
Somwhat of that I wolde mene;
Hierafterward it schal be sene
If that thou lieve upon mi lore;
For I can do to thee nomore
Bot teche thee the rihte weie:
Now ches if thou wolt live or deie.

[THE CONTROVERSY.]

Hic loquitur de controuersia, que inter Confessorem et Amantem in fine confessionis versabatur.

Mi fader, so as I have herd Your tale, bot it were ansuerd, 2150 I were mochel forto blame. Mi wo to you is bot a game, That fielen noght of that I fiele; The fielinge of a mannes Hiele Mai noght be likned to the Herte: I mai noght, thogh I wolde, asterte, And ye be fre from al the peine Of love, wherof I me pleigne. It is riht esi to comaunde; The hert which fre goth on the launde 2160 Not of an Oxe what him eileth: It falleth ofte a man merveileth Of that he seth an other fare, Bot if he knewe himself the fare, And felt it as it is in soth, He scholde don riht as he doth. Or elles werse in his degre: For wel I wot, and so do ye, That love hath evere yit ben used, So mot I nedes ben excused. 2170 Bot, fader, if ye wolde thus Unto Cupide and to Venus Be frendlich toward mi querele, P. iii. 348 So that myn herte were in hele

2138 agon (a goon) H:RCBs, AdBT, W 2153 That feelen noght of lat (om. I fiele) A That feelen noght . be liked to be herte M

[THE CONTROVERSY.]

Of love which is in mi briest, I wot wel thanne a betre Prest Was nevere mad to my behove. Bot al the whiles that I hove In noncertein betwen the tuo, And not if I to wel or wo 2180 Schal torne, that is al my drede, So that I not what is to rede. Bot for final conclusion I thenke a Supplicacion With pleine wordes and expresse Wryte unto Venus the goddesse, The which I preie you to bere And bringe ayein a good ansuere. Tho was betwen mi Prest and me Debat and gret perplexete: 2190 Mi resoun understod him wel, And knew it was soth everydel That he hath seid, bot noght forthi Mi will hath nothing set therby. For techinge of so wis a port Is unto love of no desport; Yit myhte nevere man beholde Reson, wher love was withholde, Thei be noght of o governance. And thus we fellen in distance, 2 200 Mi Prest and I, bot I spak faire, And thurgh mi wordes debonaire Thanne ate laste we acorden. P. iii. 349 So that he seith he wol recorden To speke and stonde upon mi syde To Venus bothe and to Cupide; And bad me wryte what I wolde, And seith me trewly that he scholde Mi lettre bere unto the queene. And I sat down upon the grene 2210

2178 while AM... B2, AdBT, W 2179 no certein AdBT the] bo AM 2180 if] wher AM... B2, AdBT 2195 techinge J, SA, FWK touchynge (touching) AM... B2, AdBTA 2203 bei (jey) acorden AdBT

[THE SUPPLICATION.]

Hic tractat formam cuiusdam Supplicacionis, quam ex parte Amantis per manus Genii Sacerdotis sui Venus sibi porrectam acceptabat.

i

Fulfilt of loves fantasie,
And with the teres of myn ye
In stede of enke I gan to wryte
The wordes whiche I wolde endite
Unto Cupide and to Venus,
And in mi lettre I seide thus.

THE wofull peine of loves maladie,
Ayein the which mai no phisique availe,
Min herte hath so bewhaped with sotie,
That wher so that I reste or I travaile,
I finde it evere redy to assaile
Mi resoun, which that can him noght defende:
Thus seche I help, wherof I mihte amende.

Ferst to Nature if that I me compleigne,
Ther finde I hou that every creature
Som time ayer hath love in his demeine,
So that the litel wrenne in his mesure
Hath yit of kinde a love under his cure;
And I bot on desire, of which I misse:
And thus, bot I, hath every kinde his blisse. 2230

The resoun of my wit it overpasseth, P. iii. 350 Of that Nature techeth me the weie To love, and yit no certein sche compasseth Hou I schal spede, and thus betwen the tweie I stonde, and not if I schal live or deie. For thogh reson ayein my will debate, I mai noght fle, that I ne love algate.

Upon miself is thilke tale come,
Hou whilom Pan, which is the god of kinde,
With love wrastlede and was overcome:

2240
For evere I wrastle and evere I am behinde,
That I no strengthe in al min herte finde,
Wherof that I mai stonden eny throwe;
So fer mi wit with love is overthrowe.

2214 wol(e) AdBT 2220 or I trauaile J, S, F the rest or trauaile 2228 a love] of loue AM . . . B2, BT (Ha) love of kinde 3it Ad) 2240 was] is AdBT

[THE SUPPLICATION.]

Whom nedeth help, he mot his helpe crave, Or helpeles he schal his nede spille:
Pleinly thurghsoght my wittes alle I have,
Bot non of hem can helpe after mi wille;
And als so wel I mihte sitte stille,
As preie unto mi lady eny helpe:
Thus wot I noght wherof miself to helpe.

Unto the grete Jove and if I bidde,
To do me grace of thilke swete tunne,
Which under keie in his celier amidde
Lith couched, that fortune is overrunne,
Bot of the bitter cuppe I have begunne,
I not hou ofte, and thus finde I no game;
For evere I axe and evere it is the same.

I se the world stonde evere upon eschange, P. iii. 35I
Nou wyndes loude, and nou the weder softe;
I mai sen ek the grete mone change,
And thing which nou is lowe is eft alofte;
The dredfull werres into pes fulofte
Thei torne; and evere is Danger in o place,
Which wol noght change his will to do me grace.

Bot upon this the grete clerc Ovide, Of love whan he makth his remembrance, He seith ther is the blinde god Cupide, The which hath love under his governance, And in his hond with many a fyri lance He woundeth ofte, ther he wol noght hele; And that somdiel is cause of mi querele.

Ovide ek seith that love to parforne
Stant in the hond of Venus the goddesse,
Bot whan sche takth hir conseil with Satorne,
Ther is no grace, and in that time, I gesse,
Began mi love, of which myn hevynesse
Is now and evere schal, bot if I spede:
So wot I noght miself what is to rede.

2247 purghout BT 2251 3elpe AdBTA 2257 I fynde BTA 2270 his om. B 2271 wher AdBT

2250

2270

CONFESSIO AMANTIS

[THE SUPPLICATION.]

Forthi to you, Cupide and Venus bothe, 2280 With al myn hertes obeissance I preie, If ye were ate ferste time wrothe, Whan I began to love, as I you seie, Nou stynt, and do thilke infortune aweie, So that Danger, which stant of retenue With my ladi, his place mai remue.

O thou Cupide, god of loves lawe, P. iii. 352 That with thi Dart brennende hast set afyre Min herte, do that wounde be withdrawe, Or yif me Salve such as I desire: 2290 For Service in thi Court withouten hyre To me, which evere yit have kept thin heste, Mai nevere be to loves lawe honeste.

O thou, gentile Venus, loves queene, Withoute gult thou dost on me thi wreche; Thou wost my peine is evere aliche grene For love, and yit I mai it noght areche: This wold I for my laste word beseche, That thou mi love aquite as I deserve, Or elles do me pleinly forto sterve. 2300

[VENUS REPLIES TO THE SUPPLICATION. Hicloquiturqualiter Venus, accepta Amantis Supplicacione, indilate ad singula respondit.

Whanne I this Supplicacioun With good deliberacioun, In such a wise as ye nou wite, Hadde after min entente write Unto Cupide and to Venus, This Prest which hihte Genius It tok on honde to presente, On my message and forth he wente To Venus, forto wite hire wille. And I bod in the place stille, 2310 And was there bot a litel while, Noght full the montance of a Mile, Whan I behield and sodeinly I sih wher Venus stod me by. So as I myhte, under a tre

P. iii. 353

2284 his infortune AdBT hilke fortune Ba, A that ilke infortune W 2294 gentile AJ, S, F gentil C, B 2298 wold J, S, F wolde AC, B

LIBER OCTAVUS

To grounde I fell upon mi kne,

449

[VENUS REPLIES TO THE SUPPLICATION.]

And preide hire forto do me grace: Sche caste hire chiere upon mi face, And as it were halvinge a game Sche axeth me what is mi name. 2320 'Ma dame,' I seide, 'John Gower.' 'Now John,' quod sche, 'in my pouer Thou most as of thi love stonde: For I thi bille have understonde, In which to Cupide and to me Somdiel thou hast compleigned thee, And somdiel to Nature also. Bot that schal stonde among you tuo, For therof have I noght to done; For Nature is under the Mone 2330 Maistresse of every lives kinde, Bot if so be that sche mai finde Som holy man that wol withdrawe His kindly lust agein hir lawe; Bot sielde whanne it falleth so, For fewe men ther ben of tho, Bot of these othre ynowe be, Whiche of here oghne nycete Ayein Nature and hire office Deliten hem in sondri vice, 2340 Wherof that sche fulofte hath pleigned, And ek my Court it hath desdeigned And evere schal; for it receiveth Non such that kinde so deceiveth. For al onliche of gentil love P. iii. 354 Mi court stant alle courtz above And takth noght into retenue Bot thing which is to kinde due. For elles it schal be refused. Wherof I holde thee excused, 2350 For it is manye daies gon,

2319 agame AJMRL, AdT in game Δ in grame W 2320 is] was A... B2, SBT Δ 2332 if] it AMXE... B2, B 2334 Hire B 2342 disteigned AH1XRLB2 distreigned M restreigned E

G g

[VENUS REPLIES TO THE SUPPLICATION.]

That thou amonges hem were on Which of my court hast ben withholde; So that the more I am beholde Of thi desese to commune, And to remue that fortune, Which manye daies hath the grieved. Bot if my conseil mai be lieved, Thou schalt ben esed er thou go Of thilke unsely jolif wo, 2360 Wherof thou seist thin herte is fyred: Bot as of that thou hast desired After the sentence of thi bille, Thou most therof don at my wille, And I therof me wole avise. For be thou hol, it schal suffise: Mi medicine is noght to sieke For thee and for suche olde sieke, Noght al per chance as ye it wolden, Bot so as ye be reson scholden, 2370 Acordant unto loves kinde. For in the plit which I thee finde, So as mi court it hath awarded, Thou schalt be duely rewarded; And if thou woldest more crave. P. iii. 355 It is no riht that thou it have.'

iii. Qui cupit id quod habere nequit, sua tempora perdit,
Est vbi non posse, velle salute caret.
Non estatis opus gelidis hirsuta capillis,
Cum calor abcessit, equiperabit hiems;
Sicut habet Mayus non dat natura Decembri,
Nec poterit compar floribus esse lutum;
Sic neque decrepita senium iuvenile voluptas
Floret in obsequium, quod Venus ipsa petit.
Conveniens igitur foret, vt quos cana senectus
Attigit, vlterius corpora casta colant. (10)

2367 f. Two lines om. S... Δ (ins. Λ)
2368 The which is holsom to be seke H₁... B₂
2369 f. Noght al as bou desire woldest

Bot so as pou be resoun scholdest S... Δ 2371-2376 Six lines om. S... Δ Latin Verses iii. 8 obsequium] obsessum X... L obessum Be

Venus, which stant withoute lawe In noncertein, bot as men drawe Of Rageman upon the chance, Sche leith no peis in the balance, Bot as hir lyketh forto weie: The trewe man fulofte aweie Sche put, which hath hir grace bede, And set an untrewe in his stede. Lo, thus blindly the world sche diemeth In loves cause, as tome siemeth: I not what othre men wol sein, Bot I algate am so besein, And stonde as on amonges alle Which am out of hir grace falle: 2390 It nedeth take no witnesse, For sche which seid is the goddesse, To whether part of love it wende, Hath sett me for a final ende The point wherto that I schal holde. For whan sche hath me wel beholde, Halvynge of scorn, sche seide thus: P. iii. 356 'Thou wost wel that I am Venus, Which al only my lustes seche; And wel I wot, thogh thou beseche 2400 Mi love, lustes ben ther none, Whiche I mai take in thi persone; For loves lust and lockes hore In chambre acorden neveremore, And thogh thou feigne a yong corage, It scheweth wel be the visage That olde grisel is no fole: There ben fulmanye yeres stole With thee and with suche othre mo, That outward feignen youthe so 2410

[VENUS REPLIES TO THE SUPPLICATION.]

Hic in exemplum contra quoscunque viros inveteratos amoris concupiscenciam affectantes loquitur Venus, huiusque Amantis Confessi supplicacionem quasi deridens, ipsum pro eo quod senex et debilis est, multis exhortacionibus insufficientem redarguit.

2379 ff. margin Hic in exemplum—redarguit] Hic narrat qualiter indignata Venus, amantis languidi infirmitatem inspiciens, ne quid amplius in curia sua attemptare presumat, ipsum insufficientem tanquam pro medicina pluribus exemplis exhortabatur S... $\Delta\Lambda$ 2386 tome S, F to me AJC, B 2387 wolde H1... B2, AdBT 2403 Mi loues AM, Λ My loue AdBT (Ad ends with this line) 2409 with om. AM... B2, BT

[VENUS REPLIES TO THE SUPPLICATION.]

And ben withinne of pore assay. Min herte wolde and I ne may Is noght beloved nou adayes; Er thou make eny suche assaies To love, and faile upon the fet, Betre is to make a beau retret; For thogh thou myhtest love atteigne, Yit were it bot an ydel peine, Whan that thou art noght sufficant To holde love his covenant. 2420 Forthi tak hom thin herte ayein, That thou travaile noght in vein, Wherof my Court may be deceived. I wot and have it wel conceived, Hou that thi will is good ynowh; Bot mor behoveth to the plowh, Wherof the lacketh, as I trowe: P. iii. 357 So sitte it wel that thou beknowe Thi fieble astat, er thou beginne Thing wher thou miht non ende winne. 2430 What bargain scholde a man assaie, Whan that him lacketh forto paie? Mi Sone, if thou be wel bethoght, This toucheth thee; foryet it noght: The thing is torned into was; That which was whilom grene gras, Is welked hey at time now. Forthi mi conseil is that thou Remembre wel hou thou art old. Whan Venus hath hir tale told, 2440 And I bethoght was al aboute, Tho wiste I wel withoute doute, That ther was no recoverir: And as a man the blase of fyr

[THE COMPANIES OF LOVERS.]

Qualiter super derisoria Veneris exhortacione contristatus Amans, quasi mortuus in terram corruit, vbi, vt sibi videbatur, Cupi-

2428 sitte AJC, F sit B
2433 if pat you wel be rought (be pought) X...B2, BTA if that thou wel the be thouht H1
2436
The which AM...B2, BTA (yet whilom was pe grene gras A)
2437 as time now AM...B2, BTA
2441 Than I AM, RA
Whan I H1...B2, T
2442 And wist(e) wel AM...B2, BTA
2445 ferd AJ, S, F ferde C, B

With water quencheth, so ferd I;

A cold me cawhte sodeinly, For sorwe that myn herte made Mi dedly face pale and fade Becam, and swoune I fell to grounde. And as I lay the same stounde, Ne fully quik ne fully ded, Me thoghte I sih tofor myn hed Cupide with his bowe bent. And lich unto a Parlement, Which were ordeigned for the nones, With him cam al the world at ones Of gentil folk that whilom were

Lovers, I sih hem alle there Forth with Cupide in sondri routes.

Min yhe and as I caste aboutes, To knowe among hem who was who,

I sih wher lusty Youthe tho, As he which was a Capitein, Tofore alle othre upon the plein Stod with his route wel begon, Here hevedes kempt, and therupon Garlandes noght of o colour, Some of the lef, some of the flour, And some of grete Perles were; The newe guise of Beawme there, With sondri thinges wel devised, I sih, wherof thei ben queintised. It was al lust that thei with ferde, Ther was no song that I ne herde, Which unto love was touchende: Of Pan and al that was likende As in Pipinge of melodie Was herd in thilke compaignie So lowde, that on every side It thouhte as al the hevene cride In such acord and such a soun Of bombard and of clarion

THE COMPANIES OF LOVERS.

dinem cum innumera multitudine nuper Amantum variis turmis assistencium con-²⁴⁵⁰ spiciebat.

P. iii. 358

2460

2470

2480

With Cornemuse and Schallemele. 2462 line om. B 2446 And cold AM 2476 margin Pan id est deus nature A . . . B.

[THE COMPANIES OF LOVERS.]

De nominibus illorum nuper Amantum, qui tunc Amanti spasmato, aliqui iuuenes, aliqui senes, apparuerunt. Senes autem precipue tam erga deum quam deam amoris pro sanitate Amantis recuperanda multiplicatis precibus misericorditer instatant.

That it was half a mannes hele So glad a noise forto hiere. And as me thoghte, in this manere Al freissh I syn hem springe and dance, P. iii. 359 And do to love her entendance After the lust of youthes heste. Ther was ynowh of joie and feste, 2490 For evere among thei laghe and pleie, And putten care out of the weie, That he with hem ne sat ne stod. And overthis I understod, So as myn Ere it myhte areche, The moste matiere of her speche Was al of knyhthod and of Armes. And what it is to ligge in armes With love, whanne it is achieved.

Ther was Tristram, which was believed
With bele Ysolde, and Lancelot
Stod with Gunnore, and Galahot
With his ladi, and as me thoghte,
I syh wher Jason with him broghte
His love, which that Creusa hihte,
And Hercules, which mochel myhte,
Was ther berende his grete Mace,
And most of alle in thilke place
He peyneth him to make chiere
With Eolen, which was him diere.

Theseüs, thogh he were untrewe
To love, as alle wommen knewe,
Yit was he there natheles
With Phedra, whom to love he ches:
Of Grece ek ther was Thelamon,
Which fro the king Lamenedon
At Troie his doghter refte aweie,
Eseonen, as for his preie,
Which take was whan Jason cam
Fro Colchos, and the Cite nam
In vengance of the ferste hate;
That made hem after to debate,

2497 It was AM . . . B2, BT

Whan Priamus the newe toun Hath mad. And in avisioun

Me thoghte that I sih also
Ector forth with his brethren tuo;
Himself stod with Pantaselee,
And next to him I myhte se,
Wher Paris stod with faire Eleine,
Which was his joie sovereine;
And Troilus stod with Criseide,
Bot evere among, althogh he pleide,
Be semblant he was hevy chiered,
For Diomede, as him was liered,
Cleymeth to ben his parconner.
And thus full many a bacheler,
A thousend mo than I can sein,
With Yowthe I sih ther wel besein
Forth with here loves glade and blithe.

And some I sih whiche ofte sithe Compleignen hem in other wise; Among the whiche I syh Narcise And Piramus, that sory were.

The worthy Grek also was there, Achilles, which for love deide:
Agamenon ek, as men seide,
And Menelay the king also
I syh, with many an other mo,
Which hadden be fortuned sore
In loves cause.

And overmore
Of wommen in the same cas,
With hem I sih wher Dido was,
Forsake which was with Enee;
And Phillis ek I myhte see,
Whom Demephon deceived hadde;
And Adriagne hir sorwe ladde,
For Theseüs hir Soster tok
And hire unkindely forsok.
I sih ther ek among the press
Compleignende upon Hercules
2543 Priamus AM, B, W

[THE COMPANIES OF LOVERS.]

2530

2540

2550

P. iii. 361

2560

[THE COMPANIES OF LOVERS.]

His ferste love Deyanire,
Which sette him afterward afyre:
Medea was there ek and pleigneth
Upon Jason, for that he feigneth,
Withoute cause and tok a newe;
Sche seide, 'Fy on alle untrewe!'
I sih there ek Deydamie,
Which hadde lost the compaignie
Of Achilles, whan Diomede
To Troie him fette upon the nede.
Among these othre upon the green

Among these othre upon the grene I syh also the wofull queene Cleopatras, which in a Cave With Serpentz hath hirself begrave Alquik, and so sche was totore, For sorwe of that sche hadde lore Antonye, which hir love hath be: And forth with hire I sih Tisbee, Which on the scharpe swerdes point

2570

P. iii. 362

2580

2590

For love deide in sory point;
And as myn Ere it myhte knowe,

She seide, 'Wo worthe alle slowe!'
The pleignte of Progne and Philomene
Ther herde I what it wolde mene,
How Tereüs of his untrouthe

Undede hem bothe, and that was routhe; And next to hem I sih Canace, Which for Machaire hir fader grace Hath lost, and deide in wofull plit.

And as I sih in my spirit,
Me thoghte amonges othre thus
The doghter of king Priamus,
Polixena, whom Pirrus slowh,
Was there and made sorwe ynowh,

As sche which deide gulteles For love, and yit was loveles. And forto take the desport,

I sih there some of other port,

2573 graue BT 2575 Alquik F Al quik AJ, SB, K 2598 pere F per (per) AJC, B

And that was Circes and Calipse, That cowthen do the Mone eclipse, Of men and change the liknesses, Of Artmagique Sorceresses; Thei hielde in honde manyon. To love wher thei wolde or non.

Bot above alle that ther were Of wommen I sih foure there, Whos name I herde most comended: P. iii. 363 Be hem the Court stod al amended; For wher thei comen in presence, Men deden hem the reverence. As thogh they hadden be goddesses, Of al this world or Emperesses. And as me thoghte, an Ere I leide, And herde hou that these othre seide, 'Lo, these ben the foure wyves, Whos feith was proeved in her lyves: For in essample of alle goode With Mariage so thei stode, That fame, which no gret thing hydeth, Yit in Cronique of hem abydeth.'

Penolope that on was hote, Whom many a knyht hath loved hote, Whil that hire lord Ulixes lay Full many a yer and many a day Upon the grete Siege of Troie: Bot sche, which hath no worldes joie Bot only of hire housebonde, Whil that hir lord was out of londe, So wel hath kept hir wommanhiede, That al the world therof tok hiede. And nameliche of hem in Grece.

That other womman was Lucrece, Wif to the Romain Collatin; And sche constreigned of Tarquin To thing which was ayein hir wille, Sche wolde noght hirselven stille, Bot deide only for drede of schame P. iii. 364

2623 Vluxes BT

THE COMPANIES OF LOVERS. 2600

2610

2620

2630

[THE COMPANIES OF LOVERS.]

In keping of hire goode name, As sche which was on of the beste. The thridde wif was hote Alceste, 2640 Which whanne Ametus scholde dye Upon his grete maladye, Sche preide unto the goddes so, That sche receyveth al the wo And deide hirself to yive him lif: Lo, if this were a noble wif. The ferthe wif which I ther sih, I herde of hem that were nyh Hou sche was cleped Alcione, Which to Seyix hir lord al one 2650 And to nomo hir body kepte; And whan sche sih him dreynt, sche lepte Into the wawes where he swam. And there a Sefoul sche becam, And with hire wenges him bespradde For love which to him sche hadde. Lo, these foure were tho Whiche I sih, as me thoghte tho, Among the grete compaignie Which Love hadde forto guye: 2660 Bot Youthe, which in special Of Loves Court was Mareschal, So besy was upon his lay, That he non hiede where I lay Hath take. And thanne, as I behield, Me thoghte I sih upon the field, Where Elde cam a softe pas P. iii. 365 Toward Venus, ther as sche was. With him gret compaignie he ladde, Bot noght so manye as Youthe hadde: 2670 The moste part were of gret Age,

2646 Lo, if] See wher AM... B2, BT 2650 Which Ceix (om. to) B Which to seke X Which for to se W 2653 wawe A... B2, S... Δ 2656 which] hat AM... B2, BT 2664 he lay X, BT (line om. Δ p.m.) 2670 manye] fele AM... B2, BT 2672 here visage AM... B2, BT

And that was sene in the visage,

2680

2690

2700

THE COMPANIES OF Lovers.

And noght forthi, so as thei myhte, Thei made hem yongly to the sihte: Bot yit herde I no pipe there To make noise in mannes Ere, Bot the Musette I myhte knowe, For olde men which souneth lowe, With Harpe and Lute and with Citole. The hovedance and the Carole, In such a wise as love hath bede, A softe pas thei dance and trede; And with the wommen otherwhile With sobre chier among thei smyle, For laghtre was ther non on hyh. And natheles full wel I syh That thei the more queinte it made For love, in whom thei weren glade.

And there me thoghte I myhte se The king David with Bersabee, And Salomon was noght withoute; Passende an hundred on a route Of wyves and of Concubines, Juesses bothe and Sarazines, To him I sih alle entendant: I not if he was sufficant. Bot natheles for al his wit P. iii. 366 He was attached with that writ Which love with his hond enseleth, Fro whom non erthly man appeleth. And overthis, as for a wonder, With his leon which he put under, With Dalida Sampson I knew, Whos love his strengthe al overthrew. I syh there Aristotle also, Whom that the queene of Grece so

2675 pipes AM ... B₂, BT piper △ 2676 noise] merbe AM . . . B2, BT 2678 sowned AM . . . Bs, BT 2694 luesses eek AM Iues bobe (Iewes both) KW Iewes (Iues &c.) eek H1... B2, 2696 wher he was AM wher(e) he were X... B2, BT if he were Hi, W 2701 no wonder B 2702 put AJ, F putte C, B 2706 so] also E, BT þo △

Hath bridled, that in thilke time

[THE COMPANIES OF LOVERS.]

Sche made him such a Silogime, That he foryat al his logique; Ther was non art of his Practique, 2710 Thurgh which it mihte ben excluded That he ne was fully concluded To love, and dede his obeissance. And ek Virgile of aqueintance I sih, wher he the Maiden preide, Which was the doghter, as men seide, Of themperour whilom of Rome; Sortes and Plato with him come, So dede Ovide the Poete. I thouhte thanne how love is swete, 2720 Which hath so wise men reclamed, And was miself the lasse aschamed, Or forto lese or forto winne In the meschief that I was inne: And thus I lay in hope of grace. And whan thei comen to the place Wher Venus stod and I was falle, P. iii. 367 These olde men with o vois alle To Venus preiden for my sake. And sche, that myhte noght forsake 2730 So gret a clamour as was there, Let Pite come into hire Ere; And forth withal unto Cupide Sche preith that he upon his side Me wolde thurgh his grace sende Som confort, that I myhte amende, Upon the cas which is befalle. And thus for me thei preiden alle Of hem that weren olde aboute, And ek some of the yonge route, 2740 Of gentilesse and pure trouthe I herde hem telle it was gret routhe, That I withouten help so ferde. And thus me thoghte I lay and herde.

Cupido, which may hurte and hele In loves cause, as for myn hele

Upon the point which him was preid Cam with Venus, wher I was leid Swounende upon the grene gras. And, as me thoghte, anon ther was On every side so gret presse, That every lif began to presse, I wot noght wel hou many score, Suche as I spak of now tofore, Lovers, that comen to beholde, Bot most of hem that weren olde: Thei stoden there at thilke tyde. To se what ende schal betyde Upon the cure of my sotie. Tho myhte I hiere gret partie Spekende, and ech his oghne avis Hath told, on that, an other this: Bot among alle this I herde, Thei weren wo that I so ferde. And seiden that for no riote An old man scholde noght assote; For as thei tolden redely, Ther is in him no cause why, Bot if he wolde himself benyce; So were he wel the more nyce. And thus desputen some of tho, And some seiden nothing so, Bot that the wylde loves rage In mannes lif forberth non Age; Whil ther is oyle forto fyre, The lampe is lyhtly set afyre, And is fulhard er it be queynt, Bot only if it be som seint, Which god preserveth of his grace. And thus me thoghte, in sondri place Of hem that walken up and doun Ther was diverse opinioun: And for a while so it laste. Til that Cupide to the laste,

[CUPID AND THE LOVER.]

Hic tractat qualiter ²⁷⁵⁰ Cupido Amantis se-nectute confracti viscera perscrutans, ignita sue concupiscencie tela ab eo penitus extraxit, quem Venus postea absque calore percipiens, vacuum reliquit: et sic tandem prouisa Senectus, racionem inuocans, ho-P. iii. 368 minem interiorem per prius amore infatuatum mentis sanitati plenius restaurauit.

2760

2770

2780

Nota.

2769 benyce J, S, FK be nyce (by nice &c.) AM ... B2, BTA, W 2775 margin Nota LB2, F Nota bene C om. A ... R, SBTA, WK

[THE FIERY DART WITHDRAWN.]

Forth with his moder full avised, Hath determined and devised Unto what point he wol descende. P. iii. 369 And al this time I was liggende Upon the ground tofore his vhen, And thei that my desese syhen 2790 Supposen noght I scholde live; Bot he, which wolde thanne yive His grace, so as it mai be, This blinde god which mai noght se, Hath groped til that he me fond; And as he pitte forth his hond Upon my body, wher I lay, Me thoghte a fyri Lancegay, Which whilom thurgh myn herte he caste, He pulleth oute, and also faste 2800 As this was do, Cupide nam His weie, I not where he becam, And so dede al the remenant Which unto him was entendant. Of hem that in Avision I hadde a revelacion. So as I tolde now tofore. Bot Venus wente noght therfore,

[THE HEALING OF LOVE.]

Ne Genius, whiche thilke time Abiden bothe faste byme. 2810 And sche which mai the hertes bynde In loves cause and ek unbinde, Er I out of mi trance aros, Venus, which hield a boiste clos, And wolde noght I scholde deie, Tok out mor cold than eny keie An oignement, and in such point P. iii. 370 Sche hath my wounded herte enoignt, My temples and my Reins also. And forth withal sche tok me tho 2820 A wonder Mirour forto holde,

2796 pitte F putte AJC, SB 2809 whiche S, F which AJC, B 2819 margin Nota contra senes voluptuosos, quorum calor refrigescente natura extinctus est SBTA (om. A)

[THE HEALING OF LOVE.]

In which sche bad me to beholde And taken hiede of that I syhe; Wherinne anon myn hertes yhe I caste, and sih my colour fade, Myn yhen dymme and al unglade, Mi chiekes thinne, and al my face With Elde I myhte se deface. So riveled and so wo besein, That ther was nothing full ne plein, I syh also myn heres hore. Mi will was tho to se nomore Outwith, for ther was no plesance; And thanne into my remembrance I drown myn olde daies passed, And as reson it hath compassed, I made a liknesse of miselve Unto the sondri Monthes twelve. Wherof the yeer in his astat Is mad, and stant upon debat, That lich til other non acordeth. For who the times wel recordeth, And thanne at Marche if he beginne, Whan that the lusti yeer comth inne, Til Augst be passed and Septembre, The myhty youthe he may remembre In which the yeer hath his deduit Of gras, of lef, of flour, of fruit, Of corn and of the wyny grape. And afterward the time is schape To frost, to Snow, to Wind, to Rein, Til eft that Mars be come ayein: The Wynter wol no Somer knowe, The grene lef is overthrowe, The clothed erthe is thanne bare, Despuiled is the Somerfare,

Quod status hominis Mensibus anni equiperatur.

2840

2830

P. iii. 371

2850

2833 Outwip SA, FWK Out wip AJM, TA Therwip (Ther wip)
H1...B3 On which B 2837 margin equiperatur A equipatur
C, BT, F 2848 of flour of lef AM...CB3 and floure of leef L
2850 pis time H1...B3 2856 Somerfare S, F somer fare
AJC, B

[THE HEALING OF LOVE.]

That erst was hete is thanne chele. And thus thenkende thoghtes fele, I was out of mi swoune affraied, Wherof I sih my wittes straied, 2860 And gan to clepe hem hom avein. And whan Resoun it herde sein That loves rage was aweie, He cam to me the rihte weie, And hath remued the sotie Of thilke unwise fantasie, Wherof that I was wont to pleigne, So that of thilke fyri peine I was mad sobre and hol ynowh. Venus behield me than and lowh, 2870 And axeth, as it were in game. What love was. And I for schame Ne wiste what I scholde ansuere: And natheles I gan to swere That be my trouthe I knew him noght; So ferr it was out of mi thoght, Riht as it hadde nevere be. P. iii. 372 'Mi goode Sone,' tho quod sche, 'Now at this time I lieve it wel, So goth the fortune of my whiel; 2880 Forthi mi conseil is thou leve.' 'Ma dame,' I seide, 'be your leve, Ye witen wel, and so wot I, That I am unbehovely Your Court fro this day forth to serve: And for I may no thonk deserve, And also for I am refused, I preie you to ben excused. And natheles as for the laste, Whil that my wittes with me laste, 2890 Touchende mi confession I axe an absolucion Of Genius, er that I go.'

2860 straied] frayed AM...B: 2885 forth] for EC, BTA 2889 for to laste BT

LIBER OCTAVUS

465

The Prest anon was redy tho, And seide, 'Sone, as of thi schrifte Thou hast ful pardoun and foryifte; Foryet it thou, and so wol I.'

'Min holi fader, grant mercy,' Quod I to him, and to the queene I fell on knes upon the grene, And tok my leve forto wende. Bot sche, that wolde make an ende, As therto which I was most able, A Peire of Bedes blak as Sable Sche tok and heng my necke aboute; Upon the gaudes al withoute P. iii. 373 Was write of gold, Por reposer. 'Lo,' thus sche seide, 'John Gower, Now thou art ate laste cast,

This have I for thin ese cast, That thou nomore of love sieche. Bot my will is that thou besieche And preie hierafter for the pes, And that thou make a plein reles To love, which takth litel hiede Of olde men upon the nede, Whan that the lustes ben aweie: Forthi to thee nys bot o weie,

In which let reson be thi guide; For he may sone himself misguide, That seth noght the peril tofore. Mi Sone, be wel war therfore, And kep the sentence of my lore And tarie thou mi Court nomore, Bot go ther vertu moral duelleth, Wher ben thi bokes, as men telleth, Whiche of long time thou hast write. For this I do thee wel to wite, If thou thin hele wolt pourchace,

2899 the om. AM 2907 pur AM ... B2, B, W 2925 moral vertu AM ... B2, W vertu morar S ben be M, TA Ther ben be B

[THE ABSOLUTION.]

Amans.

2900

LEAVE-TAKING OF VENUS.]

2910

2920

2930

pour Hi, T

2926 Wher

нh

Thou miht noght make suite and chace,

CONFESSIO AMANTIS

[LEAVE-TAKING OF VENUS.]

Wher that the game is nought pernable; It were a thing unresonable, A man to be so overseie. Forthi tak hiede of that I seie; For in the lawe of my comune We be noght schape to comune, Thiself and I, nevere after this. P. iii. 374 Now have v seid al that ther is Of love as for thi final ende: * Adieu, for y mot fro the wende.' 2940 P. iii. 375 And with that word al sodeinly,

| LEAVE-TAKING OF VENUS.]

* Adieu, for I mot fro the wende. And gret wel Chaucer whan ye mete, As mi disciple and mi poete: For in the floures of his youthe In sondri wise, as he wel couthe, Of Ditees and of songes glade, The whiche he for mi sake made, The lond fulfild is overal: Wherof to him in special Above alle othre I am most holde. For thi now in hise daies olde 2950* Thow schalt him telle this message. That he upon his latere age, To sette an ende of alle his werk, As he which is myn owne clerk, Do make his testament of love, As thou hast do thi schrifte above, So that mi Court it mai recorde.' 'Madame, I can me wel acorde,' Quod I, 'to telle as ye me bidde.' And with that word it so betidde, 2960#

2931 pernable J, SA, FK parnable W prouable (prouable) AM . . . B2, BTA 2938 Here begins a new hand in F and II. 2938-2966 are over an erasure.

2941* ff. This conclusion is in first recension copies only, A . . . B2 &c. But 11. 2941*-2961* also in A. All variations from A are noted. 2960* world 2953* eende A al J 2949* moost A AMX betidde (bitidde) JH1ECB2 by tydde (be tidde) AMRL

LIBER OCTAVUS

467

[LEAVE-TAKING OF VENUS.]

Enclosid in a sterred sky, Venus, which is the qweene of love, Was take in to hire place above, More wiste y nought wher sche becam. P. iii. 376 And thus my leve of hire y nam, And forth with al the same tide Hire prest, which wolde nought abide, Or be me lief or be me loth. Out of my sighte forth he goth, And y was left with outen helpe. So wiste I nought wher of to yelpe, Bot only that y hadde lore My time, and was sori ther fore. And thus bewhapid in my thought, P. iii. 378 Whan al was turnyd in to nought, I stod amasid for a while, And in my self y gan to smyle Thenkende uppon the bedis blake, And how they weren me betake, For that y schulde bidde and preie. And whanne y sigh non othre weie Bot only that y was refusid, Unto the lif which y hadde usid I thoughte nevere torne avein: And in this wise, soth to seyn, Homward a softe pas y wente, Wher that with al myn hol entente

2960

P. iii. 377

2950

Out of my sihte al sodeynly, Enclosed in a sterred sky, Up to the hevene Venus straghte, And I my rihte weie cawhte, Hom fro the wode and forth I wente, Wher as with al myn hole entente,

[LEAVE-TAKING OF VENUS.]

2945 wiste ST wist B, F 2946 hire 2042 serred S (hir) BTA, WK here S, F 2068 hol B. F hole S 2961* sihte (sighte) JR syht (sight) AMH1ECLB2 2963* f. straghte : cawhte AM strauhte : cauhte J straght(e) : caght(e) RL 2964* righte (rihte' JEC riht (right) straughte: caughte EC AMH₁R 2965* Hoom AM and om. C 2966* hole J hoole AM н h 2

Uppon the point that y am schryve I thenke bidde whil y live.

2070

THE AUTHOR FRAYS FOR THE STATE OF ENGLAND.

Hic in anno quartodecimo Regis Ricardi orat pro statu regni, quod a diu diusum nimia aduersitate peri-

clitabatur.

iv. Parce precor, Criste, populus quo gaudeat iste; Anglia ne triste subeat, rex summe, resiste. Corrige quosque status, fragiles absolue reatus; Vnde deo gratus vigeat locus iste beatus.

He which withinne daies sevene
This large world forth with the hevene
Of his eternal providence
Hath mad, and thilke intelligence
In mannys soule resonable
Hath schape to be perdurable,
Wherof the man of his feture
Above alle erthli creature
Aftir the soule is immortal,

Thus with mi bedes upon honde, For hem that trewe love fonde I thenke bidde whil I lyve Upon the poynt which I am schryve.

2970*

[THE AUTHOR PRAYS FOR THE KING.]

Hic in fine libri honorificos que virtuosos illustrissimi Principis domini sui Regis Anglie Ricardi secundi mores, sicut dignum est, laude commendabili describens, pro eiusdem status salubri conseruacione iv.* Ad laudem Cristi, quem tu, virgo, peperisti, Sit laus Ricardi, quem sceptra colunt leopardi. Ad sua precepta compleui carmina cepta, Que Bruti nata legat Anglia perpetuata.

He which withinne dayes sevene
This large world forth with the hevene
Of his eternal providence
Hath mad, and thilke intelligence
In mannes soule resonable
Enspired to himself semblable,
Wherof the man of his feture
Above alle erthly creature
After the soule is immortal,

2970 lieue F 2971 The J, B 2973 ff. margin Hic in anno
—periclitabatur SA, FK 0m. BTA, W
2967* f. hoonde: foonde AM

Latin Verses iv.* 3 ceptra AM
2978* erply C eerpli AM erpely JH.ERLBa

To thilke lord in special,
As he which is of alle thinges
The creatour, and of the kynges
Hath the fortunes uppon honde,
His grace and mercy forto fonde
Uppon my bare knes y preie,
That he this lond in siker weie
Wol sette uppon good governance.
For if men takyn remembrance
What is to live in unite,
Ther ys no staat in his degree
That noughte to desire pes,
With outen which, it is no les,
To seche and loke in to the laste,
Ther may no worldes joye laste.

Forst forto loke the Clergie

Ferst forto loke the Clergie, Hem oughte wel to justefie Thing which belongith to here cure, As forto praie and to procure Oure pes toward the hevene above, And ek to sette reste and love

P. iii. 379 FOR THE STATE OF ENGLAND.]

2990

[EVIL OF DIVISION IN THE LAND.]

3000

To thilke lord in special,
As he which is of alle thinges
The creatour, and of the kinges
Hath the fortunes upon honde,
His grace and mercy forto fonde
Upon mi bare knees I preye,
That he my worthi king conveye,
Richard by name the Secounde,
In whom hath evere yit be founde
Justice medled with pite,
Largesce forth with charite.
In his persone it mai be schewed
What is a king to be wel thewed,
Touchinge of pite namely:

2980* [THE AUTHOR PRAYS FOR THE KING.] cunctipotentem deuocius exorat.

2990*

2987 Wol] Wel S 2989 liue BTA, W lieue S, FK 2994 wordles F 2983* f. hoonde: foonde AM 2987* be J 2988* byfounde A by founde M

[EVIL OF DIVISION IN THE LAND.]

Among ous on this erthe hiere.

For if they wroughte in this manere
Aftir the reule of charite,
I hope that men schuldyn se
This lond amende.

And ovyr this, To seche and loke how that it is Touchende of the chevalerie, Which forto loke, in som partie Is worthi forto be comendid. And in som part to ben amendid, 3010 That of here large retenue P. iii. 380 The lond is ful of maintenue. Which causith that the comune right In fewe contrees stant upright. Extorcioun, contekt, ravine Withholde ben of that covyne, Aldai men hierin gret compleignte Of the desease, of the constreignte, Wher of the poeple is sore oppressid:

[THE KING COMMENDED.]

For he yit nevere unpitously
Ayein the liges of his lond,
For no defaute which he fond,
Thurgh cruelte vengaunce soghte;
And thogh the worldes chaunce in broghte
Of infortune gret debat,
Yit was he not infortunat:
For he which the fortune ladde,
The hihe god, him overspradde
Of his Justice, and kepte him so,
That his astat stood evere mo
Sauf, as it oghte wel to be;
Lich to the Sonne in his degree,
Which with the clowdes up alofte

3005 f. Paragraph begins And ouer his S To seche FWK No Paragraph BT 3006 how hat is B howe it is W 3013 comune (commune) SBT, F comyn W 3015 contekt FK contect SBT Contek W contek and Magd contel and A 2995* f. loond: foond A 2998* inbroughte JH1 3003* kepte ECB2 kept AJMH1RL 3005* bee A

IN THE LAND.]

God graunte it mote be redressid. 3020 [EVIL OF DIVISION For of knyghthode thordre wolde That thei defende and kepe scholde The comun right and the fraunchise Of holy cherche in alle wise, So that no wikke man it dere, And ther fore servith scheld and spere: Bot for it goth now other weie, Oure grace goth the more aweie. And forto lokyn ovyrmore, Wher of the poeple pleigneth sore, 3030 Toward the lawis of oure lond, Men sein that trouthe hath broke his bond And with brocage is goon aweie, So that no man can se the weie Wher forto fynde rightwisnesse. And if men sechin sikernesse Uppon the lucre of marchandie, Compassement and tricherie Of singuler profit to wynne, Men seyn, is cause of mochil synne, 3040 And namely of divisioun, P. iii. 381 Which many a noble worthi toun

Is derked and bischadewed ofte, But hou so that it trowble in their, The Sonne is evere briht and feir. 3010* Withinne himself and noght empeired: Althogh the weder be despeired, The hed planete is not to wite. Mi worthi prince, of whom I write, Thus stant he with himselve clier, And doth what lith in his power Not only hier at hom to seke

THE KING COMMENDED.

3023 comun B, F comune ST 3026 per fore (perfore) FK 3037 machandie F merchandie S perof (per of) SBTA, W 3008* bischadewed (byshadewed) AMH1E by schadewed (by 3009* Bot JH1 schadowed) RCLBs beschaded J 3011* Wibin AM 3013* hed (hede) JM heed A heued H1E...B2 3016* doop AM 3015* f. clier: power J cleer: poweer A 3017* only hier at hom to seke J oonly heer athoom to seeke A

472

[EVIL OF DIVISION IN THE LAND.]

Fro welthe and fro prosperite Hath brought to gret adversite. So were it good to ben al on, For mechil grace ther uppon Unto the Citees schulde falle, Which myghte availle to ous alle, If these astatz amendid were, So that the vertus stodyn there And that the vices were aweie: Me thenkth y dorste thanne seie, This londis grace schulde arise.

3050

3060

[THE DUTY OF A KING.]

Bot yit to loke in othre wise,
Ther is a stat, as ye schul hiere,
Above alle othre on erthe hiere,
Which hath the lond in his balance:
To him belongith the leiance
Of Clerk, of knyght, of man of lawe;
Undir his hond al is forth drawe
The marchant and the laborer;
So stant it al in his power
Or forto spille or forto save.
Bot though that he such power have,
And that his myghtes ben so large,
He hath hem nought withouten charge,
To which that every kyng ys swore:
So were it good that he ther fore

THE KING

Love and acord, but outward eke,
As he that save his poeple wolde.
So ben we alle wel beholde
To do service and obeyssaunce
To him, which of his heyh suffraunce
Hath many a gret debat appesed,

3046 mechil F mekull W mochil SBT 3054 obre wise S, F ofer w. BTA, WK 3060 is al B 3063 forto . . . forto S for to...forto F for to ... for to BT 3066 wibouten F wipoute SBT 3018*acord JER acorde AC eeke AEC 3020* been AMC 3022* hihe HiRLBs hie J 3023* a gret by holde AM (agret) JCL a grete (agrete) AMH: &c.

First un to rightwisnesse entende, Wherof that he hym self amende Toward his god and leve vice, P. iii. 382 Which is the chief of his office; And aftir al the remenant He schal uppon his covenant Governe and lede in such a wise, So that ther be no tirandise, Wherof that he his poeple grieve, Or ellis may he nought achieve That longith to his regalie. For if a kyng wol justifie His lond and hem that beth withynne, First at hym self he mot begynne, To kepe and reule his owne astat, That in hym self be no debat Toward his god: for othre wise Ther may non erthly kyng suffise Of his kyngdom the folk to lede, Bot he the kyng of hevene drede. For what kyng sett hym uppon pride And takth his lust on every side And wil nought go the righte weie, Though god his grace caste aweie No wondir is, for ate laste He schal wel wite it mai nought laste, The pompe which he secheth here.

THE DUTY OF A KING.]

3070

3080

3090

3030*

To make his lige men ben esed; Wherfore that his Cronige schal For evere be memorial To the loenge of that he doth. For this wot every man in soth, What king that so desireth pes, He takth the weie which Crist ches: And who that Cristes weies sueth,

THE KING COMMENDED.

3081 be) F ben (be) SBTA, WK 3085 ohre wise F ohrewise S operwise BT othir wyse W 3094 noust F noght S nought B not T, W

3024* been A 3027* f. doop: soop AMR 3020* f. pees: chees AMR

Bot what kyng that with humble chere Aftir the lawe of god eschuieth The vices, and the vertus suieth, His grace schal be suffisant To governe al the remenant 3100 Which longith to his duite; P. iii. 383 So that in his prosperite The poeple schal nought ben oppressid, Wherof his name schal be blessid, For evere and be memorial. And now to speke as in final,

THE BOOK COMPLETED.

Hic in fine recapit-

Touchende that y undirtok In englesch forto make a book

[THE KING COMMENDED.

It proveth wel that he eschueth The vices and is vertuous, Wherof he mot be gracious Toward his god and acceptable. And so to make his regne stable, With al the wil that I mai yive I preie and schal whil that I live, As I which in subjectioun Stonde under the proteccioun, And mai miselven not bewelde, What for seknesse and what for elde. Which I receyve of goddes grace. But thogh me lacke to purchace Mi kinges thonk as by decerte, Yit the Simplesce of mi poverte Unto the love of my ligance Desireth forto do plesance: And for this cause in myn entente This povere bok heer I presente Unto his hihe worthinesse, Write of my simple besinesse,

3040*

3050*

THE AUTHOR PRE-SENTS HIS BOOK TO THE KING.]

3098 vertu B

3033* f. vertuows: graciows AM 3036* And for to CB2 3040* Stoonde AM the] his J 3041* by welde AMH1 3042* sekenesse AMH1R 3050* bok J book AC 3045* be J 3052* besinesse (besynesse) JH1RL bisinesse A busynesse C

Which stant betwene ernest and game, I have it maad as thilke same Which axe forto ben excusid, And that my bok be nought refusid Of lered men, whan thei it se, For lak of curiosite: For thilke scole of eloquence Belongith nought to my science, Uppon the forme of rethorige My wordis forto peinte and pike, As Tullius som tyme wrot. Bot this y knowe and this y wot, That y have do my trewe peyne With rude wordis and with pleyne, In al that evere y couthe and myghte, This bok to write as y behighte, So as siknesse it soffre wolde; And also for my daies olde,

[THE BOOK COMPLETED.]

ulat super hoc quod in principio libri primi promisit se in amoris causa specialius tractaturum. Concludit enim quod omnis amoris delectacio extra caritatem nichil est. Qui autem manet in caritate, in deo manet.

3120

So as seknesse it suffre wolde. And in such wise as I ferst tolde, Whan I this bok began to make, In som partie it mai be take As for to lawhe and forto pleye; And forto loke in other weye, It mai be wisdom to the wise: So that somdel for good aprise And eek somdel for lust and game I have it mad, as thilke same Which axe forto ben excused, That I no Rethorige have used Upon the forme of eloquence, For that is not of mi science; But I have do my trewe peyne With rude wordes and with pleyne

[THE AUTHOR PRE-SENTS HIS BOOK TO THE KING.]

3060*

3113 whanne F
3053* seeknesse (seknesse) JC seekenesse (sekenesse &c.) AMH1R
3055* book by gan to maake A
3056* by taake A
3058*
looke A
00per AM
3060* f. somdeel A
3061* of game J
3062* as AJM for H1XRCLB2
3063* been A

476

[THE BOOK COMPLETED.]

That y am feble and impotent,

I wot nought how the world ys went.

So preye y to my lordis alle

Now in myn age, how so befalle,

That y mot stonden in here grace: P. iii. 384

For though me lacke to purchace

Here worthi thonk as by decerte,

Yit the symplesse of my poverte

Desireth forto do plesance

To hem undir whos governance

I hope siker to abide.

[FAREWELL TO EARTHLY LOVE.]

But now uppon my laste tide
That y this book have maad and write,
My muse doth me forto wite,
And seith it schal be for my beste
Fro this day forth to take reste,
That y nomore of love make,

[FAREWELL TO EARTHLY LOVE.] To speke of thing which I have told. But now that I am feble and old, 3070* And to the worschipe of mi king In love above alle other thing That I this bok have mad and write, Mi Muse doth me forto wite That it is to me for the beste Fro this day forth to take reste, That I nomore of love make. But he which hath of love his make It sit him wel to singe and daunce, And do to love his entendance 3080 In songes bothe and in seyinges After the lust of his pleyinges, For he hath that he wolde have: But where a man schal love crave And faile, it stant al otherwise.

3131 mot ST, W mote B, F
3069* f. toold: oold A 3070* Bot J 3072* oo]er A
3073* book A &c. 3074* doo) AM 3076* taake A 3077*
nomoore of loue maake A 3078* Bot J maake A 3079* sit J
sitte AMRCLB2 3084* Bot J 3085* aloo)erwise A

LIBER OCTAVUS

477

Which many an herte hath overtake, And ovyrturnyd as the blynde Fro reson in to lawe of kynde; Wher as the wisdom goth aweie And can nought se the ryhte weie How to governe his oghne estat, Bot everydai stant in debat 3150 Withinne him self, and can nought leve. And thus forthy my final leve I take now for evere more, Withoute makynge any more, Of love and of his dedly hele, Which no phisicien can hele. For his nature is so divers, That it hath evere som travers Or of to moche or of to lite, That pleinly mai noman delite, 3160 Bot if him faile or that or this. P. iii. 385 Bot thilke love which that is Withinne a mannes herte affermed, And stant of charite confermed,

[FAREWELL TO EARTHLY LOVE.]

In his proverbe seith the wise,
Whan game is best, is best to leve:
And thus forthi my fynal leve,
With oute makyng eny more,
I take now for evere more
Of love and of his dedly hele,
Which no phisicien can hele.
For his nature is so divers,
That it hath evere som travers
Or of to moche or of to lite,
That fully mai noman delyte,
But if him lacke or that or this.
But thilke love which that is
Withinne a mannes herte affermed,

[FAREWELL TO EARTHLY LOVE.]

3000*

3147 Hand in F changes again 3150 euerydai F euery day SBT 3160 noman F no man SBT 3087* Whan game is beste A 3089* f. moore : moore A 3091* f. heele : heele AM 3097* f. Bot J

478

[HEAVENLY LOVE.]

Such love is goodly forto have, Such love mai the bodi save, Such love mai the soule amende, The hyhe god such love ous sende Forthwith the remenant of grace; So that above in thilke place Wher resteth love and alle pes, Oure joie mai ben endeles.

3170

Explicit iste liber, qui transeat, obsecro liber Vt sine liuore vigeat lectoris in ore. Qui sedet in scannis celi det vt ista Iohannis Perpetuis annis stet pagina grata Britannis. Derbeie Comiti, recolunt quem laude periti, Vade liber purus, sub eo requiesce futurus.

[HEAVENLY LOVE.]

And stant of charite confermed, 3100* That love is of no repentaile; For it ne berth no contretaile, Which mai the conscience charge, But it is rather of descharge, And meedful heer and overal. Forthi this love in special Is good for every man to holde, And who that resoun wol beholde, Al other lust is good to daunte: Which thing the hihe god us graunte 3110* Forth with the remenant of grace So that of hevene in thilke place Wher resteth love and alle pes, Oure joye mai ben endeles.

3169 ffor)wih F ffor) wih SBT

Explicit 5 f. Last two lines om. AJCL 6 sub eo que recumbe S
3104* Bot J 3106* love om. AM 3107* hoolde A 3108*
wol byholde (biholde) ARCL wil biholde Bs wel be holde J wel
byholde M 3110* ous J 3113* pees AMC 3114* been
endelees AM At the end Amen MXERCLBs

Epistola super huius opusculi sui complementum Iohanni Gower a quodam philosopho transmissa.

Quam cinxere freta, Gower, tua carmina leta Per loca discreta canit Anglia laude repleta. Carminis Athleta, satirus, tibi, siue Poeta, Sit laus completa quo gloria stat sine meta.

Quia vnusquisque, prout a deo accepit, aliis impartiri tenetur, Iohannes Gower super hiis que deus sibi sensualiter donauit villicacionis sue racionem, dum tempus instat, secundum aliquid alleuiare cupiens, inter labores 5 et ocia ad aliorum noticiam tres libros doctrine causa forma subsequenti propterea composuit.

Primus liber Gallico sermone editus in decem diuiditur partes, et tractans de viciis et virtutibus, necnon et de variis huius seculi gradibus, viam qua peccator trans10 gressus ad sui creatoris agnicionem redire debet, recto tramite docere conatur. Titulusque libelli istius Speculum Meditantis nuncupatus est.

Secundus enim liber sermone latino metrice compositus tractat de variis infortuniis tempore Regis Ricardi Secundi 15 in Anglia contingentibus. Vnde non solum regni proceres

EPISTOLA huius operis sui AJECL huius operis vel opusculi sui XRB² huius opusculi Δ

QUIA VNUSQUISQUE ins. AJXERCLB2, BTA, F om. SA, Magd (MH1G, Ad, WKH3 defective at the end)

r Qvuia F 2 sensualiter] intellectualiter A..., B2 3 dum tempus instat om. BTA 4 ff. inter labores—composuit] tres precipue libros per ipsum dum vixit doctrine causa compositos ad aliorum noticiam in lucem seriose produxit. BTA

8 f. necnon—gradibus om. BTA 9 ff. viam—conatur] viam precipue qua peccator in penitendo Cristi misericordiam assequi poterit, tota mentis deuocione finaliter contemplatur BTA 11 Titulusque] titulus AX...B2 Speculum hominis A...B2 Speculum mediantis B

13 ff. Secundus enim liber, sermone latino versibus exametri et pentametri compositus, tractat super illo mirabili euentu qui in Anglia (anglica J) tempore domini Regis Ricardi secundi anno regni sui quarto contigit, quando seruiles rustici impetuose contra nobiles et ingenuos regni insurrexerunt. Innocenciam tamen

et communes tormenta passi sunt, set et ipse crudelissimus rex suis ex demeritis ab alto corruens in foueam quam fecit finaliter proiectus est. Nomenque voluminis huius Vox Clamantis intitulatur.

Tercius iste liber qui ob reuerenciam strenuissimi domini 20 sui domini Henrici de Lancastria, tunc Derbeie Comitis, Anglico sermone conficitur, secundum Danielis propheciam super huius mundi regnorum mutacione a tempore regis Nabugodonosor vsque nunc tempora distinguit. Tractat eciam secundum Aristotilem super hiis quibus 25 rex Alexander tam in sui regimen quam aliter eius disciplina edoctus fuit. Principalis tamen huius operis materia super amorem et infatuatas amantum passiones fundamentum habet. Nomenque sibi appropriatum Confessio Amantis specialiter sortitus est.

dicti domini Regis tunc minoris etatis causa inde excusabilem pronuncians, culpas aliunde, ex quibus et non a fortuna talia inter homines contingunt enormia, euidencius declarat. Titulusque voluminis huius, cuius ordo Septem continet paginas, Vox clamantis nominatur A... B2

Secundus liber versibus exametri et pentametri sermone latino componitur, tractat de variis infortuniis tempore regis Ricardi secundi in Anglia multipliciter contingentibus, vbi pro statu regni compositor deuocius exorat. Nomenque voluminis huius, quod în septem diuiditur partes, Vox clamantis intitulatur BTA

20 ff. Tercius iste liber (liber iste J) Anglico sermone in octo partes diuisus, qui ad instanciam serenissimi Principis dicti domini Regis Anglie Ricardi secundi conficitur A . . . Ba Tercius iste liber qui in octo partes divisus ob reverenciam stren. dom. sui dom. Henrici de Lanc. &c. BT 24 vsque in nunc T distingui B 25 Nectanabum et Aristotilem A . . . Ba 26 regimine X ... Bs 26 f. eius disciplina-materia om. AX... Bi eorum disciplina &c. J 28 ff. super amorem et amantum condiciones 27 operis] libri I fundamentum habet: vbi variarum Cronicarum historiarumque sentencie, necnon Poetarum Philosophorumque scripture ad exemplum distinccius inseruntur. Nomenque presentis opusculi Confessio Amantis specialiter intitulatur. A . . . Ba (but all except] have finem for sentencie). 30 specialiter om. A

KING HENRY THE FOURTH

IN PRAISE OF PEACE

Electus Cristi, pie Rex Henrice, fuisti, Qui bene venisti cum propria regna petisti; Tu mala vicisti que bonis bona restituisti, Et populo tristi noua gaudia contribuisti. Est michi spes lata quod adhuc per te renouata Succedent fata veteri probitate beata, Est tibi nam grata gracia sponte data.

O worthi noble kyng, Henry the ferthe, In whom the glade fortune is befalle The poeple to governe uppon this erthe, God hath the chose in comfort of ous alle: The worschipe of this lond, which was doun falle, Now stant upriht thurgh grace of thi goodnesse, Which every man is holde forto blesse.

The highe god of his justice allone The right which longeth to thi regalie Declared hath to stonde in thi persone, And more than god may no man justefie. Thi title is knowe uppon thin ancestrie, The londes folk hath ek thy riht affermed; So stant thi regne of god and man confermed.

10

The text is that of the MS. at Trentham Hall (T). Variations marked Th are those of the copy in Chaucer's Works, ed. 1532, ff. 375 vº-377.

No title in T Iohan Gower vnto the worthy and noble kynge Henry the fourth Th

Latin Verses placed at the end of the poem Th

3 uppon this] here vpon Th I O Noble worthy kyng Th 8 highe Th high T 4 chosen Th

ı i

Ther is no man mai seie in other wise, That god himself ne hath thi riht declared, Whereof the lond is boun to thi servise, Which for defalte of help hath longe cared: Bot now ther is no mannes herte spared To love and serve and wirche thi plesance, And al is this thurgh godes pourveiance.

In alle thing which is of god begonne
Ther folwith grace, if it be wel governed:
Thus tellen thei whiche olde bookes conne,
Whereof, my lord, y wot wel thow art lerned.
Axe of thi god, so schalt thou noght be werned
Of no requeste which is resonable;
For god unto the goode is favorable.

20

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Kyng Salomon, which hadde at his axinge Of god what thing him was levest to crave, He ches wisdom unto the governynge Of goddis folk, the whiche he wolde save: And as he ches it fel him forto have; For thurgh his wit, whil that his regne laste, He gat him pees and reste unto the laste.

Bot Alisaundre, as telleth his histoire, Unto the god besoghte in other weie, Of all the world to winne the victoire, So that undir his swerd it myht obeie. In werre he hadde al that he wolde preie, The myghti god behight him that beheste, The world he wan, and had it of conqweste.

Bot thogh it fel at thilke time so, That Alisandre his axinge hath achieved, This sinful world was al paiene tho, Was non which hath the hihe god believed: No wondir was thogh thilke world was grieved, Thogh a tiraunt his pourpos myhte winne; Al was vengance and infortune of sinne.

16 thi] the Th 17 bounde Th 21 this is Th 22 goddes purueyaunce Th 23 goddes purueyaunce Th 33 to 0m. Th 35 unto the into his Th 36 his storie Th 42 he om. Th 45 paynem Th

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70

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Bot now the feith of Crist is come a place Among the princes in this erthe hiere, It sit hem wel to do pite and grace; Bot yit it mot be tempred in manere: For as thei finden cause in the matiere Uppon the point, what aftirward betide, The lawe of riht schal noght be leid aside.

So mai a kyng of werre the viage Ordeigne and take, as he therto is holde, To cleime and axe his rightful heritage In alle places wher it is withholde: Bot other wise if god himsilve wolde Afferme love and pes betwen the kynges, Pes is the beste above alle erthely thinges.

Good is teschue werre, and natheles
A kyng may make werre uppon his right,
For of bataile the final ende is pees.
Thus stant the lawe, that a worthi knyght
Uppon his trouthe may go to the fight;
Bot if so were that he myghte chese,
Betre is the pees, of which may no man lese.

(Sustene) pes oghte every man alyve, First for to sette his liege lord in reste, And ek these othre men that thei ne stryve; For so this world mai stonden ate beste. What kyng that wolde be the worthieste, The more he myghte oure dedly werre cesse, The more he schulde his worthinesse encresse.

Pes is the chief of al the worldes welthe, And to the heven it ledeth ek the weie; Pes is of soule and lif the mannes helthe, Of pestilence and doth the werre aweie. Mi liege lord, tak hiede of that y seie, If werre may be left, tak pes on honde, Which may noght be withoute goddis sonde.

54 as om. Th 63 erthly Th 71 S.... pes (erasure after S) T To stere peace Th eueriche on lyue Th 74 lande may stande Th

1 i 2

With pes stant every creature in reste; Withoute pes ther may no lif be glad: Above alle othre good pes is the beste, Pes hath himself whan werre is al bestad, The pes is sauf, the werre is evere adrad: Pes is of alle charite the keie, Which hath the lif and soule forto weie.

My liege lord, if that the list to seche
The sothe essamples that the werre hath wroght,
Thow schalt wiel hiere of wisemennes speche
That dedly werre turneth into noght.
For if these olde bokes be wel soght,
Ther myght thou se what thing the werre hath do,
Bothe of conqueste and conquerour also.

90

100

For vein honour or for the worldes good
Thei that whilom the stronge werres made,
Wher be thei now? Bethenk wel in thi mod.
The day is goon, the nyght is derk and fade,
Her crualte, which mad hem thanne glade,
Thei sorwen now, and yit have noght the more;
The blod is schad, which no man mai restore.

The werre is modir of the wronges alle;
It sleth the prest in holi chirche at masse,
Forlith the maide and doth hire flour to falle.
The werre makth the grete Citee lasse,
And doth the lawe his reules overpasse.

There is no thing wherof meschef mai growe
Which is noght caused of the werre, y trowe.
The werre bringth in poverte at hise hieles,
Wherof the comon poeple is sore grieved;
The werre hath set his cart on thilke whieles
Wher that fortune mai noght be believed.
For whan men wene best to have achieved,
Ful ofte it is al newe to beginne:
The werre hath no thing siker, thogh he winne.

89 euer TTh 90 al TTh 93 that] what Th 96 ysought Th 108 here T her Th Forthi, my worthi prince, in Cristes halve,

upon request.

120

130

140

150

124 sette Lette

T ete

e.

ured.



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O kyng fulfild of grace and of knyghthode, Remembre uppon this point for Cristes sake, If pes be profred unto thi manhode, Thin honour sauf, let it noght be forsake. Though thou the werres darst wel undirtake, Aftir reson yit tempre thi corage, For lich to pes ther is non avantage.

My worthi lord, thenk wel, how so befalle, Of thilke lore, as holi bokes sein, Crist is the heved and we ben membres alle, Als wel the subgit as the sovereign: So sit it wel that charite be plein, Which unto god himselve most acordeth, So as the lore of Cristes word recordeth.

In tholde lawe, er Crist himself was bore, Among the ten comandementz y rede How that manslaghtre schulde be forbore; Such was the will that time of the godhede: And aftirward, whanne Crist tok his manhede, Pes was the ferste thing he let do crie Ayein the worldes rancour and envie.

And er Crist wente out of this erthe hiere, And stigh to hevene, he made his testament, Wher he beqwath to his disciples there And yaf his pes, which is the foundement Of charite, withouten whos assent The worldes pes mai nevere wel be tried, Ne love kept, ne lawe justefied.

The Jewes with the paiens hadden werre,
Bot thei among hemself stode evere in pes:
Whi schulde thanne oure pes stonde out of herre,
Which Crist hath chose unto his oghne encres?
For Crist is more than was Moïses,
And Crist hath set the parfit of the lawe,
The which scholde in no wise be withdrawe.

155 and knighthode Th 162 penke T thynke Th 165 the subgit] be subjecte Th 173 But afterwarde Th 175 Ayenst Th 177 stighed Th 181 neuer TTh 183 paynyms Th 185 erre Th

160

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To yive ous pes was cause whi Crist dide; Withoute pes may no thing stonde availed: Bot now a man mai sen on everi side How Cristes feith is every dai assailed, With the Paiens destruid, and so batailed That for defalte of help and of defence Unethe hath Crist his dewe reverence.

The righte feith to kepe of holy chirche
The firste point is named of knyghthode,
And everi man is holde forto wirche
Uppon the point which stant to his manhode.
Bot now, helas, the fame is sprad so broode, '
That everi worthi man this thing compleigneth,
And yit ther is no man which help ordeigneth.

The worldes cause is waited overal,
Ther ben the werres redi to the fulle;
Bot Cristes oghne cause in special,
Ther ben the swerdes and the speres dulle;
And with the sentence of the popes bulle,
As forto do the folk paien obeie,
The chirche is turned al an other weie.

It is to wondre above a mannys wit Withoute werre how Cristes feith was wonne, And we that ben uppon this erthe yit Ne kepe it noght, as it was first begonne. To every creature undir the sonne Crist bad himself how that we schulden preche, And to the folk his evangile teche.

More light it is to kepe than to make;
Bot that we founden mad tofore the hond
We kepe noght, bot lete it lightly slake.
The pes of Crist hath altobroke his bond,
We reste ourselve and soeffrin every lond
To slen ech other as thing undefendid:
So stant the werre, and pes is noght amendid.

194 paynems Th 200 which] pat Th 202 worthi om. Th
203 is there Th which] that Th 209 payne Th 211
a] any Th 216 how om. Th 219 the om. Th

Bot thogh the heved of holy chirche above
Ne do noght al his hole businesse
Among the men to sette pes and love,
These kynges oughten of here rightwisnesse
Here oghne cause among hemself redresse:
Thogh Petres schip as now hath lost his stiere,

1 lith in hem that barge forto stiere.

If holy cherche after the duete
Of Cristes word ne be noght al avysed
To make pes, acord and unite
Among the kinges that ben now devised,
Yit natheles the lawe stant assised
Of mannys wit to be so resonable,
Withoute that to stonde hemselve stable.

Of holy chirche we ben children alle,
And every child is holden forto bowe
Unto the modir, how that evere it falle,
Or elles he mot reson desalowe:
And for that cause a knyght schal ferst avowe
The right of holi chirche to defende,
That no man schal the previlege offende.

240

Thus were it good to setten al in evene
The worldes princes and the prelatz bothe,
For love of him which is the king of hevene:
And if men scholde algate wexe wrothe,
The Sarazins, whiche unto Crist be lothe,
Let men ben armed ayein hem to fighte;
So mai the knyht his dede of armes righte.

Uppon thre pointz stant Cristes pes oppressed: Ferst holy cherche is in hirsilf divided, Which oughte of reson first to be redresced; Bot yit so highe a cause is noght decided. And thus, whan humble pacience is prided, The remenant, which that thei schulden reule, No wondir is though it stonde out of reule.

227 men] people Th 238 him selfe Th 241 euer TTh
251 ayenst Th 254 is om. Th hersilf T her selfe Th

260

270

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290

Of that the heved is siek, the limes aken: These regnes that to Cristes pes belongen For worldes good these dedly werres maken, Whiche helpeles as in balance hongen. The heved above hem hath noght undirfongen To sette pes, bot every man sleeth other, And in this wise hath charite no brother.

The two defaltes bringen in the thridde, Of mescreantz, that sen how we debate, Betwen the two thei fallen in amidde, Wher now aldai thei finde an open gate. Lo, thus the dedly werre stant algate; Bot evere y hope of King Henries grace That he it is which schal the pes embrace.

My worthi noble prince and kyng enoignt, Whom god hath of his grace so preserved, Behold and se the world uppon this point, As for thi part that Cristes pes be served: So schal thin highe mede be deserved To him which al schal qwiten ate laste, For this lif hiere mai no while laste.

See Alisandre, Ector and Julius,
See Machabeu, David and Josue,
See Charlemeine, Godefroi, Arthus,
Fulfild of werre and of mortalite.
Here fame abit, bot al is vanite;
For deth, which hath the werres under fote,
Hath mad an ende of which ther is no bote.

So mai a man the sothe wite and knowe, That pes is good for every king to have: The fortune of the werre is evere unknowe, Bot wher pes is, ther ben the marches save. That now is up, to morwe is under grave; The mighti god hath alle grace in honde, With outen him pes mai nought longe stonde.

263 helpples T helplesse Th 269 Betwene TTh 276 Beholde TTh 283 Godfray and Arthus Th 288 mai] many Th 291 ben is Th 294 pes men Th

Of the Tenetz to winne or lese a chace,
Mai no lif wite er that the bal be ronne:
Al stant in god, what thing men schal pourchace,
Thende is in him er that it be begonne.
Men sein the wolle, whanne it is wel sponne,
Doth that the cloth is strong and profitable,
300
And elles it mai nevere be durable.

The worldes chaunces uppon aventure
Ben evere sett, bot thilke chaunce of pes
Is so behoveli to the creature,
That it above alle othre is piereles:
Bot it mai noght be gete natheles
Among the men to lasten eny while,
Bot wher the herte is plein withoute guyle.

The pes is as it were a sacrement
Tofore the god, and schal with wordes pleine
Withouten eny double entendement
Be treted, for the trouthe can noght feine:
Bot if the men withinne hemself be veine,
The substance of the pes may noght be trewe,
Bot every dai it chaungeth uppon newe.

310

Bot who that is of charite parfit,

He voideth alle sleightes ferr aweie,

And sett his word uppon the same plit,

Wher that his herte hath founde a siker weie:

And thus whan conscience is trewly weie,

And that the pes be handlid with the wise,

It schal abide and stonde in alle wise.

Thapostle seith, ther mai no lif be good Which is noght grounded uppon charite, For charite ne schedde nevere blod, So hath the werre as ther no proprite: For thilke vertu which is seid pite With charite so ferforth is aqweinted, That in hire may no fals semblant be peinted.

295 Off (for Or) T 301 neuer TTh 305 That is aboue al other peerles Th 306 begete Th 321 the pes] these Th 329 here T her Th

Cassodre, whos writinge is auctorized, Seith, wher that pite reigneth, ther is grace, Thurgh which the pes hath al his welthe assised, So that of werre he dredeth no manace. Wher pite dwelleth, in the same place Ther mai no dedly cruelte sojorne, Wherof that merci schulde his weie torne.

To se what pite forth with mercy doth,
The croniqe is at Rome in thilke empire
Of Constantin, which is a tale soth;
Whan him was levere his oghne deth desire
Than do the yonge children to martire,
Of crualte he lafte the querele,
Pite he wroghte and pite was his hele.

For thilke mannes pite which he dede God was pitous and mad him hol at al; Silvestre cam, and in the same stede Yaf him baptisme first in special, Which dide awai the sinne original, And al his lepre it hath so purified, That his pite for evere is magnified.

Pite was cause whi this emperour
Was hol in bodi and in soule bothe,
And Rome also was set in thilke honour
Of Cristes feith, so that the lieve of lothe,
Whiche hadden be with Crist tofore wrothe,
Resceived weren unto Cristes lore:
Thus schal pite be preised evermore.

My worthi liege lord, Henri be name,
Which Engelond hast to governe and righte,
Men oghten wel thi pite to proclame,
Which openliche in al the worldes sighte
Is schewed with the help of god almighte,
To yive ous pes, which longe hath be debated,
Wherof thi pris shal nevere ben abated.

331 ther om. Th 336 wei T way Th 345 made Th 350 euer TTh 256 were TTh

330

340

350

My lord, in whom hath evere yit be founde Pite withoute spot of violence, Kep thilke pes alwei withinne bounde, Which god hath planted in thi conscience: So schal the cronique of thi pacience Among the seintz be take into memoire To the loenge of perdurable gloire.

370

And to thin erthli pris, so as y can,
Which everi man is holde to commende,
I, Gower, which am al thi liege man,
This lettre unto thin excellence y sende,
As y which evere unto my lives ende
Wol praie for the stat of thi persone
In worschipe of thi sceptre and of thi throne.

Noght only to my king of pes y write, Bot to these othre princes cristene alle, That ech of hem his oghne herte endite, And see the werre er more meschief falle: Sette ek the rightful Pope uppon his stalle, Kep charite and draugh pite to honde, Maintene lawe, and so the pes schal stonde.

380

Explicit carmen de pacis commendacione, quod ad laudem et memoriam serenissimi principis domini Regis Henrici quarti suus humilis orator Iohannes Gower composuit. Et nunc sequitur epistola in qua idem Ioannes pro statu et salute dicti domini sui apud altissimum deuocius exorat.

Rex celi deus et dominus, qui tempora solus Condidit, et solus condita cuncta regit; Qui rerum causas ex se produxit et vnum In se principium rebus inesse dedit; Qui dedit vt stabili motu consisteret orbis

365 euer TTh 371 loenge] legende Th 378 and thy throne Th 382 mor T

EXPLICIT 3 suis Th 4 Et nunc—exorat om. Th Instead of the Latin lines that follow Th has here the lines 'Electus Cristi—sponte data,' which in T stand at the beginning, and after these without a break, 'Henrici quarti—futura deus,' twelve lines which are written at the end of the Trentham MS.

Fixus ineternum mobilitate sua; Quique potens verbi produxit ad esse creata, Ouique sue mentis lege ligauit ea; Ipse caput regum, reges quo rectificantur, Te que tuum regnum, rex pie, queso, regat. 10 Grata superueniens te misit gracia nobis, Quo sine labe salus nulla perante fuit. Sic tuus aduentus noua gaudia sponte reduxit, Ouo prius in luctu lacrima maior erat: Nos tua milicies pauidos releuauit ab ymo, Ouos prius oppressit ponderis omne malum: Ex probitate tua, quo mors latitabat in vmbra, Vita resurexit clara que regna regit: Sic tua sors sortem mediante deo renouatam Sanat et emendat, que prius egra fuit. 20 . O pie rex, Cristum per te laudamus, et ipsum Qui tibi nos tribuit terra reuiua colit. Sancta sit illa dies qua tu tibi regna petisti, Sanctus et ille deus qui tibi regna dedit. Qui tibi prima tulit, confirmet regna futura, Quo poteris magno magnus honore frui. Sit tibi progenies ita multiplicata per euum, Quod genus inde pium repleat omne solum. Quicquid in orbe boni fuerit, tibi summus ab alto Donet, vt in terris rex in honore regas: Omne quod est turpe vacuum discedat, et omne Est quod honorificum det deus esse tuum. Consilium nullum, pie rex, te tangat iniquum, In quibus occultum scit deus esse dolum. Absit auaricia, ne tangat regia corda, Nec queat in terra proditor esse tua. Sic tua processus habeat fortuna perhennes, Quo recolant laudes secula cuncta tuas: Nuper vt Augusti fuerant preconia Rome, Concinat in gestis Anglia leta tuis. 40 O tibi, rex. euo detur, fortissime, nostro Semper honorata sceptra tenere manu: Stes ita magnanimus quod, vbi tua regna gubernas, Terreat has partes hostica nulla manus:

10 Teque T 39 augusti T

Augeat imperium tibi Cristus et augeat annos,
Protegat et nostras aucta corona fores:
Sit tibi pax finis, domito domineris in orbe,
Cunctaque sint humeris inferiora tuis.
Sic honor et virtus, laus, gloria, pax que potestas
Te que tuum regnum magnificare queant.
Cordis amore boni, pie rex, mea vota paraui;
Corpore cum nequii, seruio mente tibi:
Ergo tue laudi que tuo genuflexus honori
Verba loco doni pauper habenda tuli.
Est tamen ista mei, pie rex, sentencia verbi,
Fine tui regni sint tibi regna poli.

48 Cuncta que T 49 paxque T 50 Teque T 53 laudique T

NOTES

LIB. V. (continued)

1980. F has a stop after 'Avarice,' but see note on 1, 3966.

1982 ff. The meaning seems to be that they make no distinction of day or night when there is work of this kind to be done.

2004. overhippeth, i.e. leaps over or omits something, so that he has not all that he desires. The word is used in *Piers Plowman*, xv. 379, of omitting passages in the services of the Church.

2015 ff. Cp. Mirour de l'Omme, 6253 ff.,

'Sicomme le Luce en l'eaue gloute Du piscon la menuse toute, Qu'il presde luy verra noer, Ensi ly riches,' &c.

2031 ff. The tale of Virgil's Mirror is from the French prose Roman des Sept Sages, as published by Le Roux de Lincy. It might easily be shown that Gower did not follow either the French metrical version or the Latin Historia Septem Sapientum. The English metrical version published by Weber is from a source similar to that of Gower's story, but it differs in some points. Gower seems to be responsible for the introduction of Carthage and Hannibal.

2099. slepende a nyht, i.e. while they slept.

2101. Cp. Prol. 182.

2115. he his oghne body, i.e. 'he himself.'

2150 f. This point is omitted in the English metrical version.

2157 f. The English metrical version is very similar, 'We schulle the ymage so undersette, That we ne schal hit nothing lette.'

2168. That is, the timber having been set up.

2198 ff. This about Hannibal is introduced here as if taken from a different source, 'For this I finde,' &c.

2238 f. Cp. Mirour, 10651, 'Plus que gaigners son augst attent.'

2273 ff. The tale of the Two Coffers is essentially the same story as that which we have in Boccaccio *Decam.* x. i, and essentially different from that which is told in *Vit. Barlaam et Josaphat*, cap. vi, as a sequel to the story of the Trump of Death. The story which we have here and in Boccaccio is not at all connected with the idea of choosing

by the outward appearance. The coffers are exactly alike, and the very point of the situation lies in the fact that the choice is a purely fortuitous one. The object was to show that they who complained were persons who had fortune against them, and that this was the cause of their having failed of reward, and not any neglect on the part of the king. I cannot say what the source was for Gower; certainly not Boccaccio, whose story is altogether different in its details.

2391 ff. With this story may be compared that in the Gesta Romanorum, 109, where by a choice between three pasties, one containing money, a decision is come to as to whether it is God's will that a certain sum shall be restored to its owner, who is a miser.

2476. tall, i. e. comely, elegant.

2481. Cp. Chaucer, Cant. Tales, D 259.

2507. His thonkes, 'of his own good will': cp. Chaucer, Cant. Tales, A 1626, &c.

2548 ff. See Hist. Alexandri Magni de Preliis, f 1, ed. Argent. 1489. 2547 ff. Rom. de Troie, 23283 ff.

2563. Cp. ii. 2025.

2587. 'If men shall estimate her value.' The reading of the text is also that of S.

2643 ff. This story is to be found in the Roman des Sept Sages. Gower follows the same French prose version as before, 2031 ff.

2677. it stod. In this kind of expression the verb is usually subjunctive, as Prol. 481, i. 991, iv. 182, &c.

2752. a weie. This is also the reading of S.

2815 f. A rather more violent displacement than usual of the conjunction, 'And fled away with all the haste,' &c. Cp. l. 3947.

2835. hele seems here to mean 'profit,' in a worldly sense.

2872. According to the New Engl. Dict. this is the same as the Dutch 'heepe,' 'heep,' meaning a pruning-hook. 'As there is no cognate word in O. E., its appearance in Gower, and this apparently in a proverbial phrase, is not easy to account for.' In any case the phrase here seems equivalent to 'by hook or by crook.'

2937. F has punctuation after 'dai,' but this is clearly a case of the inverted order of the conjunction: cp. note on Prol. 155, and below on l. 3966.

2961 ff. The story is probably taken from Statius, Achill. i. 197 ff., where however it is told at much greater length. For Gower's acquaintance with the Achilleis, cp. iv. 1968 ff.

3002 ff. Cp. Achill. i. 338 ff.

3004 f. That is, howsoever his behaviour might be watched.

3082. Protheüs. According to Statius, Achill. i. 494 ff., Protesilaus rebuked Calchas for not having discovered Achilles, upon which Calchas revealed the truth. Perhaps the mention of Protesilaus suggested to Gower the idea of Proteus, of whom he had heard as one who could change his form at will, see 1, 6672, and perhaps as

having prophesied the birth and greatness of Achilles (Ovid, Metam. xi. 221 ff.).

3119. topseilcole, see note on viii. 1890.

3138 f. Cp. Achill. i. 812 ff.

3247 ff. The first part of the story of Jason and Medea (Il. 3247-3926) is taken from Benoît (Rom. de Troie, 703-2062), and not from Guido, as may be easily shown by comparison of the texts. For example, Guido tells all the conditions of the enterprise, about the fire-breathing bulls, the serpent's teeth and so on, at the beginning of the story, whereas Benoît more dramatically introduces them into the instructions given to Jason by Medea (Rom. de Troie, 1337-1374, 1691-1748), and in this he is followed by Gower (3505-3540). Guido says nothing about the sleeplessness of the serpent (Rom. de Troie, 1357 f., Conf. Am. v. 3514), nor about repeating the charm 'contre orient' (Rom. de Troie, 1700), nor does he mention the thanksgiving which Jason is to offer up to the gods after his victory and before he takes the fleece (Rom. de Troie, 1735 f., Conf. Am. v. 3626 ff.). The sleep of Jason after leaving Medea is omitted by Guido (Rom. de Troie, 1755 ff., Conf. Am. v. 3665 ff.), and also the bath which he took after his adventure (Rom. de Troie, 1999, Conf. Am. v. 3801). There is no need to multiply instances, which will be observed by every careful reader. We have seen on other occasions that Gower prefers Benoît to Guido, and not without excellent reasons. Guido indeed makes this story even more prosaic than usual, and combines it with matter-of-fact discussions about the magic powers of Medea and the virtues of the various stones which she used.

Gower, however, does not follow Benoît in a slavish manner. He omits or alters the details of the story very happily at times, and he adds much of his own. Thus he omits all mention of the evil motives of Peleus (or Pelias), and makes the proposal to seek the golden fleece come from Jason; he passes over the story of the dispute with Laomedon, which was necessary to the Roman de Troie, but not to the story of Jason taken separately; he adds the discourse of Jason with Oëtes on his arrival; he omits the details about Medea's hair and eyes, her arms and her chin (Rom. de Troie, 1254 ff.), and dwells rather upon the feelings which the two lovers had for one another at first sight (3376 ff.). When they are together at night, it is Medea, according to our author, and not Jason, who suggests that it is time to rise and to speak of what has to be done (3547 ff.); and Gower adds the scene of parting (3634-3659), the description of Jason's return over the sea and of Medea's feelings meanwhile upon her tower, and the sending of the maid to inquire how he did. Finally, he much improves the story by making the flight take place at once, instead of prolonging Jason's stay for a month.

Chaucer, who tells the story in a rather perfunctory manner, follows Guido (Leg. of Good Women, 1396 ff.).

3291. And schop anon, &c. This might be understood of Peleus,

who, according to the original story, gave orders for the building of the ship; but better perhaps of Jason, 'And schop' for 'And he schop,' cp. l. 4590 and vi. 1636.

3376. herd spoke: cp. 4485, 'I have herd seid.'

3388. That is, 'they took heed each of other.' For the plural verb cp. 3439.

3416. That is, 'he took St. John as his pledge' of a good issue, 'he committed himself to the care of St. John.' The expression was often used in connexion with setting out on a journey: cp. Chaucer, Compl. of Mars, 9.

3422. Cp. iv. 3273, vi. 2104. The expression in vi. 1621 f., 'to ful age, That he can reson and langage,' that is, 'till he is of full age and knows reason,' &c., is much of the same kind.

3488. dede him helpe. We must take this second 'helpe' as a substantive, otherwise the rhyme would not be good. The rule is that words identical in form can only be combined in rhyme when they have some difference of meaning.

3509. to thyle. The idea was that the golden fleece was guarded in a small island adjacent to the larger 'isle of Colchos.' See Rom. de Troie, 1791 ff.,

'Ilec li covient à passer,
Ou voille ou non, un bras de mer;
Mès estreiz est, ne dure mie
Gaires plus de lieue et demie.
De l'altre part est li isliax,
Non mie granz, mès molt est biax.'

3533. dethes wounde, 'deadly wound': cp. iii. 2657, 'And smot him with a dethes wounde,' and also the genitives 'lyves' for 'living' and 'worldes' for 'worldly,' i. 1771, iv. 382, &c.

3573. hold, i. e. let him hold; cp. viii. 1128, 1420.

3579 ff. According to Benoît Medea gave him first the magic figure, 'une figure Fete par art et par conjure' (cp. 3580), then the ointment and the ring, and after that a writing, the words of which he was to repeat three times when he came to the place. Gower changes the order of things, and combines the writing with the 'hevenely figure,' describing it as written over with names which he is to repeat in the manner mentioned.

3632. That thanne he were, &c., that is, she prayed that he would soon be gone.

3654. 'It shall not be owing to any sloth of mine if I do not,' &c.

3665 ff.

'Dedanz son lit s'est tost cochiez
Endormi sei en eslepas;
Car tot esteit de veiller las:
Et quant il ot dormi grant piece,
Tant qu'il estoit ja halte tierce,
Levez s'est,' &c. Rom. de Troie, 1756 ff.

^{&#}x27;undren hih' is in the French 'halte tierce.'

3681. recorde, 'take note of.'

3688. The reading of X here, 'And forth with all his wey he fongeth,' is also that of GOAds.

3707. scherded: perhaps the word is suggested by Benoît's expression, 'Les escherdes hérice' (Rom. de Troie, 1905).

3711. A literal translation of Rom. de Troie, 1906, 'Feu et venin gitot ensemble.' With the lines that follow cp. Rom. de Troie, 1911 ff.

3731 ff. The picturesque elements here are perhaps partly suggested by Rom. de Troie, 1869 ff.

3747. That he ne were, expressing a wish: cp. iv. 3414, 'Helas, that I nere of this lif,' equivalent to 'why ne were I,' l. 5979.

3781 f. 'leyhe' seems to be modified in form for the sake of the rhyme, the usual form in Gower being 'lawhe.'

3786. naght, in rhyme for 'noght': cp. 'awht,' 'auht,' i. 2770, v. 6073. 3789. So Ovid, Metam. vii. 144 ff.,

'Tu quoque victorem complecti, barbara, velles, Obstitit incepto pudor,' &c.,

but it is also in Benoît, Rom. de Troie, 1991 f.

3793 ff. The sending of the maid, with the pretty touch in 1. 3800, is an addition by Gower.

3890. Cp. i. 1516.

3904. this was conseil, 'this was a secret': cp. iii. 778, vi. 2326; so Chaucer, Cant. Tales, C 819, 'Shal it be conseil?' cp. D 966, E 2431.

3927 ff. Benoît tells no more of Jason's life after his return to Greece, saying that Dares relates no more, and he does not wish to tell stories that may not be true, 'N'en velt fere acreire mençonge.' From this point then Gower follows Ovid, *Metam.* vii. 159-293, and it must be understood that the illustrative quotations in the notes are from this passage.

3947. 'And prayed her that by the magic art which she knew,' &c. For the order of words cp. 2815 f.

3957 f. Ovid makes it full moon, l. 180, but afterwards, l. 188, says 'Sidera sola micant.'

3962 ff. 'Egreditur tectis vestes induta recinctas, Nuda pedem, nudos humeris infusa capillos, Fertque vagos mediae per muta silentia noctis Incomitata gradus.' Metam. vii. 182 ff.

The comparison to the adder in l. 3967 is Gower's own.

3966. F has a stop after 'specheles,' there being a natural tendency even in the best copies to treat 'and' or 'for' as the beginning of a new clause: so (to take examples from the fifth book only) v. 231, 410, 444, 2318, 2937, 5096, in all which places F has apparently wrong punctuation in connexion with this kind of inverted order.

8971 ff. 'Ter se convertit, ter sumptis flumine crinem Irroravit aquis, ternis ululatibus ora Solvit': 189 f. 3981. The punctuation is that of F, but perhaps we ought rather to read,

'Sche preide and ek hield up hir hond, To Echates and gan to crie.'

3986. help. For this use of the imperat. sing. (with 'helpeth' just above) see Introduction, p. cxviii.

8994. 'Sublimis rapitur, subiectaque Thessala Tempe
Despicit, et Creteis regionibus applicat angues:' 222 f.

Gower very naturally understood this to mean that Medea visited Crete, and hence the confusion of geography. He could not be expected to know that Othrys and Olympus were mountains of Thessaly, and hence that the 'Creteis' or 'cretis' of his manuscript was probably a corruption.

4000 f. 'et placitas partim radice revellit,
Partim succidit curvamine falcis ahenae.' 226 f.

4005. Eridian, i. e. Apidanus.

4006. 'Necnon Peneus, necnon Spercheides undae Contribuere aliquid.' 230 f.

4011. the rede See. Perhaps Gower read 'rubrum mare' for 'refluum mare' in Metam. vii. 258.

4031 ff. 'statuitque aras e caespite binas,
Dexteriore Hecates, at laeva parte Iuventae.' 240 f.

4039. 'verbenis, silvaque incinxit agresti,' 242. Gower took 'silva agrestis' as the name of a herb and ingeniously translated it into 'fieldwode.'

4052 f. 'Umbrarumque rogat rapta cum coniuge regem,' 249. Our author is able to supply the names correctly.

4064-4114. This picturesque passage is for the most part original.

4127 ff. 'Nec defuit illic Squamea Cinyphii tenuis membrana chely-dri,' 272. Gower understood this to mean 'the scales of Cinyphius (or Cimphius) and the skin of Chelidrus.'

4134. 'novem cornicis saecula passae,' 274.

4137. Ovid speaks of the entrails of a werwolf, 'Ambigui prosecta lupi,' &c.

4156. For omission of relative cp. l. 4205 and note on i. 10.

4175 ff. The story here is only summarized by Ovid, *Metam.* vii. 394-401. Gower of course knew it from other sources.

4219. 'intrat Palladias arces,' Metam. vii. 398. This means Athens, but it is misunderstood by Gower.

4251. Philen, i.e. Nephele. Hyginus tells this story much as it is told here (except that it was the mother of the children who provided the ram), but he gives the name in its Latin form, as 'Nebula.' Note the mistake as to this name in the margin, appearing in all MSS. except $S\Delta\Lambda$.

4299 ff. Note the confused construction of the sentence: cp. note on i. 98.

4391. The metaphor of hunting is still kept up: the gain which they pursue is started like a hare and driven into the net.

4399. Outward, that is, when he gives things out, cp. 'withinne'

4452. I were a goddeshalf. This seems to mean, 'I should be content,' that is, I should be ready to say 'In God's name let it be so.' For the expression cp. l. 5016, 'Thanne a goddes half The thridde time assaie I schal.' In the New Engl. Dict. ('half') it is said to be used 'to add emphasis to a petition, command, or expression of consent or resignation': cp. Chaucer, Book of the Duchess, 370, 757.

4455. I biede nevere... Bot, 'I demand only.' In this expression 'biede' and 'bidde' have been confused, as often. Thus we have 'I bidde nevere a betre taxe,' i. 1556, 'That I ne bede nevere awake,' iv. 2905, in the latter of which 'bede' may be either pret. subj. of 'bidde,' or pres. ind. equivalent to 'biede,' and vi. 1356, 'He bede nevere fare bet' where 'bede' is apparently pret. subj. of bidde; while in the English Rom. of the Rose, 791, we have 'Ne bode I nevere thennes go,' in which 'bode' must be pret. subj. of 'biede.'

4465. lete: see note on i. 3365.

4549 ff. Cp. i. 42 ff.

4557 f. 'No law may control him either by severity or by mildness.' For the use of 'compaignie' in the sense of 'friendliness' cp. i. 1478, and below, l. 7759.

4583 ff. Ovid, Metam. iii. 362 ff., but the circumstances are somewhat modified to suit Gower's purpose. According to Ovid Echo's fault was that she talked too much and diverted Juno's attention, and her punishment was that her speech was confined to a mere repetition of what she heard. Here the crime is rather that she cunningly concealed in her speech what she ought to have told, and the punishment is that she is obliged to tell everything that comes to her ears.

4590. 'And through such brocage he was untrue,' &c. For the omission of the pronoun see note on i. 1895.

4623. maken it so queinte, 'be so cunning': cp. iv. 2314, where however 'queinte' has a different meaning.

4642. hire mouth ascape, i. e. escape being repeated by her mouth.

4661. The aspiration of 'hem,' so as to prevent elision, is very unusual: cp. Introduction, p. cxxv.

4668 ff. I shall arrange in their due order those branches of Avarice on which no wealth is well bestowed, that is, those which make no return for what is bestowed upon them, viz. Usury and Ingratitude.

4708. of som reprise, i.e. 'of some cost,' cp. i. 3414,

'Which most is worth, and no reprise It takth ayein,'

that is, it costs nothing.

4724. with ydel hand, 'with empty hand,' that is, without a lure. This seems to be the original meaning of the adjective: see New Eng. Dict. 'idle.'

4731. the gold Octovien. The treasures of Octovien (or Octavian) were proverbial: cp. Rom. de Troie, 1684 f.,

'Unques Oteviens de Rome Ne pot conquerre tel aveir,'

and again 28594,

'Se li tresors Octoviens
Fust lor, si lor donassent il.'

The expression here seems to be in imitation of the French form without preposition, as in the latter of the above quotations.

The French Roman d'Othevien, found in the Bodleian MS. Hatton 100, and reproduced in two English versions, has nothing to do with the treasures of Octovien, for which see William of Malmesbury, Gesta Regum, ii. § 169 f. The treasures were supposed to be buried at Rome or elsewhere, and several persons, especially the Pope Silvester (Gerbert), were said to have seen them, but not to have been permitted to carry them away. They appear also in the Roman des Sept Sages.

4748. eschu of. The adjective is used by Chaucer with 'to' (or 'for to') and infin., Cant. Tales, E 1812, I 971. We may note the spelling here with reference to Chaucer's rhyme in the former passage.

4763. 'It may not by any means be avoided that,' &c.

4774. as to the pars, 'as regards those matters': 'pars' is the French plural form, cp. Mirour, 7386, where apparently 'pars' means 'duties.'

4787. Cp. l. 7716, where the saying has a different application. The proverb is here used of those who are, as we say, penny wise and pound foolish. In the other passage it is applied to the opposite case of gaining the coat for the hood.

4808 ff. This story is founded on the so-called Comedia Babionis, one of those Latin elegiac poems in a quasi-dramatic form which were popular in the fourteenth century. Others of the same class are Geta and Pamphilus. In the original, Viöla is Babio's step-daughter, with whom he is in love, and who is taken in marriage against his will by Croceus. The serving-man is Fodius, not Spodius, and most of the piece is concerned with an intrigue between him and the wife of Babio. See Wright's Early Mysteries, p. 65.

4899. comth to londe, 'appears': cp. l. 18.

4921. who that it kan, that is, as any one who knows it will witness: cp. 1. 4927, 'For, as any one who observes may know, a beast is,' &c.

4937 ff. This story, which is of Eastern origin, is told near the end of the Speculum Stultorum (i.e. Burnellus), with which Gower was acquainted, as we know from the Vox Clamantis. The names there are Bernardus and Dryānus, and the animals are three, a serpent, an ape, and a lion. A similar tale is told by Matthew Paris, under the year 1195, as related by King Richard I in order to recommend

liberality in the cause of Christendom. In this the rich man is Vitalis, a Venetian, and the poor man's name is not given. The animals in the pit are a lion and a serpent. Vitalis thanks his deliverer, and appoints a time for him to come to his palace in Venice and receive the promised reward of half his goods; but when he comes, he is refused with contumely. The magic qualities of the gem which the serpent brings are not mentioned in the story of Vitalis.

5010 f. So in the Speculum Stultorum, 'Tunc ita Bernardus,

Sathanae phantasmate lusum Se reputans, dixit,' &c.

5022. blessed, i.e. crossed himself. This ceremony plays a considerable part in the story of Vitalis, for by it he is preserved from the wild beasts while in the pit.

5025. Betwen him and his Asse, that is, he and his ass together: cp. 1. 5381. The expression is imitated from the French, cp. Roman de Troie, 5837.

5093. There is a stop after 'Purs,' no doubt rightly, in F. On the other hand the stop after 'wif' in l. 5096 must be wrong.

5123 f. Cp. 4597 ff.

5215. standt. For this spelling cp. 'bidt,' iv. 1162.

5231 ff. The outline of this story might have been got from Ovid and from Hyginus, Fab. 40-43, but several points of detail suggest a different source. These are, for example, the idea that the son of Minos went to Athens to study philosophy, the statement of the number of persons sent as a tribute to Minos, the incident of the ball of pitch given by Ariadne to Theseus to be used against the Minotaur, and the name of the island where Ariadne was deserted. In the first and third of these Gower agrees with Chaucer, Legend of Good Women, 1894 ff., but his story is apparently quite independent, so that in regard to these matters we must assume a common source: cp. L. Bech in Anglia, v. 337 ff.

as telleth the Poete. The authority referred to here must be Ovid (cp. i. 386, ii. 121, v. 6713, 6804, &c.). He slightly mentions the death of Androgeus, Metam. vii. 458, and relates the war of Minos against Megara at some length (Metam. viii. 1 ff), very briefly summarising the remainder of the story. Chaucer follows Ovid more fully here, telling the story of Nisus, to which Gower does not think it necessary to refer.

5248. dighte. This is the form of spelling here in S as well as F: so also in 1, 5352.

5264 f. Hyginus says seven persons each year: Chaucer seems to conceive it as one every third year. The usual account is seven youths and seven maidens either every year or once in nine years.

5302. many on. Perhaps we should read 'manye on' with S and F, as vii. 2101, 'manye an other.'

5319. This expression occurs also in Il. 5598 and 7553.

5360. fawht. Elsewhere this verb has preterite 'foghte,' as iii. 2651, iv. 2095, but the strong form 'faught' is used by Chaucer, e. g. Cant. Tales, B 3519, and this in fact is the originally correct form.

5413. Chyo. Ovid says 'Dia,' that is Naxos.

5507. His rihte name: cp. Mirour, 409, 'par son droit noun Je l'oi nommer Temptacioun,' 4243, 'Si ot a noun par droit nommant,' &c. and other similar expressions.

5510. as men telleth: cp. l. 6045, 'men seith.'

5511. According to the margin Extortion is the mother of Ravine.

5550. femeline, used repeatedly both as adjective and as substantive in the Mirour de l'Omme.

5551 ff. The tale of Tereus is from Ovid, Metam. vi. 424-674, in some parts abbreviated and in others expanded, with good judgement usually in both cases, so that this is one of Gower's best-told tales. He omits the long account given by Ovid of the way in which Pandion was persuaded to allow Philomela to accompany Tereus (Metam. vi. 447-510), the incidents of the rescue of Philomela from her imprisonment, which no doubt he felt would be unintelligible to his readers (587-600), and many of the more shocking details connected with the death of Itys and the feast upon his flesh. On the other hand he has added the prayer and reflections of Philomene in her prison (Il. 5734-5768), the prayers of the two sisters (5817-5860), the words of Progne to Tereus (5915-5927), and especially the reflections on the nightingale and the swallow at the end of the story (5943-6029). This latter part is quite characteristic of our author, and as usual it is prettily conceived.

Chaucer, who tells the story in the Legend of Good Women, 2228-2393, was weary of it even from the beginning (2257 f.), and omits the conclusion altogether, either as too shocking or as not suiting with his design. So far as he goes, however, he follows Ovid more closely than Gower.

5555. See note on Prol. 460.

5598. So also ll. 5319, 7553.

5623. Ovid's comparison is to fire catching dry straw and leaves, Metam. vi. 456 f.

5643 ff. Ovid compares her state after the deed was done to that of a lamb hurt by a wolf and still trembling, or a dove which has escaped wounded from a bird of prey (527-530). Here, on the other hand, the idea is of being held fast, so that she cannot move or escape; while Chaucer, using the same similes as Ovid, applies the comparison less appropriately to her fear of the violence yet to come.

5651. Cp. Metam. vi. 531, 'Mox ubi mens rediit.'

5663 ff.

'si copia detur,

In populos veniam; si silvis clausa tenebor, Implebo silvas, et conscia saxa movebo.' *Metam.* vi. 545 ff.

5670. I suspect the combination 'tale and ende' may have arisen from some such phrase as 'to sette tale on ende' (or 'an ende'), meaning to begin a speech: see New Engl. Dict. under 'ende.'

5376. where is thi fere? that is, 'where is thy fear of the gods?'

We must not take 'fere' in the sense of 'companion' or 'equal,' because in that case it could not properly rhyme with 'Ere.'

5690 f. 'comprensam forcipe linguam
Abstulit ense fero.' *Metam.* vi. 556 f.

Gower must be commended for omitting the tasteless lines which follow in Ovid about the severed tongue, and still more the shocking statement, which even Ovid accompanies with 'vix ausim credere,' of 561 f.

5709. tyh, preterite of 'ten,' from OE. 'tēon,' meaning 'draw,' and hence 'come.'

5724. The punctuation follows F, 'To hire' meaning 'in her case,' cp. l. 4182, vii. 4937. It would suit the sense better perhaps to set the comma after 'forsake,' and to take 'To hire' with what follows: cp. note on l. 3966, where it is shown that the punctuation of F is often wrong in such cases as this.

5726. hir Sostres mynde, 'her sister's memory.'

5780. guile under the gore, that is, deceit concealed, as it were, under a cloak: cp. l. 6680. The expression 'under gore' is common enough, meaning the same as 'under wede,' and this alliterative form looks like a proverbial expression.

5734-5768. All this is original.

5737. so grete a wo: cp. l. 6452, and see Introduction, p. cx.

5778. 'nec scit quid tradat in illis,' Metam. vi. 580.

5793. 'Non est lacrimis hic, inquit, agendum, Sed ferro,' Metam. vi. 611.

5802 ff. According to Ovid this was done under cover of a Bacchic festival (587 ff.).

5816-5860. This is all original.

5840. to lytel of me let: see note on l. 1004.

5891 ff. Gower does well in omitting the circumstances of this which Ovid gives (619-646), and in partially covering the horror of it by the excuse of madness, but there is one touch which ought to have been brought in, 'Ah, quam Es similis patri!' (621).

5910 ff. Ovid says that Philomela threw the gory head into the father's face, and that Tereus endeavoured to vomit up that which he had eaten. Our author has shown good taste in not following him.

5915 ff. This speech is not in Ovid.

5943-6029. Nearly all this is Gower's own. Ovid only says, 'Quarum petit altera silvas: Altera tecta subit' (668 f.). We have already observed upon our author's tendency to make additions of this symbolical kind to the stories which he takes from Ovid: see note on i. 2355.

6020. The reading 'here' is given both by S and F, but 'hire' ('hir'), supported by AJMXGCB2, BT, W, seems to be required by the sense. She informs them of the falseness of her husband, that they also may learn to beware of them, that is of husbands. The combination of 'here'

with the singular 'housebonde,' meaning 'their husbands,' would be very harsh.

6041 ff. 'Ille dolore suo, poenaeque cupidine velox,

Vertitur in volucrem, cui stant in vertice cristae,

Prominet immodicum pro longa cuspide rostrum.

Nomen Epops volucri, facies armata videtur.'

Metam. vi. 671 ff.

The lapwing is identified with the hoopoe because of its crest. In the *Traitil*, xii, where this story is shortly told, Tereus is changed into a 'hupe,'

'Dont dieus lui ad en hupe transformée, En signe qu'il fuist fals et avoltier,'

while at the same time in the *Mirour*, 8869 ff., the 'hupe' is represented as the bird which tries to deceive those who search for its nest, a description which obviously belongs to the lapwing.

6047. Cp. Chaucer, Parl. of Foules, 347, 'The false lapwyng ful of trecherye.'

6053. goddes forebode: cp. Chaucer, Leg. of Good Women, 10,

'But goddes forbode but men schulde leve,'

where the second form of text has

'But god forbede but men shulde leve.'

We must take 'forebode' as a substantive.

6073. auht: modified to suit the rhyme: so 'awht,' i. 2770, and 'naght,' l. 3786, rhyming with 'straght.' The regular forms for Gower are 'oght,' 'noght.'

6145 ff. This is from Ovid, *Metam*. ii. 569-588. Gower has judiciously kept it apart from the story of Coronis and the raven, told by him in the second book, with which it is combined in rather a confusing manner by Ovid. The story is somewhat expanded by Gower.

6150. wif to Marte: cp. 1214 f.

6169. And caste: cp. l. 4590, and see note on i. 1895.

6197. 'mota est pro virgine virgo, Auxiliumque tulit,' *Metam.* ii. 579 f., but Ovid says nothing of any special prayer to Pallas for help, nor does he represent that Cornix was before in attendance upon that goddess.

6207 ff. This is original and characteristic of our author.

6225 ff. This story is from Ovid, *Metam*. ii. 409-507, but Gower evidently knew it from other sources also, for the name Calistona (or Callisto) is not given by Ovid, who calls her 'virgo Nonacrina' and 'Parrhasis.' Hyginus tells it in various forms, *Fab.* 177 and *Poet. Astr.* ii. 2.

6255. According to Ovid, Diana was quite ignorant of the fact, though the nymphs suspected it.

6258. in a ragerie, that is 'in sport': cp. Chaucer, Cant. Tales,

E 1847, and the use of the verb 'rage,' e.g. i. 1764 and Cant. Tales, A 257, 3273, 3958.

6275 ff. 'I procul hinc, dixit, nec sacros pollue fontes,' Metam. ii. 464. 6281. F has a stop after 'schame.'

6291 ff. This address is mostly original: cp. Metam. ii. 471 ff.

6334 ff. 'Arcuit omnipotens, pariterque ipsosque nefasque Sustulit, et celeri raptos per inania vento Imposuit caelo vicinaque sidera fecit.'

Metam. ii. 505 ff.

Latin Verses, x. The idea expressed is that though examples of virginity can only be produced through marriage, yet virginity is nobler than marriage, as the flower of a rose is nobler than the stock from which it springs. Marriage, in fact, replenishes the earth, but virginity heaven: cp. Trait. ii.

6359 ff. Cp. Mirour, 17119 ff., where the saying is attributed to Jerome, who says in fact that precedence was given in the streets to the Vestal Virgins by the highest magistrates, and even by victors riding in the triumphal car (adv. Jovin. ii. 41).

6372 ff. Cp. Mirour, 18301 ff. The anecdote is taken from Valerius Maximus, Mem. iv. 5, but the name in the original is 'Spurina,' and he does not thrust out his eyes, but merely destroys the beauty of his face. In the Mirour it is 'Coupa ses membres.'

6385 ff. 'So may I prove that, if a man will weigh the virtues, he will find that virginity is to be praised above all others.' The sentence is disordered for the sake of the rhymes: cp. ii. 709 ff.

6389. The quotation from the Apocalypse is given in the margin of S∆ and in *Mirour*, 17053 ff. The reference is to Rev. xiv. 4.

6398 ff. This also appears in Mirour, 17089 ff., and Traitié, xvi. It may have been taken from the Epistola Valerii ad Rufinum.

6402. The margin makes him 'octogenarius,' and so it is also in the Mirour and Traitié, as well as in the Epistola Valerii.

6435 ff. This shows more knowledge than could have been got from the Roman de Troie. The story is told by Hyginus, Fab. 121, but not exactly as we have it here. This 'Criseide douhter of Crisis' should be distinguished from the Criseide daughter of Calchas (Briseïda in the Roman de Troie), who is associated with Troilus, if it is worth while making distinctions where so much confusion prevails.

6442. dangerous, that is, 'grudging' or 'reluctant': cp. Chaucer, Cant. Tales, D 1000, and see note on i. 2443.

6452. So grete a lust: cp. l. 5737 and Introduction, p. cx.

6498. as a Pocok doth. It is difficult to see the appropriateness of the comparison, for to 'stalke' is to go cautiously or secretly, and that is evidently the meaning here, so that any idea of display is out of the question. The peacock was supposed to be ashamed of its

ugly feet, cp. Mirour, 23459, and in the Secretum Secretorum we actually have the expression 'humilis et obediens ut pavo,' translated by Lydgate (or Burgh) 'Meeke as a pecock.' Albertus Magnus says, 'Cum aspicitur ad solem, decorem ostentat, et alio tempore occultat quantum poterit' (De Animalibus, 23). There seems to have been a notion that it was liable to have its pride humbled and to slink away ashamed.

6526. bile under the winge, that is, concealed, as a bird's head under its wing: apparently proverbial.

6541. I mai remene... mene. This is apparently the reading of the MSS. The meaning of 'remene' is properly to bring back. It is used earlier, i. 279, with reference to the application of the teaching about vices generally to the case of love, and here it seems to have much the same sense. 'So that I may apply what has been said about this craft directly' ('Withouten help of eny mene') to the case of lovers, they being very evidently offenders in this way.

6581. hire it is: but in l. 4470, 'It schal ben hires.'

6608 ff. For the construction see note on i. 718.

6620. Danger: see note on i. 2443.

6634. slyke: cp. 1. 7092*, 'He can so wel hise wordes slyke.' The word means properly to smoothe, hence to flatter: cp. the modern 'sleek.' 6635. Be him, &c., i. e. by his own resources or by the help of any other.

6636. To whom: see note on i. 771.

6654. a nyht, i. e. by night, also written 'anyht,' ii. 2857.

6672. Protheüs, that is Proteus: cp. note on l. 3082.

6674. in what liknesse, 'into any form whatsoever.'

6680. under the palle, 'in secret,' like 'under the gore,' l. 5730.

6713 ff. From Ovid, *Metam.* iv. 192-255, but with several changes. In the original story the Sun-god came to Leucothoe by night and in the form of her mother. Clytie (not Clymene) discovered the fact (without the aid of Venus) and told it to the father; and it was an incense plant which grew from the place where Leucothoe was buried.

6757. For the expression cp. iii. 2555, 'Achastus, which with Venus was Hire priest.'

6779. This change into a flower which follows the sun is suggested by *Metam*. iv. 266 ff., where we are told that Clytie was changed into a heliotrope. Here it is a sun-flower apparently.

6807 ff. From Ovid, Fasti, ii. 305-358. The 'mistress' of whom Ovid speaks is Omphale, but Gower supposed it to be Iole. He gets 'Thophis' as the name of the cave from a misunderstanding of l. 317, and apparently he read 'Saba' for 'Lyda' in l. 356, out of which he has got his idea of a goddess Saba with attendant nymphs. This feature, though based on a mistake, is a decided improvement of the story, which is told by Gower in a spirited and humorous manner.

6848 ff. The reading of X in this passage is also that of GOAds.

6899. The punctuation is that of F.

6932. al a route: so iv. 2145, cp. l. 6257, 'al a compainie.'

7013. Cp. Mirour, 7181 ff.

7048. This is a nautical metaphor, 'so near the wind will they steer.' The verb 'love' is the modern 'luff,' meaning to bring a ship's head towards the wind. The substantive 'lof' (genit. 'loves') means in ME. a rudder or some similar contrivance for turning the ship, and 'love' here seems to mean simply to steer. The rhyme with 'glove' makes 'love' from 'lufian' out of the question, even if it gave a satisfactory sense.

7140. gon offre. The ceremony of 'offering' after mass was one which involved a good deal of etiquette as regards precedence and so on, cp. Chaucer, Cant. Tales, A 449 ff., and ladies apparently were led up to the altar on these occasions by their cavaliers.

7179. 'If I might manage in any other way,' like the expression

'(I cannot) away with,' &c.

7195 ff. The story comes no doubt from Benoît, Rom. de Troie, 2851-4916, where it is told at much greater length. Guido does not differ much as regards the incidents related by Gower, but by comparing the two texts in some particular places we can tell without much difficulty which was Gower's source. For example, in the speech of Hector Benoît has,

'Veez Europe que il ont, La tierce partie del mont, Où sont li meillor chevalier.' 3791 ff.,

while Guido says, 'Nostis enim ... totam Affricam et Europam hodie Grecis esse subiectam, quanta Greci multitudine militum sunt suffulti,' &c. See below, 7340 ff.

The story is told by Gower with good judgement, and he freely omits unnecessary details, as those of the mission of Antenor to Greece. The debate in Priam's parliament is shortened, and the speeches of Hector and Paris much improved.

7197 ff. Cp. 3303 ff.

7202. The sentence is broken off and resumed in a different form: see note on i. 98.

7015* ff. Cp. Mirour, 7156 ff.

7033*. And that, i. e. 'And provided that.'

7092*. See note on 1, 6634.

7105* ff. The tale is told also in the Mirour de l'Omme, 7093-7128. It is to be found in the Gesta Romanorum (which however is not Gower's source), and in various other places. Cicero tells what is practically the same story of Dionysius of Syracuse (De Nat. Deorum, iii. 34), but the acts of sacrilege were committed by him in various places. The golden mantle was taken from the statue of Zeus at Olympia, and the beard from that of Aesculapius at Epidaurus, the justification in this latter case being that Apollo, the father of Aesculapius, was always represented without a beard. Those who repeated the anecdote in the Middle Ages naturally missed this point. We may note that Dyonis is the name given in the Mirour.

7213 ff. Cp. Rom. de Troie, 2779 ff.

7235 ff. Rom. de Troie, 3029 ff. Gower has judiciously cut short the architectural details.

7275. Esionam: see note on l. 6719.

7307. in his yhte, 'in his possession.' For the substance of these lines cp. Rom. de Troie, 2915-2950.

7372. schape ye, imperative, for schapeth; so 'Sey ye' in 1. 7435.

7877. Strong thing, i. e. a hard thing to bear. This is apparently a translation of the French 'fort,' which was very commonly used in the sense of 'difficult': see the examples in Godefroy's Dictionary, e.g. 'forte chose est de çou croire,' 'fors choses est a toi guerroier ancontre moi.'

7890 ff. 'Ten men have been seen to deal with a hundred and to have had the better.'

7400. Rom. de Troie, 3842, 'L'autrier ès kalendes de Mai,' &c. The word 'ender' is an adjective meaning 'former,' originally perhaps an adverb. It is used only in the expressions 'ender day' and 'ender night.' The combination 'enderday' occurs in i. 98.

7420. Rom. de Troie, 3889 f.,

'Cascune conseilla à mei Privéement et en segrei,' &c.

7451 ff. For Cassandra as the Sibyl cp. Godfrey of Viterbo, *Pantheon*, p. 214 (ed. 1584).

7497 f. 'Molt est isnele Renommée, Savoir fist tost par la contrée,' &c.

Rom. de Troie, 4299 ff.

7555 ff. The further incidents of the embarkation and of the voyage home, *Rom. de Troie*, 4505-4832, are omitted.

7576 f. Cp. Rom. de Troie, 4867 ff.

7591 ff. This incident is related in the *Rom. de Troie*, 17457 ff. The occasion was an anniversary celebration at the tomb of Hector, and though the temple of Apollo is not actually named here by Benoît, it has been previously described at large as Hector's burial place.

7597 ff. The scene in Chaucer's *Troilus*, i. 155 ff., is well known. He took it from Boccaccio.

7612. In the treatment of Avarice Gower has departed entirely from the plan of fivefold division which he follows in the first three books, as throughout in the *Mirour*. In the sixth book he deliberately declines to deal with more than two of the branches of Gule (vi. 12f.), and the treatment of Lechery is also irregular.

7651. here tuo debat, i. e. the strife of those two.

7716. the Cote for the hod: that is, he gets a return larger than the amount that he gave; a different form of the expression from that which we have in 1. 4787.

7719. hors: probably plural in both cases.

7724. 'If a man will go by the safe way.'

7736 ff. This saying is not really quoted from Seneca, but from Caecilius Balbus, *Nug. Phil.* xi. It must have been in Chaucer's mind when he wrote 'Suffice unto thy good, though it be smal,' that is, 'Adapt thy life to thy worldly fortune.'

7830 f. I take this to mean, 'And suddenly to meet his flowers the summer appears and is rich.' For the meaning of 'hapneth' see the examples in the New English Dictionary.

7838. be war: written as one word in F and afterwards divided by a stroke.

LIB. VI.

Latin Verses. i. 6. ruit seems to be transitive, 'casts down.'

- i. 7. Rather involved in order: 'on the lips which Bacchus intoxicates and which are plunged in sleep.'
- 4. mystymed, 'unhappily produced.' In other places, as i. 220, iii. 2458, the word seems to mean to order or arrange wrongly. The OE. 'mistīmian' means to happen amiss.
 - 7. dedly, 'mortal,' i. e. subject to death.
- 34. wext, 'he waxeth': for the omission of the pronoun see note on i. 1895 and cp. ll. 149, 213, 367, below.
 - 57. For the form of expression cp. i. 380, ii. 2437, and below, l. 106.
 - 59. sterte is for 'stert,' pres. tense.
- 70. in vers, that is 'in order.' The word 'vers' is given in Gode-froy's Dictionary with the sense 'state,' 'situation'; e.g. Rom. de la Rose, 9523 ff., 'Malement est changies li vers,

Or li vient li gieus si divers, Qu'el ne puet ne n'ose joer.'

71 f. Cp. Mirour, 8246 f.

84. the jolif wo: cp. i. 88, vii. 1910, and Balades, xii. 4, 'Si porte ades le jolif mal sanz cure.'

105. of such a thew, 'by such a habit' (i.e. of love), to be taken with 'dronkelew.'

144. hovedance, 'court dance': see New Eng. Dictionary.

145. the newefot: written thus as one word in S and F: it must be regarded as the name of some dance.

160. it am noght I: cp. Chaucer, Leg. of G. Women, 314, 'sir, hit am I,' Cant. Tales, A 1736, &c.

188. holde forth the lusti route: perhaps simply, 'continue to be with the merry company.' See 'forth' in the Glossary.

218. vernage: the same wine that is called 'gernache' or 'garnache' in the Mirour de l'Omme, 'vernaccia' in Italian, but whether a wine of Italy or Greece seems uncertain.

221. at myn above: see note on iv. 914.

239. the blanche fievere: cp. Chaucer, Troilus, i.916, with Skeat's note.

249. Cp. Chaucer, *Troilus*, i. 420, 'For hete of cold, for cold of hete, I dye.'

253. of such reles: this seems to men 'of such strength,' and 'relais' perhaps has a somewhat similar sense in *Mirour*, 3021,

'C'est droit qu'il sente le relais De la tempeste et de l'orage.'

As in the modern 'relay,' the idea of ceasing or of relaxation may be accompanied by the notion of fresh vigour taking the place of exhaustion, and so the word may stand simply for strength or freshness.

If this explanation is not admissible, we must suppose that 'reles' means here the power of relaxing or dissolving.

285 f. Cp. Rom. de la Rose, 4326 f.,

'C'est la soif qui tous jors est ivre, Yvrece qui de soif s'enyvre.'

290. liste: perhaps pret. subjunctive; so l. 606, and 'leste,' 357.

296. be the bend, i.e. 'by the band,' at his girdle.

811 f. 'This for the time alleviates the pain for him who has no other joy.' 'As for the time yit' means simply 'for the time,' cp. ll. 738, 893. 821. For 'men' with singular verb cp. ii. 659, v. 5510, 6045, vii. 1352, and Chaucer, Cant. Tales, A 149, &c.

330 ff. Cp. viii. 2252 ff. and *Traitié*, xv. 2. The poet referred to in the margin is perhaps Homer, who is quoted in the *Rom. de la Rose* as authority for an arrangement somewhat similar to that described here:

'Jupiter en toute saison
A sor le suel de sa maison,
Ce dit Omers, deus plains tonneaus;
Si n'est viex hons ne garçonneaus,
N'il n'est dame ne damoisele,
Soit vielle ou jone, laide ou bele,
Qui vie en ce monde reçoive,
Qui de ces deus tonneaus ne boive.
C'est une taverne planière,
Dont Fortune la tavernière
Trait aluine et piment en coupes' &c. 6836 ff. (ed. Méon).

Gower has applied the idea especially to the subject of love, and has made Cupid the butler instead of Fortune. The basis in Homer is 11. xxiv. 527 ff.,

δοιοί γάρ τε πίθοι κατακείαται έν Διός οῦδει, κ.τ.λ.

360. trouble is properly an adjective, cp. v. 4160. The corrupt reading 'chere' for 'cler' has hitherto obscured the sense.

399 ff. This story of Bacchus is told by Hyginus, Poet. Astr. ii, under the heading 'Aries.'

437. a riche temple. This was the temple of Jupiter Ammon.

439. 'To remind thirsty men' of the power of prayer.

485 ff. The story is from Ovid, Metam. xii. 210 ff.

502 f. thilke tonne drouh, wherof, &c., 'drew such wine for them

that by it,' &c. See note on i. 771 and cp. ll. 618 and 1249 of this book.

537. I do not know what authority is referred to.

598. unteid, 'set free,' so 'wandering abroad.'

609. The name of this second branch of Gluttony has not been mentioned before.

632 f. 'so long as he has wealth by which he may be provided with the means.' For the use of 'founde' cp. v. 2690 and Chaucer, Cant. Tales, C 537, 'How gret labour and cost is thee to fynde!' (addressing the belly).

640. for the point of his relief, 'in order to please him,' so below 'he is noght relieved,' 1. 678.

656. toke, subjunctive, 'how he should take it.'

662. After this line a couplet is inserted by Pauli from the Harleian MS. 7184 (Hs),

'To take metes and drinkes newe, For it shulde alwey eschewe.'

The lines are nonsense and have no metre. They come originally from K, the copyist of which apparently inserted them out of his own head, to fill up a space left by the accidental omission of two lines (645 f.) a little above in the same column. He was making his book correspond column for column with the copy, and therefore discovered his mistake when he reached the bottom, but did not care to draw attention to it by inserting what he had omitted.

663. 'Physique' is apparently meant for the Physics of Aristotle, and something very like this maxim is to be found there, but the quotation, 'Consuetudo est altera natura,' is actually taken from the Secretum Secretorum (ed. 1520, f. 21).

664. The transposition after this line of the passage ll. 665-964, which occurs in MSS. of the second recension, is not accidental, as we see by the arrangements made afterwards for fitting in the passage (l. 1146). The object apparently was to lay down the principle 'Delicie corporis militant aduersus animam,' illustrated by the parable of Dives and Lazarus, before proceeding to the discussion of 'Delicacie' in the case of love, and this is perhaps the more logical arrangement; but the alteration, as it is made, involves breaking off the discussion here of the ill effects of change, and resuming it after an interval of nearly two hundred lines.

674. Avise hem wel, i. e. 'let them take good heed.'

683. 'Without regard to her honour'; cp. Balades, xxii. 4, 'Salvant toutdis l'estat de vostre honour.'

709. abeched, from the French 'abechier,' to feed, used properly of feeding young birds. The word 'refreched' is conformed to it in spelling.

728. The reading of Pauli, 'I say I am nought gilteles,' just reverses the sense. Berthelette has the text right here.

788. for a time yit: cp. 311, 'As for the time yit,' and 893, 'As for the while yit.'

770. 'Without wrinkle of any kind,' cp. *Mirour*, 10164, 'Car moult furont de noble grein'; or perhaps 'Without the smallest wrinkle,' 'grein' being taken to stand for the smallest quantity of a thing: cp. ii. 3310.

778. Cp. Chaucer, Book of the Duchess, 939 ff.

785. schapthe. For this form, which is given by S and F, cp. the word 'sseppe,' meaning 'creature' or 'form,' which occurs repeatedly in the Ayenbite of Inwyt.

800. 'And if it seemed so to all others.' The person spoken of throughout this passage as 'he,' 'him,' is the eye of the lover. This seems to itself to have sufficient sustenance by merely gazing on the beloved object, and if it seemed so to all others also, that is, to the other senses, the eye would never cease to feed upon the sight: but they, having other needs, compel it to turn away.

809. as thogh he faste: the verb seems to be pret subjunctive, as 'syhe' down below.

817. tireth. This expresses the action of a falcon pulling at its prey: cp. Chaucer, Troilus, i. 787, 'Whos stomak foules tiren everemo.' The word is used in the same sense also in the Mirour, 7731.

845. mi ladi goode, 'my lady's goodness.'

857. Lombard cooks were celebrated, and there was a kind of pastry called 'pain lumbard,' *Mirour*, 7809.

879. The romance of Ydoine and Amadas is one of those mentioned at the beginning of the *Cursor Mundi*. It has been published in the 'Collection des poètes français du moyen âge' (ed. Hippeau, 1863). Amadas is the type of the lover who remains faithful through every kind of trial.

891. a cherie feste: cp. Prol. 454. It is an expression used for pleasures that last but a short time: cp. Audelay's Poems (Percy Soc. xiv) p. 22,

'Hit fallus and fadys forth so doth a chere fayre'

(speaking of the glory of this world).

893. Cp. 311, 738.

897. he, i. e. my ear.

908. me lacketh: the singular form is due perhaps to the use of the verb impersonally in many cases.

961. excede, subjunctive, 'so as to go beyond reason.'

986 ff. This story furnishes a favourable example of our author's style and versification. It is told simply and clearly, and the verse is not only smooth and easy, but carefully preserved from monotony by the breaking of the couplet very frequently at the pauses: see 986, 998, 1006, 1010, 1016, &c.

995. We have remarked already upon Gower's fatalism, iii. 1348, &c. Here we may refer also to ll. 1026, 1613, 1702, for further indications of the same tendency.

1059. is overronne, that is, 'has passed beyond.'

1110. descryve, apparently 'understand,' 'discern,' perhaps by that confusion with 'descry' which is noted in the New Engl. Dictionary.

1149 f. These two lines are omitted without authority by Pauli.

1176. That is, though they had rendered no services for which they ought to be so distinguished.

1180. sojorned: the word is used in French especially of a horse kept in stable at rack and manger and refreshed for work: see Mirour, Glossary.

1216. 'So that that pleasure should not escape him.'

1245. out of feere, 'without fear.'

1262. unwar, here 'unknown': cp. Chaucer, Cant. Tales, B 427, 'The unwar wo or harm that comth behinde.'

1295. Originally geomancy seems to have been performed, as suggested in this passage, by marks made in sand or earth, then by casual dots on paper: see the quotations under 'geomancy' in the New Engl. Dictionary. Gower here mentions the four recognized kinds of divination, by the elements of earth, water, fire, and air.

1306 ff. It is practically certain that Gower was acquainted with the treatise ascribed to Albertus Magnus, called *Speculum Astronomiae* or *De libris licitis et illicitis (Alberti Magni Opera*, v. 655 ff.), since he seems to follow it to a great extent not only here, but also in his list of early astronomers (vii. 1449 ff.). There are however some things here which he must have had from other sources; for there is no mention in the above-mentioned treatise of 'Spatula,' 'Babilla,' 'Cernes,' 'Honorius.'

1312. comun rote, that is, apparently, 'common custom.' The word 'rote' is used also below, l. 1457, where it appears to mean 'condition.' It must be the same as that which appears in the phrase 'by rote,' and it is difficult to believe that it can be the French 'route,' as is usually said. The rhyme here and in 1. 1457, as well as those in Chaucer (with 'cote,' 'note'), show that the 'o' had an open sound, and this would be almost impossible from French 'ou.' The expression 'par routine' or 'par rotine' is given by Cotgrave as equivalent to the English 'by rote,' but I am not aware of any use of such an expression in French as early as the fourteenth century. Many of the examples of the phrase 'by rote' seem to have to do with singing or church services (cp. Chaucer, Cant. Tales, B 1712, Piers Plowmans Crede, 379), and Du Cange gives a quotation in which 'rotae' seems to mean 'chants' or 'hymns' ('rota,' 6). From such a sense as this the idea of a regular order of service, and thence of 'custom,' 'habit,' might without much difficulty arise.

1814 ff. The following passage from the Spec. Astronomiae, cap. 10, gives most of the names and terms which occur in these lines: 'Ex libris vero Toz Graeci est liber de stationibus ad cultum Veneris, qui sic incipit: Commemoratio historiarum . . . Ex libris autem Salomonis est liber de quatuor anulis, quem intitulat nominibus quatuor discipulorum suorum, qui sic incipit: De art: eutonica et ideica, &c. Et liber

de nouem candariis . . . Et alius paruus de sigillis ad dæmoniacos, qui sic incipit : Caput sigilli gendal et tanchil.'

1816. Rasel. 'Est autem unus liber magnus Razielis, qui dicitur liber institutionum,' &c. In MS. Ashmole 1730 there is a letter to Dr. Richard Napier from his nephew at Oxford, speaking of a book of Solomon in the University Library called Cephar Rasiel, that is, he explains, 'Angelus magnus secreti Creatoris,' of which he proposes to make a copy, having obtained means of entering the library at forbidden hours. Again, in MS. Ashmole 1790 there is a description of this book.

1320. 'cui adiungitur liber Beleni de horarum opere,' Spec. Astron. p. 661. The seal of Ghenbal is the 'sigillum gendal,' mentioned in the former citation.

1321 f. thymage Of Thebith. Thebith (or Thebit) stands for Thabet son of Corah, a distinguished Arabian mathematician, to whom were attributed certain works on astrology and magic that were current in Latin. Thus we find Thebit de imaginibus very commonly im MSS., and a Liber Thebit ben Corat de tribus imaginibus magicis was printed in 1559 at Frankfort. In this latter book the author says, Exercentur quoque hae imagines in amore vel odio, si fuerit actor earum prouidus et sapiens in motibus coeli ad hoc utilibus. Thebith is mentioned several times in the Spec. Astronomiae, e. g. p. 662, 'Super istis imaginibus reperitur unus liber Thebith eben Chorath,' &c. We must take 'therupon' in l. 1321 to mean 'moreover,' for it is not to be supposed that the image of Thebith was upon the seal of Ghenbal.

1338. The 'Naturiens' are those who pursue the methods of astrology, as opposed to those who practise necromancy ('nigromance') or black magic.

1356. He bede nevere: see note on v. 4455.

1359. red, originally written 'rede' in F, but the final letter was afterwards erased. See Introduction, p. cxiv.

1371 f. The rhyme requires that 'become,' 'overcome' shall either be both present or both preterite (subjunctive), and 'wonne' seems to decide the matter for preterite. The only difficulty is 'have I' for 'hadde I' in l. 1370, the latter being required also by the sense (for the reference is to the former time of youth), but not given by the MSS. 'So that I wonne' means 'Provided that I won.'

1891 ff. This story is from the Roman de Troie, 28571-28666, 29629-30092. Guido does not differ as to the main points, but there are several details given by Gower from Benoît which are not found in Guido. In particular the ensign carried by Telegonus is mentioned by Guido only in telling of the dream of Ulysses. Some of the passages which tend to show that Benoît was our author's authority are noted below.

1408. al the strengthe of herbes: a poem De Viribus Herbarum passed in the Middle Ages under the name of Macer.

1422. The mention of 'nedle and ston' in this connexion is a rather daring anachronism, for which of course Gower is responsible.

1424. Cilly. Benoît says 'les isles d'Oloi,' and Guido 'in Eolidem insulam,' but Sicily has been mentioned shortly before.

1438 f. Cp. Rom. de Troie, 28594 ff. Guido does not mention it. 1441. 'S'el sot des arz, il en sot plus,' Rom. de Troie, 28641.

1445 ff. Benoît says nothing of this, but the story of the adventures of Ulysses was to some extent matter of common knowledge in the Middle Ages. Gower may have had it from Ovid, *Metam.* xiv. 277 ff. Guido says in a general way that Circe was in the habit of transforming those who resisted her power into beasts.

1457. into such a rote, that is, 'into such a habit' (or 'condition'): see note on 1. 1312.

1467. toswolle bothe sides, 'with both her sides swollen': cp. Rom. de Troie, 28660 f.,

'Et si li lesse les costez

Toz pleins, ço quit, de vif enfant.'

1474. understode: subj., see note on Prol. 460. 1481. on of al the beste, see note on iv. 2606.

1513 f. margin. This quotation is not from Horace, but from Ovid, Pont. iv. 3. 35. Cp. Mirour, 10948, where the same quotation occurs and is attributed as here to 'Orace.'

1524. The form 'stature' is required by the metre here, and is given by the best MSS. of the second and third recensions. In Prol. 891, where 'statue' occurs, it is reduced to a monosyllable by elision, and so it is in Chaucer, Cant. Tales, A 975, 1955. The forms 'statura,' 'stature,' are found with this sense in the Latin and French of the time.

1541 ff.

'Et si me disoit: Hulixes Saiches, ceste conjuncions, Cist voloir, ceste asembloisons, Que de moi et de toi desirres, Ce sunt dolors et mortex ires.'

Rom. de Troie, 29670 ff.

The prediction, however, that one of the two would have his death by reason of their meeting comes later, 29699, whereas Guido combines the materials here much in the same way as Gower.

1552 ff. This idea of a pennon embroidered with a device is Gower's own conception, constructed from the not very clear or satisfactory account of the matter given by his authority here and later, 29819 ff. The fact is that Benoît did not understand the expression used in the Latin book (the so-called 'Dictys Cretensis') which he was here following, the passage being probably corrupt in his copy, and consequently failed to make it intelligible to his readers. The original statement (made with reference to the ensign carried afterwards by Telegonus) is, 'Ithacam venit gerens manibus quoddam hastile, cui summitas

marinae turturis osse armabatur, scilicet insigne insulae eius in qua genitus erat.' The meaning apparently is that his spearhead was made of a sea-turtle's shell. Benoît, in recounting the vision, says that the figure which appeared bore upon the steel head of his lance a crown worked of the bone of a sea-fish,

'Portoit une coronne ovrée D'os de poisson de mer salée.' 29687 f.

Then afterwards, in telling of the departure of Telegonus to seek his father, he says that, to show of what country he was, he bore on the top of his lance the sign of a sea-fish worked like a tower,

'En semblance de tor ovrée.' 29822.

Guido apparently was not able to make much of this, and after saying, in the account of the dream, that at the top of the lance there appeared 'quedam turricula tota ex piscibus artificiose composita' (Bodl. MS. Laud 645, with variants 'craticula,' MS. Add. 365, 'curricula,' printed editions), he subsequently omitted mention of the recognisance.

1561 f. A signe it is . . . Of an Empire. Benoît has,

'Que c'iert d'ampire conoissance Et si aperte demostrance Que por ce seroient devis,' &c. 29695 ff.,

which may perhaps mean, 'that it was the cognisance of a kingdom and a sign that they should be divided.' In Guido, however, it is 'hoc est signum impie disiunccionis' (MS. Laud 645 and printed text), or 'hoc est signum impii et disiunccionis' (MS. Add. 365).

1567 f. Cp. 2296 ff.
1603 ff. For the order of the clauses here

1603 ff. For the order of the clauses here cp. ii. 709, iv. 3520 ff.

1622 ff. That, for 'Til that'; cp. iv. 3273, v. 3422.

1636. 'And he made himself ready forthwith.' For the omission of the pronoun even where the subject is changed cp. v. 3291, 4590.

1637 ff. Cp. Rom. de Troie, 29824 ff. Guido says nothing about it.

1643. That is, 'to avoid espial and wrong suspicions.'

1656. Rom. de Troie, 29801 f.,

'A Hulyxes, qui fut ses druz, Mande par lui v. c. saluz.'

Guido says nothing about this.

1660. Nachaie, a mistake for 'Acaie,'

'Tant qu'il vint droit en Acaie';

and this again seems to be from 'Ithaca.'

1685. and welnyh ded: cp. Rom. de Troie, 29906 f. Guido says only 'et ab illis est grauiter vulneratus.'

1689. Gower has judiciously reduced the number from fifteen (Rom. de Troie, 29902).

1696. for wroth, that is, 'by reason that he was wroth': see note on iv. 1330. We can hardly take 'wroth' as a substantive.

1701. 'Se il ne fust un poi guenchiz,' Rom. de Troie, 29939.

1707. With al the signe, 'together with the signe,' like the French 'ove tout'; cp. Mirour 4 (note).

1745 f. Rom. de Troie, 30022 ff. Guido omits this.

1769 ff. For this repetition cp. 2095 ff.

1785. The 'Cronique imperial' is evidently the story itself, and not

any particular book in which it is to be found.

1789 ff. The authority which is mainly followed by our author for this story is the Anglo-Norman Roman de toute Chevalerie, by Eustace (or Thomas) of Kent. The beginning of this, including all that we have to do with here, has been printed by M. Paul Meyer in his book on the Alexander romances, 'Bibliothèque française du moyen âge' vol. iv. pp. 195-216. Gower was acquainted, however, also with the Latin Historia Alexandri de Preliis, and has made use of this in certain places, as (1) in the account of Philip's vision (2129-2170) where he probably found the French unintelligible, and (2) in the story of the death of Nectanabus (2289 ff.), of which the Latin authority

certainly gives the more satisfactory account.

The following are some of the points in which Gower agrees with the Roman de toute Chevalerie against the two Latin versions of the story, viz. the Historia de Preliis and the Res Gestae Alexandri of Valerius : (1) the celebration by Olympias of the festival of her nativity, when she rides out on a white mule and is first seen by Nectanabus. ll. 1823-1880; (2) the omission of the sealing of the queen's womb by Nectanabus, this being introduced only in Philip's vision; (3) the question of the queen as to how she shall procure further interviews with the god, and the answer of Nectanabus, Il. 2109 ff.; (4) the circumstances connected with the egg from which the serpent was hatched, ll. 2219 ff. The English metrical Romance of Alexander, printed by Weber, is also taken from the Roman de toute Chevalerie, and consequently the details of it are for the most part the same as those in Gower. It is certain, however, that Gower does not follow this. It would be quite contrary to his practice to follow an English authority, and apart from this there are many small matters here in which he agrees with the French as against the English, e.g. the name Nectanabus, which is Neptanabus in the English (Anectanabus in the Hist. de Preliis), the mention of the nativity of Olympias as the occasion of her festival, 'Grant feste tint la dame de sa nativité,' the t se of the word 'artemage,' l. 1957, the incident of the dragon being changed into an eagle, l. 2200; and such points of correspondence as may seem to suggest a connexion between the two English writers, as in ll. 1844 f., 2231 f., are also to be found in the French. The English alliterative Romance of Alexander follows the Hist. de Preliis, and consequently it agrees with Gower in the two passages which have been referred to above.

1798. The sentence is broken off and finished in a different

manner. See note on i. 98, and cp. vii. 3632.

1811. Thre yomen, &c. This is an addition by Gower. According to

the original story Nectanabus was alone, and this would evidently be the better for his purpose.

1828. *list*. This may be present tense, 'it pleases.' Loss of the final e in the preterite would hardly occur except before a vowel: see Introduction, p. cxv. The French original lays stress here on the extravagant desire that women have to display themselves.

1831. At after, i. e. 'After,' used especially of meals, cp. l. 1181, and Chaucer, Cant. Tales, B 1445, F 918 'at after diner,' E 1921 'At after mete,' F 302, 1219 'At after soper,' for which references, as for many others elsewhere, I am indebted to Prof. Skeat's very useful Glossary.

1844 f. The French has

'E tymbres e tabours ont e leur corns corné,' 130, and later

'Plus de mil damoisels ount le jur karolé, 140. The English version of the second line,

'There was maidenes carolying,'

comes very near to Gower.

1924. Bot if I sihe, 'unless I should see,' pret. subj.

1943 ff. This promise is not in the French.

1959 ff. The astrological terms in these lines are due to Gower. The original says that Nectanabus laid the image in a bed with candles lighted round it, bathed it in the juice of certain herbs, and said his charms over it.

1997. such thing . . . Wherof: cp. ll. 502, 2398.

2005 f. 'Nectanabus idunc ses karectes fina.'

2062. putte him. We should rather read 'put him' with S and F: see Introduction, p. cxvi. The French romance here grotesquely represents Nectanabus as making up a disguise for himself with a ram's head and a dragon's tail, which he joins together with wax, 'e puis dedens se mist.' The Latin Hist. de Preliis says simply that he changed himself into a dragon.

2074 ff. The French has,

'Une pel de moton ouvec les cornes prist, Une coroune d'or sur les cornes assist.'

The punctuation after 'tok' is that of F, but I suspect that 'in signe of his noblesse' belongs really in sense to 2076 f., and refers rather to the crown than to the horns, in which case we ought to set a full stop after 'bar.'

2113. seth hire grone, that is, in child-bed.

2128 ff. The French romance, following Valerius in the main, gives a rather confused account of Philip's dream. Gower has turned from it to the *Historia de Preliis*.

2160. Amphion. The name apparently is got from 'Antifon,' which occurs below in connexion with the incident of the pheasant's egg.

2182. rampende. The French has 'mult fierement rampant.'

2199 ff. The transformation into an eagle is found in Valerius and the French romance, and not in the *Hist. de Preliis*. It may be noted, however, that the picturesque description which we have here of the eagle pruning himself and then shaking his feathers, so that the hall was moved as by an earthquake, is Gower's own.

2219 ff. The Latin accounts say that a bird, according to Valerius a hen, came and laid an egg in Philip's lap as he sat in his hall. The Rom. de toute Chevalerie makes the incident take place out in the fields, and the bird, as here, is a pheasant. The expression used, 'Un oef laissat chair sur les curs Phelippun,' seems to mean that the egg was laid in Philip's lap. There is nothing about the heat of the sun in the Latin versions.

2250 ff. These lines refer to the precautions taken by Nectanabus to secure that the child shall be born precisely at the right astrological moment: cp. Rom. de toute Chevalerie, 401-425. Gower has chosen to omit the details.

2274. Calistre, i. e. Callisthenes, who was reputed to be the author of the history of Alexander which Valerius translated.

2299 ff. The question of Alexander and the answer of Nectanabus is given as here in the *Hist. de Preliis*. In Valerius and the French romance Alexander throws Nectanabus down merely in order to surprise him, and the suggestion that Nectanabus knew that he should die by the hands of his son is not made till afterwards.

2368. Zorastes. The statement here about the laughter of Zoroaster at his birth is ultimately derived from Pliny, Hist. Nat. vii. 15. It is repeated by Augustine, with the addition 'nec ei boni aliquid monstrosus risus ille portendit. Nam magicarum artium fuisse perhibetur inventor; quae quidem illi nec ad praesentis vitae vanam felicitatem contra suos inimicos prodesse potuerunt; a Nino quippe rege Assyriorum, cum esset ipse Bactrianorum, bello superatus est' (De Civ. Dei, xxi. 14).

2381. 'Like wool which is ill spun': cp. i. 10.

2387. Phitonesse, cp. iv. 1937.

2411. betawht To Aristotle, 'delivered over to Aristotle': 'betawht' is the past partic. of 'beteche,' which occurs afterwards, vii. 4234, and in Chaucer, Cant. Tales, B 2114, 'Now such a rym the devel I beteche.'

2418. Yit for a time: to be taken as one phrase; cp. 'for a while yit,' &c., ll. 311, 738, 893.

LIB. VII.

The account given in the earlier part of this book of the parts of Philosophy, that is, of the objects of human knowledge, represents in its essentials the Aristotelian system. The division into 'Theorique,'

'Rethorique,' and 'Practique' is in effect the same as Aristotle's classification of knowledge as Theoretical, Poetical, and Practical, and the further division of 'Theorique' into Theology, Physics, and Mathematics, and of 'Practique' into Ethics, Economics, and Politics, is that which is made by Aristotle. The statement of Pauli and others that this part of Gower's work is 'very likely borrowed' from the Secretum Secretorum is absolutely unfounded. This treatise is not in any sense an exposition of the Aristotelian philosophy, indeed it is largely made up of rules for diet and regimen with medical prescriptions. Gower is indebted to it only in a slight degree, and principally in two places, vii. 2014–2057, the discussion of Liberality in a king, and 3207*-3360*, the tale of the Jew and the Pagan.

The most important authority, however, for the earlier part of the seventh book has hitherto been overlooked. It is the Trésor of Brunetto Latini. This book is very largely based upon Aristotle, with whose works Latini was exceptionally well acquainted, and it is from this that Gower takes his classification of the sciences, though in regard to the place of Rhetoric he does not quite agree with Latini, who brings it in under the head of 'Politique,' making Logic the third main branch of philosophy. Gower takes from the Trésor also many of his physical and geographical statements and his reference to the debate on the conspiracy of Catiline. On the other hand his astronomy is for the most part independent of the Trésor, and so also is his method of dealing with the principles of Government, under the five points of Policy. Brunetto Latini does not treat of politics generally so much as of the practical rules to be observed by the Podestà of an Italian republic. It may be observed that Gower has drawn on the Trésor also in the sketch of general history given in the Prologue (ll. 727-820). I refer to pages of the edition of Chabaille, 1863.

26 ff. 'As to which Aristotle . . . declares the "intelligences" under three heads especially.' The meaning of 'intelligences' here and in l. 176, and of 'intelligencias' in the margin, l. 149, seems to be nearly the same as 'sciences,' that is to say, divisions or provinces of

knowledge.

155. Algorisme. This stands properly for the decimal system of numeration, but the use of the word in the plural, l. 158, shows that Gower did not use it in this sense only. The association of the word 'Algorismes' below with the letters a, b, c ('Abece') seems to suggest some kind of algebraical expression, but this is perhaps due to a misunderstanding by Gower of the word 'abaque' (or 'abake') in the Tresor, p. 6: 'Et de ce sont li enseignement de l'abaque et de l'augorisme.'

183 ff. 'Ce est la science par laquele li vii sage s'esforcierent par soutillece de geometrie de trover la grandeur dou ciel et de la terre,

et la hautesce entre l'un et l'autre.' Trésor, pp. 6, 7.

207 ff. Cp. Trésor, p. 15, 'Cele matiere de quoi ces choses furent formées les desvance de naissance, non mie de tens, autressi comme li

sons est devant le chant, ... et neporquant andui sont ensemble.' Cp. pp. 104, 105.

216. Ylem, this is 'hyle' (Gr. ὖλη), the Aristotelian term for matter. For what follows cp. Tresor, p. 105.

245. This comparison of the movement of water within the earth to the circulation of blood in the veins, is taken from the *Trêsor*, p. 115: 'autressi comme li sangs de l'ome qui s'espant par ses vaines, si que il encherche tout le cors amont et aval.'

256 ff. Cp. Trésor, p. 117.

265 ff. This which follows about the Air seems to be partly independent of the *Trésor*, and the word 'periferie' is not there used. Aristotle divides the atmosphere into two regions only, that of $d\tau \mu is$ or moist vapour, corresponding to the first and second periferies here, and that of exhalation $(d\nu a\theta \nu \mu la\sigma is)$ or fiery vapour, corresponding to the third, *Meteor*. i. 3.

283 f. 'According to the condition under which they take their form.' I suppose the word 'intersticion' to be taken from 'interstitium,' as used with a technical sense in astrology. Albumasar, for example, says, 'Quicquid in hoc mundo nascitur et occidit ex quatuor elementis est compositum, tribus interstitiis educatum, scilicet principio, medio et fine, quae tria in illa quatuor ducta duodecim producunt.' This is the cause, he says, why there are twelve signs of the zodiac, 'Praesunt siquidem haec signa quatuor elementis eorumque tribus interstitiis.' He then explains that the first 'interstitium' of each element is that condition of it which is favourable to production, growth and vigour, the second that which is stationary, and the third that which tends to decay and corruption, so that the word is almost equivalent to condition or quality. (Vincent of Beauvais, Spec. Nat. xv. 36.)

302. Cp. Trésor, p. 119, 'mais li fors deboutemenz dou vent la destraint et chace si roidement que ele fent et passe les nues et fait toner et espartir.'

307 ff. Cp. Trésor, p. 120.

323 ff. Tresor, p. 120, 'dont aucunes gens cuident que ce soit li dragons ou que ce soit une estele qui chiet.' What follows about 'exhalations' is not from the Tresor.

334. Assub. This word is used in Latin translations of Aristotle as an equivalent of 'stella cadens.'

339. exalacion. This stands for fiery vapour only, originally a translation of Aristotle's ἀναθυμίασις.

251 ff. The names 'Eges' and 'Daaly' (l. 361), must be taken originally from Aristotle's expression δαλοί καὶ αίγες, which he says are names given by some people to various forms of fire in the sky, *Meteor*. i. 4. Our author simply repeated the terms after his authorities and without understanding them. In fact, 'Eges' stands for the same as the 'Capra saliens' of the preceding lines.

389. The idea of the four complexions of man, corresponding to the

four elements, is not due to Aristotle, but we find it in the *Tresor*. The application to matters of love in ll. 393-440 is presumably Gower's own.

405 f. Aristotle says on the contrary, of μελαγχολικοί οί πλεΐστοι λάγνοι εἰσίν, Probl. 30.

487. To thenke. For this use of 'may' with the gerund cp. ii. 510, 'I myhte noght To soffre.'

510. 'While the flesh has power to act,' that is during the life of the body.

521 ff. For the geography which follows cp. Tresor, pp. 151-153.

534. the hevene cope: cp. l. 1579, 'under the coupe of hevene,' where the spelling suggests the Latin 'cupa,' rather than 'capa,' as the origin of the word in this common phrase. The quality of the 'o' in Europe is perhaps doubtful.

536. Begripeth: used here as plural, cp. l. 1107: 'calleth' in l. 561 with 'men' (indef.) as the subject is not a case of the same kind. 545. who that rede: subj., cp. Prol. 460.

559. That is, presumably, double as much as either of the other two: cp. Tresor, p. 152, 'car Asie tient bien l'une moitié de toute la terre.'

566. Canahim: a mistake for 'Tanaim' (or 'Tanaim'), see Trésor, p. 152, where the extent of Asia is said to be from the mouths of the Nile and the 'Tanain' (i. e. the Don) as far as the Ocean and the terrestrial Paradise.

593 ff. Cp. Trésor, p. 115.

597. Latini says that this is the explanation given by some people of the tides, but he adds that the astronomers do not agree with them (Tresor, p. 172).

611. Aristotle does in fact make of $al\theta \hat{\eta}\rho$ a fifth element, of which the heaven and the heavenly bodies consist, but Gower takes this account of it and the name Orbis from the *Trésor*, p. 110, where also we find the comparison to the shell of an egg.

652 ff. 'Sapiens dominabitur astris,' an opinion which is developed in the Vox Clamantis, ii. 217 ff.

694. Bot thorisonte, 'beyond the horizon': so perhaps in the first text of v. 3306, 'But of his lond' stood for 'Out of his lond.' However, this use of 'but' is not clearly established in Southern ME. and perhaps the reading of the second recension, 'Be thorizonte,' may be right. As regards sense, one is much the same as the other: neither is very intelligible, unless 'thorizonte' means the ecliptic.

699. thei, that is the planets, not the signs.

725 ff. Cp. Trésor, p. 141.

831. is that on, i.e. 'is one,' or 'is the first.'

853. The sun's horses are named by Fulgentius, Mythol. ii, in the same order as we have here, 'Erythreus, Actæon, Lampos, Philogeus.' They are said there to represent four divisions of the day, Erythreus, for example, having his name from the red light of morning, and Philogeus from the inclination of the sun towards the earth at evening. Ovid gives a different set of names.

944. 'In whatever degree he shall exercise his powers.'

978. as it appendeth, 'as it is fitting,' lit. 'as it belongs': cp. 'appent,' Mir. 1535.

979. natheles. This word is frequently used by Gower with no sense of opposition, meaning 'moreover' or something similar: cp. i. 21, vii. 3877, &c.

983. It may be observed that (in spite of this reference and that in l. 1043) our author's statements about the number and arrangement of stars in the constellations of the zodiac do not at all correspond with those in the Almagest.

983 (margin). produxit ad esse, 'brought forth into existence': the infinitive is often used as a substantive in Gower's Latin: e.g. Prol. Lat. Verses, iv. 4, v. 6.

989. hot and drye. According to the astrologers, Aries, Leo, and Sagittarius preside over the element of fire, and are hot and dry by nature; Taurus, Virgo, Capricornus over that of earth, being dry and cold; Gemini, Libra, Aquarius preside over air, and are hot and moist; while Cancer, Scorpio, and Pisces are moist and cold, having dominion over water (Albumasar, cited by Vincent of Beauvais, Spec. Nat. xv. 36).

991 f. Aries and Scorpio are the 'houses' or 'mansions' of Mars, Taurus and Libra of Venus, Gemini and Virgo of Mercury, Cancer of the Moon, Leo of the Sun, Sagittarius and Pisces of Jupiter, Capricornus and Aquarius of Saturn.

1021. somdiel descordant: the hot and moist Libra is more in accordance with her nature: see 1111 ff.

1036 f. This statement and the others like it below, 1073, 1089, 1127, 1147, 1198, 1222, may be taken to indicate that the division of the signs was very uncertain in our author's mind. It may be observed that the usual representation of Taurus in star-maps is with his head, not his tail, towards Gemini.

1085. the risinge: that is to say, Virgo is the 'exaltation' of Mercury, as well as one of his houses.

1100. For the sense of 'applied' cp. v. 913.

1115 f. Libra is the exaltation of Saturn.

1135. That is to say, Scorpio is the 'fall' of Venus, being the sign opposite to one of her houses, namely Taurus.

1155 f. Sagittarius is a house of Jupiter, and it is opposite to Gemini, which is one of the houses of Mercury.

1162. The Plowed Oxe, i.e. the ox that has ploughed the land.

1166. Then the swine are killed and the larder, or bacon-tub, comes into use.

1175. Capricorn is the 'fall' of the Moon, being opposite to her house, Cancer, as the next sign Aquarius is that of the Sun, see l. 1190.

1216. 'Piscis' is the reading of the MSS. here in text and margin, but 'Pisces' in l. 1253.

1229 ff. That is, Pisces is a house of Jupiter and the exaltation of Venus.

1239 ff. The reference is apparently to the *Introductorium* of Albumasar, but the printed editions of this give an abbreviated text which does not help us here. A fuller translation of the original may be found in manuscript, e.g. MS. Digby 194, where something more or less corresponding to this may be found on f. 55, but the Arabic names of places make it difficult to follow.

1281 ff. This account of the fifteen stars with their herbs and stones is taken by Gower from a treatise called 'Liber Hermetis de xv stellis et de xv lapidibus et de xv herbis, xv figuris,' &c., which may be found in several manuscripts, e. g. MSS. Ashmole 341 (f. 123) and 1471 (f. 120 v°): cp. l. 1437, where Hermes is mentioned as the authority. Some information as to the names of the stars here mentioned may be found in Ideler's Untersuchungen über den Ursprung und die Bedeutung der Sternnamen, 1809.

1292 ff. 'Et scias quod stelle fixe habent fortunia et infortunia quemadmodum et planete' (Lib. Herm.).

1317. 'anabulla seu titimallum.'

1829. Algol, or Caput Algol, the Arabic 'Ras el-ghûl' (devil's head), in Perseus.

1338. Alhaiot, probably for 'Alhaioc," that is Capella, from the Arabic 'El-'aijûk.'

1343. 'prassium seu marrubium.'

1345. Canis maior, 'Alhabor,' i. e. Sirius.

1356. Canis minor, 'Algomeiza,' i. e. Procyon.

1362. Primerole: in the Liber Hermetis we have here 'solsecium, quam elitropiam vocant.'

1364. Arial, apparently 'Cor Leonis,' i. e. Regulus.

1367. Gorgonza: 'gregonza' in MS. Ash. 341.

1375. 'lappacium maius.'

1878. gret riote: 'color huius niger est, faciens hominem iratum, animosum et audacem et mala cogitantem et maledicentem....et faciens fugere demones et congregare.'

1379 ff. 'Nona stella dicitur Atimet Alaazel, et est ex natura Veneris et Mercurii, et dicitur stella pulchritudinis et racionis,' &c. The name 'Atimet Alaazel' is from the Arabic 'El-simâk el-a'zal,' that is the star which we call Spica.

1385. Salge, Lat. 'saluia.'

1887. 'Decima vero stella Atimet Alrameth, et dicitur saltator, et est ex natura Martis et Iouis.' This is the Arabic 'El-simâk el-râmih,' which we call Arcturus.

1393. Venenas: 'Vndecima stella dicitur Benenais et est postrema de ii stellis que sunt in cauda urse maioris.' In Arabic 'Banat Na'sh.'

1401. Alpheta, 'Elfetah,' from the Arabic 'El-fak'ah' (the beggar's dish), meaning the constellation which we call the Northern Crown. Here the name stands for the principal star of that constellation, Gemma.

1419. Botercadent. The Latin says 'Vultur cadens,' that is perhaps

Vega; but 'Botercadent' would probably be a different star, namely that called in Arabic 'Batn-Kaitos' or Whale's belly.

1426. Tail of Scorpio: in the Latin 'Cauda Capricorni.'

1449 ff. These names of the chief authors of the science of astronomy seem to be partly taken from the treatise called Speculum Astronomiae or De libris licitis et illicitis, cap. ii. (Alberti Magni Opera, v. 657): cp. note on vi. 1311 ff. The passage is as follows, under the heading 'De libris astronomicis antiquorum': 'Ex libris ergo qui post libros geometricos et arithmeticos inueniuntur apud nos scripti super his, primus tempore compositionis est liber quem edidit Nembroth gigas ad Iohathonem discipulum suum, qui sic incipit: Sphaera caeli &c., in quo est parum proficui et falsitates nonnullae, sed nihil est ibi contra fidem quod sciam. Sed quod de hac scientia vtilius inuenitur, est liber Ptolemaei Pheludensis, qui dicitur Graece Megasti, Arabice Almagesti, ... quod tamen in eo diligentiae causa dictum est prolixe, commode restringitur ab Azarchele Hispano, qui dictus est Albategni in libro suo. ... Voluitque Alpetragius corrigere principia et suppositiones Ptolemaei,' &c.

It would seem that, either owing to corruption of his text or to misunderstanding, our author separated the name 'Megasti' from its connexion with Ptolemy and the Almagest, and made of it a book called 'Megaster,' which he attributes to Nembrot.

1461. Alfraganus was author of a book called in Latin Rudimenta Astronomica.

1576 f. out of herre . . . entriketh, that is, 'involves (this world) in perplexity, so that it is disordered.'

1579. coupe of hevene, see note on l. 534.

1595 ff. The discussion in the Roman Senate on the fate of the accomplices of Catiline is here taken as a model of rhetorical treatment. The idea is a happy one, but it is borrowed from the *Tresor*, where Latini, after laying down the rules of rhetoric, illustrates them (pp. 505-517) by a report and analysis of the speeches in this debate, as they are given by Sallust. The 'Cillenus' mentioned below is D. Junius Silanus, who as consul-designate gave his opinion first. It is tolerably evident in this passage, as it is obvious in iv. 2647 ff., that Gower did not identify Tullius with Cicero, though Latini actually says, 'Marcus Tullius Cicero, cils meismes qui enseigne l'art de rectorique, estoit adonques consule de Rome.'

1615 ff. Cp. Tresor, p. 509, 'mais Jules Cesar, qui autre chose pensoit, se torna as covertures et as moz dorez, porce que sa matiere estoit contraire,' &c.

1623. after the lawe. It may be observed as a matter of fact that the law was on the side of Caesar, and that this was his chief argument against the death penalty.

1706. Fyf points. The Secretum Secretorum recommends to rulers the virtues of Liberality, Wisdom, Chastity, Mercy, Truth, and afterwards of Justice, but there is no very systematic arrangement there,

nor in general does the treatment of the subject, except partly as regards Liberality, resemble Gower's. It has been already observed that the treatment of Politics in the *Trésor* is altogether different from that which we have here.

1783 ff. This story comes originally from 3 Esdras, ch. iii, iv. The names, however, of Arpaghes and Manachaz are not found in the text of that book, and the story of Alcestis, which Zorobabel tells, is of course a later addition, made no doubt by our author.

1809. 'Having his mind so disposed.'

1856. behelde, an archaic form, used here for the rhyme.

1884 ff. 3 Esdr. iv. 29, 'Videbam tamen Apemen filiam Bezacis, mirifici concubinam regis, sedentem iuxta regem ad dexteram,' &c.

1961 f. 'He that is true shall never rue,' or some such jingle. Cp. Shaksp. K. John, v. 7, 'Nought shall make us rue,

If England to herself do rest but true.'

2000. laste, pret. 'lasted': cp. Prol. 672, iv. 2315.

2017 ff. This seems to be suggested by a passage in the Secretum Secretorum. 'Reges sunt quattuor. Rex largus subditis et largus sibi, Rex auarus subditis et auarus sibi, Rex auarus sibi et largus subditis, Rex largus sibi et auarus subditis.' This last is pronounced to be the worst, as the first is the best.

2031 ff. This refers to a passage in the Secretum Secretorum (ed. 1520, f. 8), which runs thus in the printed edition: 'Que fuit causa destructionis regni calculorum: vnde quia superfluitas expensarum superat redditus ciuitatum, et sic deficientibus redditibus et expensis reges extenderunt manus suas ad res et redditus aliorum. Subditi ergo propter iniuriam clamauerunt ad deum excelsum gloriosum, qui immittens ventum calidum afflixit eos vehementer, et insurrexit populus contra eos et nomina eorum penitus de terra deleuerunt.'

This is obviously corrupt, and it is evident that 'calculorum' stands for a proper name, which Gower read 'Caldeorum,' as it is in MS. Laud 708. Other Bodleian MSS. to which I have referred give 'Saldeorum' (Bodley 181), 'cangulorum' (Add. C. 12), 'singulorum' (Laud 645), 'Anglorum' (Digby 170). 'Nonne' is the reading of the MSS. for 'vnde,' and it seems that 'Que fuit' &c. is also a question.

2089. So in the Secretum Secretorum (shortly before the passage quoted above), 'Debes igitur dona dare iuxta posse tuum cum mensura, hominibus indigentibus atque dignis.'

2050. of ken, here apparently 'of quality.'

2061 ff. The basis of this story is to be found in Seneca, De Beneficiis, v. 24, 'Causam dicebat apud divum Iulium ex veteranis quidam,' &c., but there is no question there of an advocate; the veteran simply gains his case by recalling his personal services. The story appears in a form more like that of Gower in the Gesta Romanorum, 87 (ed. Oesterley), but the name Julius is not there mentioned, only 'Quidam imperator.' It may be observed also in general, that

though many stories are common to the Gesta Romanorum and the Confessio Amantis, there is no instance in which Gower can be proved to have used the Gesta Romanorum as his authority. Indeed the tales are there so meagrely and badly told for the most part, that there would be little temptation to turn to it if any other book were available.

Such references as 'dicitur in gestis Romanorum' are not to this book but to Roman History.

Hoccleve tells this story much as we have it here, in his Regement of Princes, 3270 ff., e.g.

'Han ye forgote how scharp it with yow ferde, Whan ye were in the werres of Asie? Maffeith, your lif stood there in jupartie; And advocat ne sente I non to yow, But myself put in prees and for yow faght,' &c.

2115 ff. This anecdote is perhaps taken from the *Tresor*, where it occurs more appropriately as an example of hypocritical excuses for not giving, 'Li Maistres dit: Après te garde de malicieus engin de escondire, si comme fist le rois Antigonus, qui dist à un menestrier qui li demandoit un besant, que il demandoit plus que à lui n'aferoit; et quant il li demanda un denier, il dist que rois ne devoit pas si povrement doner. Ci ot malicieus escondit; car il li pooit bien doner un besant, porce que il estoit rois, ou un denier, porce que il estoit menestrel. Mais Alixandres le fist mieulx; car quant il dona une cité à un home, cil li dist que il estoit de trop bas afaire à avoir cité; Alixandres li respondit: Je ne pren pas garde quel chose tu dois avoir, mais quel chose je doi doner' (p. 412). This may serve as a rather favourable example of Latini's style.

2132. is in manere: cp. l. 4344. It seems to mean that the virtue of giving depends on the measure with which it is done: cp. Praise of Peace, 53.

2139, To helpe with: cp. i. 452, 2172, ii. 283, &c.

2194. holden up his oil: cp. 1. 2584, 'To bere up oil.' The only other instance which I can quote of this expression is from Trevisa's translation of the Polychronicon (Rolls' Series, vol. iii. p. 447, a reference which I owe to Dr. Murray), 'There Alisaundre gan to boste . . . and a greet deel of hem that were at the feste hilde up the kynges oyl.' (In the Latin, 'magna convivantium parte assentiente.') In all these cases it is used of flatterers, and 'oil' seems to stand in this phrase for 'pride' or 'vainglory.' I am disposed to think it is simply the French 'oil,' meaning 'eye,' and getting its present sense from such Biblical expressions as 'oculi sublimium deprimentur,' 'oculos superborum humiliabis,' 'oculos sublimes, linguam mendacem'; but I can quote no examples of this meaning in French.

2217 ff. This story is based originally on an anecdote told by Valerius Maximus: 'Idem Syracusis, cum holera ei lavanti Aristippus dixisset, Si Dionysium adulari velles, ista non esses, Immo, inquit, si tu ista

esse velles, non adularere Dionysium' (Mem. iv. 3). It has been repeated often in a short form.

2268. the worldes crok, that is, the crooked way of the world. See the quotations in the New Engl. Dictionary under 'crook,' 12.

2279. joutes: see Godefroy's Dictionary, where an instance is quoted of the use of this word in a French version of this very story.

2302. F punctuates after 'pyke,' and no doubt rightly so. The word 'trewely' corresponds to the Latin 'certe' in the margin above.

2355 ff. The Roman Triumph as here related was a commonplace of preachers and moralists, cp. Bromyard, Summa Praedicantium, T. v. 36, 'Triumphus enim secundum Isidorum dicitur a tribus: quia triumphator Romanus cum victoria versus civitatem veniens tres honores habere debuit,' &c. So 1. 2366, 'Of treble honour he was certein.' It is also in the Gesta Romanorum, 30 (ed. Oesterley), but from neither of these could Gower have got his 'Notheos' (for Γνῶθι σεαυτόν).

2416 ff. This custom is spoken of in Hoccleve's Regement of Princes with a marginal reference to the Vita Iohannis Eleemosynarii, where it is in fact mentioned (Migne, Patrol. vol. 73, p. 354).

2527 ff. From I Kings xxii. It will be seen that the story is told rather freely as regards order of events, as if from memory.

2531 (margin). organizate, used in a musical sense.

2553. Godelie: the person meant is Athaliah.

2584. bere up oil: see note on l. 2194.

2660. astraied. See New Engl. Dict. under 'astray,' verb and adv. 2698 (margin). No manuscript here gives the reading 'regiminis,' so far as I know; but it is required by the sense, and the reading 'regis' might easily arise from the abbreviation of 'regiminis,' as we find it in some MSS. at 1. 3106 (margin). Note that S is defective here, and J, Ad, K omit the Latin margin. Δ attempts an emendation.

2726 f. lete Of wrong to don, i. e. 'abstain from doing wrong.'

2765 ff. From Godfrey of Viterbo (in Monum. Germ. Hist. xxii. p. 169), 'Quando voluit rectores dare provinciis . . . nomina eorum examinabat in populo, dicens: Si quis habet crimen contra eos, dicat et probet,' &c. This passage is not contained in the earlier redactions of the Pantheon, and consequently we may conclude that Gower's copy was one which contained the later additions: cp. notes on 4181 ff. and viii. 271 ff.

2771. his name, that is, his reputation: cp. 2774. 2780. stod . . . upon, 'rested upon,' was guided by.'

2783 ff. The saying by which this story is characterized, 'malle locupletibus imperare quam ipsum fieri locupletem,' is more properly attributed to M'. Curius Dentatus (Valerius Maximus, *Mem.* iv. 3. 5): but Fabricius also rejected gifts sent him by the Samnites.

2810. bothe: apparently both the men and their possessions.

2833 ff. This is probably Conrad II, of whom Godfrey of Viterbo says 'nulli violatori pacis parcebat.'

2845 ff. Originally taken from Valerius Maximus, who tells it,

however, with reference to Charondas, the supposed legislator of Thurii (Mem. vi. 5).

2864. sete: apparently a strong past participle formed from 'sette' by confusion with 'sitte': cp. 'upsete' rhyming with 'misgete,' viii. 244. 2883. of dawe: equivalent to 'of this lif,' iv. 3414.

2889 ff. This is a story which we find very often repeated (originally from Herodotus), e.g. Valerius Maximus, Mem. vi. 3, Gesta Romanorum, 29 (without mention of Cambyses by name), Hoccleve's Regement of Princes, &c. In Δ we find added to the marginal Latin.

'vnde versus,
Sede sedens ista iudex inflexibilis sta,
Sit tibi lucerna lux, lex, pellisque paterna,
Qua resides natus pro patre sponte datus.
A manibus reuoces munus, ab aure preces.'

It would seem that the last line should stand as the second. 2902. Avise him, 'Let him consider.'

flitte, 'turn aside,' cp. iv. 214; but also intransitive, v. 7076.
2917 ff. Another often repeated story. The Gesta Romanorum has it (169) with a reference to Trogus Pompeius (that is Justin, Epit. iii. 3). Gower makes the city Athens instead of Sparta (cp. 3089), and the god Mercury instead of Apollo.

3054 ff. This list of legislators is from the Tresor, p. 24, but the text which our author used seems to have been corrupt. The passage runs thus in the printed edition: 'Moyses fu li premiers qui bailla la loi as Hebreus; et li rois Foroneus fu li premiers qui la bailla as Grezois; Mercures as Egypciens, et Solon à cels de Athenes; Ligurgus as Troyens; Numa Pompilius, qui regna après Romulus en Rome, et puis ses filz, bailla et fist lois as Romains premierement,' &c. If we suppose 'Solon' to have been omitted in the MS., the passage might read (with changes of punctuation) nearly as we have it in Gower.

3092. on the beste Above alle other: cp. iv. 2606, &c.

3137 ff. Cp. Mirour de l'Omme, 13921, and see also ii. 3204 ff. (margin). 3144. Troian: so given in all MSS. for 'Traian.' So also in the Mirour, 22168, and in Godfrey of Viterbo, Spec. Reg. ii. 14 (Mon. Germ. Hist. xxii. p. 74).

3181 ff. Valerius Maximus, Mem. v. 6: but he does not mention the Dorians as the enemy against whom Codrus fought. However, the story was a common one: cp. Gesta Romanorum, 41.

3201. lemes: cp. Chaucer, Cant. Tales, A 3886.

^{3149*} f. The reference is to the Epistle of St. James ii. 13, 'Iudicium enim sine misericordia illi qui non fecit misericordiam.'

^{3157*.} That is, 'Blessed are the merciful, for they shall obtain mercy.' 3161* f. Cp. Mirour de l'Omme, 13918 ff., where the same is quoted. 3163* ff. Quoted also in the Mirour, 13925 ff., and there also attributed to Tullius, but I cannot give the reference.

3210. drawe: the change to subjunctive marks this sentence as really conditional.

3215 ff. Valerius Maximus, Mem. v. 1. 9.

3217. in jeupartie, i. e. equally balanced, the result uncertain.

8267 ff. Justinian II is described by Gibbon as a cruel tyrant, whose deposition by Leontius was fully deserved, and who, when restored by the help of Terbelis, took a ferocious vengeance on his opponents: 'during the six years of his new reign, he considered the axe, the cord, and the rack as the only instruments of royalty.' Nothing apparently could be less appropriate than the epithet 'pietous,' which Gower bestows upon him.

8295 ff. This again was a very common story: cp. Gesta Romanorum, 48 (ed. Oesterley). Hoccleve tells it with a reference to Orosius, Regement of Princes, 3004 ff. Gower probably had it from Godfrey of Viterbo, Pantheon, p. 181 (ed. 1584), where Berillus is given for Perillus, as in our text. 'He takes 'Phalaris Siculus' as the tyrant's name, and shortens it to Siculus.

8302. I take the preceding three lines as a parenthesis, and this as following 1. 3298.

3341. 'Dionys' is a mistake for Diomede, or rather Diomedes is confused with the tyrant Dionysius.

3355 ff. Cp. Ovid, Metam. i. 221 ff.

3359. With othre men, i. e. 'by other men': cp. viii. 2553.

3387 ff. This characteristic of the lion is mentioned by Brunetto Latini, Tresor, p. 224.

8417 ff. This story is told much as it appears in Justin, *Epit.* i. 8, and Orosius, *Hist.* ii. 7, but the name Spertachus (Spartachus) is apparently from Peter Comestor (Migne, *Patrol.* vol. 198, p. 1471), who gives this as the name of Cyrus in his boyhood. The same

Secretorum, where it is told as a warning against trusting those who are not of our faith. The differences are mainly as follows. No names of places are mentioned in the original; the 'pagan' is called 'magus orientalis,' and he rides a mule: the Jew is without provisions, and the Magian feeds him as well as allowing him to ride: the Jew is found not dead but thrown from the mule, with a broken leg and other injuries—there is no mention of a lion except in the entreaties of the Magian, 'noli me derelinquere in deserto, ne forte interficiar a leonibus.' The Magian is about to leave him to die, but the Jew pleads that he has acted only in accordance with his own law, and again appeals to the Magian to show him the mercy which his religion enjoins. Finally the Magian carries him away and delivers him safely to his own people. Probably our author thought that this form of the story unduly sacrificed justice to mercy, and therefore he killed his Jew outright.

3342* ff. Note the subjunctive after 'who (that)' here and in Il. 3349, 3355: see note on Prol. 460.

authority may have supplied the name 'Marsagete,' for the histories named above call Thamyris only 'queen of the Scythians'; but Comestor omits the details of the story.

3418. The name 'Spertachus' is given in full by F in the Latin summary, l. 3426 (margin). In the English text the first syllable is abbreviated in most copies, but A has 'Spartachus' and H₃ 'Spertachus.'

8539. Pite feigned: cp. l. 3835.

3581. The reference should be to Juvenal, Sat. viii. 269 ff.,

'Malo pater tibi sit Thersites, dummodo tu sis Aeacidae similis, Vulcaniaque arma capessas, Quam te Thersitae similem genuisset Achilles.'

Gower has here taken the point out of the quotation to a great extent, but it occurs in the *Mirour*, 23371 ff., in its proper form, though with the same false reference.

3627 ff. From the Book of Judges, ch. vii.

3632. For the anacoluthon cp. iv. 3201, vi. 1798, and note on i. 98.

3639. The reading of the second recension, 'hem,' seems clearly to be right here: 'against those who would assail them.'

3640 ff. The meaning apparently is that each single division of the three which the enemy had was twice as large as Gideon's whole army. The original text says nothing of the kind.

3752. per compaignie, 'together.'

3820 ff. I Samuel xv.

3860 ff. 1 Kings ii.

3877. natheles, 'moreover': cp. 4242 and note on Prol. 39.

3884. that, for 'to that': cp. Prol. 122.

3891 ff. 1 Kings iii.

4011. propre, i.e. 'in himself.'

4027 ff. I Kings xii.

4144. can... mai, used in their original senses, the one implying knowledge and the other active power.

4181 ff. The person meant is Antoninus Pius, of whom his biographer Capitolinus says that he loved peace 'eousque ut Scipionis sententiam frequentarit, qua ille dicebat, malle se unum civem servare quam mille hostes occidere' (*Hist. August.* ed. 1620, p. 20). Godfrey of Viterbo, in the text given by Waitz (*Mon. Germ. Hist.* xxii. pp. 75, 163), regularly calls him Antonius, and probably Gower had the saying from this source. It is one of the later additions to the *Pantheon*: cp. note on 2765 ff.

4195. is due To Pite. This seems to mean 'is bound by duty' to show mercy.

4228. His trouthe plight, 'the engagement of his faith.' Here we have the word 'plight' from OE. 'pliht,' to be distinguished from 'plit.' 4242. natheles: CD. l. 3877.

4245. hihe: note the definite form after the possessive genitive, as after a possessive pronoun.

4284. 'And even if it should chance that he obtained any friendliness from her.' For the use of 'compainie' cp. v. 4558.

4335. Barbarus: more properly Arbaces, but 'Barbatus' in the Pantheon (p. 165, ed. 1584).

4361 ff. Cp. Justin, *Epit.*i.7, where however the expedient is said to have been used (as related by Herodotus) after Cyrus had put down a revolt. 4406 ff. Numbers xxv.

4408. Amalech: Balak is meant.

4464 ff. This means apparently that the later time of life will be as a dark night which is not illuminated by any sunshine of dawn; but it is not very clearly expressed.

4469 ff. 1 Kings xi.

4515. That is, 'Ahijah the Shilonite,' called 'Ahias Silonites' in the Latin version.

4559 ff. (margin). The quotation is from the Secretum Secretorum: 'O summe rex, studeas modis omnibus custodire et retinere calorem naturalem' (ed. 1520, f. 25 v°).

4574 f. Caracalla, son of Severus, is here meant. His name was Aurelius Antoninus, and he is called Aurelius Antonius in the *Pantheon (Mon. Germ. Hist.* xxii. p. 166). Caracalla is called by Orosius 'omnibus hominibus libidine intemperantior, qui etiam novercam suam Iuliam uxorem duxerit' (*Hist.* vii. 18), and this character of him is repeated in the *Pantheon*.

4593 ff. This story is from Ovid, Fasti, ii. 687-720. Gower's rendering of it is remarkable for ease and simplicity of style: see especially 11. 4667-4685, 4701-4717.

4598. Neither Aruns nor Sextus is mentioned by name in Ovid, who speaks only of 'Tarquinius iuvenis.' Gower gives to Aruns the place of Sextus throughout this and the following story.

4623. schette, intransitive, equivalent to 'were shut': cp. iii. 1453.

4701 ff. The sacrifice at which this portent occurred is here brought into connexion with the capture of Gabii, a construction which is not unnaturally suggested by Ovid's abrupt transition, l. 711.

4718 ff. 'Consulitur Phoebus. Sors est ita reddita: Matri Qui dederit princeps oscula, victor erit.' Fasti, ii. 713 f.

Ovid means that a message was sent to Delphi; but our author understands it differently.

4739 f. 'Creditus offenso procubuisse pede' (720).

4754 ff. This again is from Ovid, where it occurs as a continuation of the last story, Fasti, 721-852. Chaucer, who tells this story in the Legend of G. Women, 1680 ff., also follows Ovid, and more closely than Gower, e.g. 1761 ff., 1805 ff., 1830 f.

4757. unskilfully, that is, 'unjustly,' without due 'skile' or reason. 4778 ff. 'Non opus est verbis, credite rebus, ait' (734).

4805 f. This is derived from a misunderstanding of Fasti, ii. 785,

'Accipit aerata iuvenem Collatia porta,'

Cp. l. 4911 below. Both Chaucer and Gower make the tragedy occur at Rome, though Chaucer professes to have Livy before him.

4902. 'audentes forsve deusve iuvat.'

4937. To hire: cp. v. 5724. It means here much the same as 'by her.' 5062. sche myhte it noght, 'sche could not help it.'

5088 ff. 'Illa iacens ad verba oculos sine lumine mouit, Visaque concussa dicta probare coma.' Fasti, ii. 845 f.

5093 ff. This latter part is added from other sources, perhaps from Livy. 5131 ff. Chaucer tells the story of Virginia as the Tale of the Doctor of Physic, professing to follow Livy, but actually taking his materials chiefly from the Roman de la Rose, 5613 ff., from which he transcribes also the reference to 'Titus Livius.' His story differs from that of Livy in many respects, and the changes are not at all for the better. For example, Chaucer does not mention the absence of Virginius in the camp, and he makes him kill his daughter at home and carry her head to Appius. Gower follows Livy, or some account drawn from Livy, without material alteration. It may be observed that Chaucer (following the Rom. de la Rose) uses the name 'Apius' alone for the judge, and 'Claudius' for the dependent, while Gower names them more correctly 'Apius Claudius' and 'Marchus Claudius.' On the subject generally reference may be made to Rumbaur's dissertation, Geschichte von Appius und Virginia in der engl. Litteratur, Breslau, 1890.

5136. Livius Virginius, a mistake for 'Lucius Virginius.'

5151. Ilicius, that is, Icilius.

5209. til that he come, 'till he should come,' the verb being pret. subjunctive.

5254 ff. The sentence is irregular in construction, but intelligible and vigorous: 'but as to that command, like the hunted wild boar, who when he feels the hounds hard upon him, throws them off on both sides and goes his way, so (we may say) this knight,' &c. The simile is due to Gower.

5261. kepte, 'waited for.'

5307 ff. From the Book of Tobit, ch. vi-viii. The moral of the story is given by vi. 17, where Raphael says to Tobias, 'Hi namque qui coniugium ita suscipiunt, ut Deum a se et a sua mente excludant, et suae libidini ita vacent sicut equus et mulus, quibus non est intellectus, habet potestatem daemonium super eos.' This, however, is absent from the English version (which follows the LXX), as are also the precepts which follow, about nights to be spent in prayer by the newly married couple. The same is the case with the five precepts given to Sara by her parents, which are mentioned in the Mirour, 17701 ff.

5390. This line, written in F as follows,

'Hov trewe • hou large • hou ioust • hov chaste,' is enough to show that v and u are used indifferently in this kind of position: cp. movbe: coupe, 5285 f.

5408. Do wey, 'Have done': see New English Dictionary, 'do,' 52.

LIB. VIII.

We may suppose that our author had some embarrassment as regards the subject of his eighth book. It should properly have dealt with the seventh Deadly Sin and its various branches, that is, as the Mirour de l'Omme gives them, 'Fornicacioun,' 'Stupre,' 'Avolterie,' 'Incest,' 'Foldelit.' Nearly all of these subjects, however, have already been treated of more or less fully, either in the fifth book, where branches of Avarice are spoken of with reference to the case of love, or in the seventh, under the head of Chastity as a point of Policy. Even the author's commendation of Virginity, which might well have been reserved for this place, and which would have been rather less incongruous at the end than in the middle of the shrift, has already been set forth in the fifth book. There remained only Incest, and of this unpromising subject he has made the best he could, first tracing out the gradual development of the moral (or rather the ecclesiastical) law with regard to it, and then making it an excuse for the Tale of Apollonius (or Appolinus) of Tyre, which extends over the larger half of the book. The last thousand lines or so are occupied with the conclusion of the whole poem.

- 36. upon his grace, that is, free for him to bestow on whom he would.
- 44. Raphael is not named in Genesis.
- 48. Metodre, that is, Methodius, in whose Revelationes it is written, 'Sciendum namque est, exeuntes Adam et Evam de Paradiso virgines fuisse,' so that 'Into the world' in 1. 53 must mean from Paradise into the outer world.
- 62 ff. This is not found in Genesis, only 'genuitque filios et filias,' but Methodius says that the sisters of Cain and Abel were Calmana and Debora.
 - 110. For the hiatus cp. Mirour, 12241,

'De Isaäk auci je lis.'

158. ne yit religion. The seduction of one who was a professed member of a religious order was usually accounted to be incest: cp. Mirour, 9085 ff. and l. 175 below.

170. 'I keep no such booth (or stall) at the fair,' that is, 'I do no such trade.'

244. upsete: see Introduction, p. cxix, and cp. vii. 2864.

271 ff. Gower tells us here that he finds the story in the Pantheon. That is true, no doubt: it is told there in the peculiar kind of verse with which Godfrey of Viterbo diversified his chronicle, and a most useful text of this particular story, showing the differences of three redactions, is given by S. Singer in his Apollonius von Tyrus, Halle, 1895, pp. 153-177. There is ample evidence that Gower was acquainted with the Pantheon, but it is not the case that he followed it in this story, as has been too readily assumed. Godfrey tells the

tale in a much abbreviated form, and Gower unquestionably followed mainly the Latin prose narrative which was commonly current, though he thought the Pantheon, as a grave historical authority, more fit to be cited. The very first sentence, with its reference, 'as seith the bok,' is enough to indicate this, but a few more points may be mentioned here in which the story of the Pantheon differs from Gower and from the prose Historia Apollonii Tyrii. (1) Godfrey of Viterbo does not say what was the problem proposed by Antiochus, nor does he mention the period of thirty days. (2) He gives no details of the flight of Apollonius or of the mourning of his people, and he does not mention the incident of Taliart (or Thaliarchus), (3) The name Pentapolim is not introduced. (4) There is no mention in the Pantheon of the wooing of the daughter of Archistrates by three princes (or nobles) or of the bills which they wrote. (5) There is no mention of the nurse Lichorida being taken with Apollonius and his wife on shipboard, of the master of the ship insisting that the corpse should be thrown into the sea, or of the name of the physician, Cerimon. (6) The Pantheon says nothing of the vow of Apollonius in Il. 1301-1306. (7) The name Theophilus is not given. (8) There is no mention of the tomb of Thaise (or Tharsia) being shown to Apollonius. (9) In the Pantheon the punishment of Strangulio and Dionysia precedes the visit to Ephesus, and there is no mention of the dream which caused Apollonius to sail to Ephesus.

There are indeed some points in which Gower agrees with the Pantheon against the Historia, for example in making the princess ask for Apollonius as her teacher on the very night of the banquet instead of the next morning, and in representing that Apollonius went to his kingdom after leaving his daughter at Tharsis (cp. E. Klebs, Die Erzählung von Apollonius aus Tyrus, Berlin, 1899). Perhaps however the most marked correspondence is where Gower makes the wife of Apollonius 'Abbesse' of Diana's temple (l. 1849), which is evidently from Godfrey's line, 'Sic apud Ephesios velut abbatissa moratur': cp. also l. 1194 'warmed ofte.' These are both among the later additions to the Pantheon, and apparently were overlooked by Singer and Klebs when they pronounced that Gower probably knew only the earlier redaction: cp. notes on vii. 2765, 4181.

The Latin prose narrative has been printed in Welseri Opera, ed. 1682, pp. 681-704, and also in the Teubner series (ed. Riese, 1871, 1893). It is a translation from a Greek original, as is sufficiently indicated by the Greek words that occur in it, and by the Greek customs which it refers to or presupposes. Gower agrees with it pretty closely, but the story is not improved in his hands. It loses, of course, the Greek characteristics of which we have spoken, and several of the incidents are related by Gower in a less effective manner than in the original. For example, in the scene near the beginning between Antiochus and Apollonius, the king asks, 'Nosti nuptiarum conditionem?' and the young man replies, 'Novi et ad portam vidi,' to which there is nothing corresponding in Gower.

Again, at a later stage of the story, when the three young nobles send in their proposals to the daughter of Archistrates, the original story makes her reply in a note which declares that she will marry only 'the ship-wrecked man.' The king innocently inquires of the three young men which of them has suffered shipwreck, and finally hands the note to Apollonius to see if he can make anything of it. This is much better managed than by Gower. On the other hand our author has done well in dispensing with the rudeness and boastfulness of Apollonius on the occasion when the king's daughter plays the harp at the feast, and also in modifying the scenes at the brothel and excluding Athenagoras from taking part in them. The quotations given in the following notes are made from the Bodleian MS. Laud 247, a good copy of the twelfth century, which has a form of text more nearly corresponding to that which Gower used than that of any of the printed editions, and by means of which we can account for the names Thaise and Philotenne.

It can hardly be necessary to observe that the play of *Pericles*, *Prince of Tyre*, had another source besides Gower, and especially as regards its fourth and fifth acts. Marina is waylaid while going to visit the tomb of her old nurse, as in the original story, the scene of the pirates agrees more nearly with the original than with Gower, Lysimachus plays a part very like that which Gower took away from Athenagoras, and the scene between Cleon and Dionyza (iv. 4) seems to be suggested by the original. The story was current in English prose, as is well known.

386. And seileth: cp. v. 3291 and note.

895. he moste, 'that he might,' 'ut sibi liceret,' a common use of the word in older English (see examples in Bosworth and Toller's Dictionary).

405 ff. (margin). The riddle as given in the Laud MS. is, 'Scelere uehor. Materna carne uescor. Quero patrem meum matris mee uirum uxoris mee filiam, nec inuenio.' Most copies have 'fratrem meum' for 'patrem meum,' but Gower agrees with the Laud MS. I do not attempt a solution of it beyond that of Apollonius, which is, 'Quod dixisti scelere uehor, non es mentitus, ad te ipsum respice. Et quod dixisti materna carne uescor, filiam tuam intuere.'

484. the Stwes. For the spelling cp. 'Jwes,' v. 1713, 1808.

536. This is by no means in accordance with the original. Antiochus exclaims on hearing of the flight of Apollonius, 'Fugere modo quidem potest, effugere autem quandoque me minime poterit,' and at once issues an edict, 'Quicunque mihi Apollonium contemptorem regni mei uiuum adduxerit, quinquaginta talenta auri a me dabuntur ei: qui uero caput eius mihi optulerit, talentorum c. receptor erit' (f. 205 v°), and he causes search to be made after him both by land and sea. The change made by Gower is not a happy one, for it takes away the motive for the flight from Tarsus, where Apollonius heard of this proscription.

542 ff. In the original Apollonius meets 'Hellanicus' at once on landing, and is informed by him of the proscription. He makes an offer to Strangulio to sell his wheat at cost price to the citizens, if they will conceal his presence among them. The money which he receives as the price of the wheat is expended by him in public benefits to the state, and the citizens set up a statue of him standing in a two-horse chariot (biga), his right hand holding forth corn and his left foot resting upon a bushel measure.

603. ferketh, 'conveys,' from OE. 'fercian': cp. Anglo-Saxon Chron. 1009, Hī fercodon 'a scipo eft to Lundenne' (quoted in Bosworth

and Toller's Dictionary).

624. 'But with cable and cord broken asunder... the ship ' &c., past

participle absolute, as ii. 791, viii. 1830.

640. forto mote To gete ayein. Apparently this means 'to wish to get again,' a meaning derived from the phrase 'so mot I,' &c., expressing a wish. The infinitive is very unusual. For the gerund with 'to' which follows it cp. ii. 510, vii. 437, where we have this construction with 'mai,' 'mihte.'

679. The account in the original story is here considerably different. Gower did not understand the Greek customs. 'Et dum cogitaret unde uite peteret auxilium, uidit puerum nudum per plateam currentem, oleo unctum, precinctum sabana, ferentem ludos iuueniles ad gymnasium pertinentes, maxima uoce dicentem: Audite ciues, audite peregrini, liberi et ingenui, gymnasium patet. Apollonius hoc audito exuens se tribunario ingreditur lauacrum, utitur liquore palladio; et dum exercentes singulos intueretur, parem sibi querit et non inuenit. Subito Arcestrates rex totius illius regionis cum turba famulorum ingressus est: dumque cum suis ad pile lusum exerceretur, uolente deo miscuit se Apollonius regi, et dum currenti sustulit pilam, subtili uelocitate percussam ludenti regi remisit' &c. (f. 207 vº).

The story proceeds to say that the king, pleased with the skill of Apollonius in the game of ball, accepted his services at the bath, and was rubbed down by him in a very pleasing manner. The result was an invitation to supper.

Gower agrees here with the Pantheon in making the king a spectator only.

691. Artestrathes. The name is Arcestrates in the Laud MS.

706. lefte it noght, 'did not neglect it.'

720 f. 'Ingressus Apollonius in triclinium, contra regem adsignato loco discubuit.' Gower apparently sets him at the head of the second table. For 'beginne' cp. Cant. Tales, Prol. 52, with Skeat's note.

767 ff. In the original all applaud the performance of the king's daughter except Apollonius, who being asked by the king why he alone kept silence, replied, 'Bone rex, si permittis, dicam quod sentio: filia enim tua in artem musicam incidit, nam non didicit. Denique iube mihi tradi liram, et scies quod nescit' (f. 208 v°). Gower has toned this down to courtesy.

782. 'ita stetit ut omnes discumbentes una cum rege non Apollonium sed Apollinem estimarent.'

866 ff. In the original this incident takes place when the king is in company with Apollonius. The king replies that his daughter has fallen ill from too much study, but he bids them each write his name and the sum of money which he is prepared to offer as dowry, and he sends the bills at once to the princess by the hand of Apollonius. She reads them, and then asks whether he is not sorry that she is going to be married. He says, 'Immo gratulor,' and she replies, 'Si amares, doleres.' Then she writes a note, saying that she wishes to have 'the shipwrecked man' as her husband, adding 'Si miraris, pater, quod pudica uirgo tam inprudenter scripserim, scitote quia quod pudore indicare non potui, per ceram mandaui, que ruborem non habet.' The king having read the note asks the young men which of them has been shipwrecked. One claims the distinction, but is promptly exposed by his companions, and the king hands the note to Apollonius, saying that he can make nothing of it. Apollonius reads and blushes, and the king asks, 'Inuenisti naufragum?' To which he replies discreetly, 'Bone rex, si permittis, inueni.' The king at last understood, and dismissed the three young men, promising to send for them when they were wanted.

901 ff. 'cui si me non tradideris, amittis filiam tuam,' but this is afterwards, in a personal interview.

980 ff. There is no mention of the queen in the original. The king calls his friends together and announces the marriage. The description of the wedding, &c., ll. 952-974, is due to Gower.

1003 ff. In the original story it is here announced to Apollonius that he has been elected king in succession to Antiochus; but this was regarded by our author as an unnecessary complication.

1037 ff. The details of the description are due to our author.

1054 ff. So far as the original can be understood, it seems to say that the birth of the child was brought about by the storm and that the appearance of death in the mother took place afterwards, owing to a coagulation of the blood caused by the return of fair weather.

1059-1083. This is all Gower, except 1076 f.

1089 ff. Apparently the meaning is that the sea will necessarily cast a dead body up on the shore, and therefore they must throw it out of the ship, otherwise the ship itself will be cast ashore with it. The Latin says only, 'nauis mortuum non suffert: iube ergo corpus in pelago mitti' (f. 211 v°).

1101. The punctuation is that of F.

1128. tak in his mynde, 'let him take thought': cp. v. 3573, and l. 1420 below.

1165. the wisest: cp. Introduction, p. cxi.

1184 ff. In the original it is not Cerimon himself, but a young disciple of his, who discovers the signs of life and takes measures for restoring her. She has already been laid upon the pyre, and he by

carefully lighting the four corners of it (cp. l. 1192) succeeds in liquefying the coagulated blood. Then he takes her in and warms her with wool steeped in hot oil.

1195. 'began' is singular, and the verbs 'hete,' 'flacke,' 'bete' are

used intransitively: 'to flacke' means to flutter.

1219. 'In short, they speak of nothing': 'as for an ende' seems to mean the same as 'for end' or 'for an end' in later English: cp. New English Dictionary, 'end.'

1248. This daughter is apparently an invention of Gower's, who perhaps misread the original, 'adhibitis amicis filiam sibi adoptauit,'

that is, he adopted her as his daughter.

1285. his In, 'his lodging,' in this case the house of Strangulio. Note the distinction made here by the capital letter between the substantive and the adverb: see Introduction, p. clix.

1293. whiche: note the plural, referring to Strangulio and his wife. 1295. The name here in the original is 'Tharsia,' given to her by her father's suggestion from the name of the city, Tharsus, where she was left; but the Laud MS. afterwards regularly calls her Thasia.

1311 ff. This is not in accordance with the Latin prose story. He is there represented as telling Strangulio that he does not care, now that he has lost his wife, either to accept the offered kingdom or to return to his father-in-law, but intends to lead the life of a merchant. Here the expression is 'ignotas et longinquas petens Egypti regiones.' On the other hand the *Pantheon* makes him proceed to his kingdom, apparently Antioch.

1837. Philotenne: the name in the Laud MS. is 'Philothemia,' but it is not distinguishable in writing from Philothenna. There is much

variation as to this name in other copies.

1349 ff. Much is made in the original story of the death of this nurse and of the revelation which she made to Tharsia of her real parentage. Up to this time she had supposed herself to be the daughter of Strangulio. The nurse suspected some evil, and advised Tharsia, if her supposed parents dealt ill with her, to go and take hold of the statue of her father in the market-place and appeal to the citizens for help. After her death Tharsia visited her tomb by the sea-shore every day, 'et ibi manes parentum suorum inuocabat.' Here Theophilus lay in wait for her by order of Dionysiades.

1374. cherles. This is the reading of the best copies of each recension: cp. 'lyves' for 'livissh' i.e. living, 'worldes' for 'worldly,'

'dethes' for 'dedly,' iii. 2657, iv. 382, &c.

1376. what sche scholde, that is, what should become of her.

1391. Scomerfare. The first part of this word must be the French 'escumerie,' meaning piracy: see Du Cange under 'escumator,' e.g. 'des compaignons du pays de Bretaigne, qui étaient venuz d'Escumerie.'

1393. and he to go, that is, 'and he proceeded to go,' a kind of historic infinitive: cp. Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 1108, 'And she to laughe,'

Leg. of Good Women, 653 'And al his folk to go.' (In Piers Plowman, A. Prol. 33, 'And somme murthes to make,' quoted by Mätzner, it is more probable that 'to make' is dependent on 'chosen.') In addition to these instances we have the repeated use of 'to ga' in Barbour's Bruce, e.g. viii. 251, ix. 263, which is much more probably to be explained in this way than as a compound verb. Cp. Skeat's Chaucer, vol. vi. p. 403, with C. Stoffel's note on Troilus, ii. 1108, which is there quoted.

1410. The Laud MS. has 'leno leoninus nomine,' but many copies

give no name.

1420. Lei doun, 'let him lay down': cp. l. 1128.

1423. There is an interesting touch in the original here which would not be intelligible to Gower. When Tharsia is led into the house, the character of which she does not know, she is bidden to do reverence to a statue of Priapus which stands in the entrance hall. She asks her master whether he is a native of Lampsacus, and he explains to her that his interest in this matter is not local but professional.

1424 ff. There is much in the original about the visit of Athenagoras and of other persons, who are successively so far overcome by the tears and entreaties of Tarsia, as not only to spare her but to give her large sums of money, while at the same time they make a jest both of themselves and of one another for doing so.

1451 f. The rhyme is saved from being an identical one by the adverbial use of 'weie' in the second line, 'mi weie' being equivalent

to 'aweie.'

1513. In the original she is reproached by her husband for the deed, and this is the case in the play of Pericles also.

1518. of record, 'of good repute.'

1534 f. Cp. Pericles, iv. 4, 'The fairest, sweetest, best lies here,' but

the rest of the epitaph compares unfavourably with Gower's.

1567 ff. Here we have a curious lapse on the part of our author. He represents that the king had no sooner held his parliament and celebrated the sacrifice in memory of his wife, than he began to prepare for his voyage to Tharsis. The story requires however that at least fourteen years should elapse, and this, according to the original narrative, has been spent by Apollonius in travelling about as a merchant, a matter of which Gower says nothing. Probably the Pantheon, which is not very clear on the matter, is responsible for the

1587. ' For she is continually changing with regard to him.'

1617. besihe, 'attended to.' The use of this verb was not very common in Gower's time except in the participle 'beseie,' 'besein.' The verb means (1) look, see, (2) look to, attend to, (3) provide, arrange: hence the participle is quite naturally used in the sense of 'furnished,' 'provided,' and we have 'unbesein of,' l. 153, for 'unprovided with.' It is usually explained by reference to its first sense, as having regard necessarily to appearance. 'Appearing in respect of dress, &c.,' 'Appearing as to accomplishments, furnished' (so New English Dictionary), but it is more natural to take these meanings of the participle as from senses (2) (3) of the verb. It is doubtful whether even the phrase 'well besein' used of personal appearance means anything but 'well furnished.'

1636. fordrive, 'driven about' by storms, actually and metaphori-

cally.

1670 ff. Her song is given in the original; it is rather pretty, but very much corrupted in the manuscripts. It begins thus,

'Per sordes gradior, sed sordis conscia non sum, Ut rosa in spinis nescit mucrone perire,' &c.

1681 ff. Several of her riddles are given in the original story and he succeeds in answering them all at once. One is this,

Longa feror uelox formose filia silue, Innumeris pariter comitum stipata cateruis: Curro uias multas, uestigia nulla relinquens.

The answer is 'Nauis.'

She finally falls on his neck and embraces him, upon which he kicks her severely. She begins to lament, and incidentally lets him know her story. The suggestion contained in ll. 1702 ff., of the mysterious influence of kinship, is Gower's own, and we find the same idea in the tale of Constance, ii. 1381 f.,

'This child he loveth kindely, And yit he wot no cause why.'

1830. 'And all other business having been left': cp. ii. 791. 1890. With topseilcole: cp. v. 3119,

'Bot evene topseilcole it blew.'

The word 'topseilcole' (written as one word in the best copies of each recension) does not seem to occur except in these two passages. It is evidently a technical term of the sea, and in both these passages it is used in connexion with a favourable wind. Morley quotes from Godefroy a use of the word 'cole' in French in a nautical sense, 'Se mistrent en barges et alerent aux salandres, et en prisrent les xvii, et l'une eschapa, qui estoit a la cole.' Unfortunately, however, it is uncertain what this means. The vessels in question were in port when they were attacked, and therefore 'a la cole' might reasonably mean with sails (or topsails) set, and so ready to start. A topsail breeze would be one which was fairly strong, but not too strong to allow of sailing under topsails, and this is rather the idea suggested by the two passages in Gower.

It should be noted that in F and in some other MSS. there is a stop

after the word 'topseilcole.'

1948. forto honge and drawe: the verbs are transitive, 'that men should hang and draw them' (i.e. pluck out their bowels).

1983. This must mean apparently 'They had no need to take in a reef.' The use of 'slake' with this meaning does not seem quite appropriate, but a sail or part of a sail is slackened in a certain sense when it is taken in, seeing that it is no longer subject to the pressure of the wind.

2055. leng the lasse: cp. iii. 71, 'the leng the ferre.' This form of the comparative is usual in such phrases, as Chaucer, Cant. Tales, A 3872, 'That ilke fruit is ever leng the wers,' and perhaps also E 687, F 404, Compl. unto Pite, 95, where the MSS. gives 'lenger.' The form 'leng' is the original comparative adverb of 'long.'

2077. toward Venus: cp. v. 6757. Here it means 'on the side of Venus.'

2095. sett, imperative, like 'set case,' i.e. 'suppose that.' The reading 'sith' is certainly wrong.

2113. his oghne dom. The word 'dom' is used here in special reference to 'kingdom' in the line above. 'Every man has a royal rule to exercise, that is the rule over himself.'

2124 f. 'When he has not kept possession for himself of his own heart.'

2165. And felt it: we have here the elision-apocope in the case of a preterite subjunctive.

2194. hath nothing set therby, 'accounted it as nothing.'

2198. withholde, 'kept' (in service).

2212 f. Cp. iii. 298, Vox Clam. ii. 1.

2217 ff. This 'Supplication' is a finished and successful composition in its way, and it may make us desire that our author had written more of the same kind. The poem *In Praise of Peace*, which is written in the same metre and stanza, is too much on a political subject to give scope for poetical fancy. The nearest parallel in style is to be found in some of the author's French Balades.

2245. Whom nedeth help, 'He to whom help is needful': cp. Prol. 800, i. 2446.

2258 ff. Cp. vi. 330 ff.

2259 ff. Cp. Balades, xx.

2265. Danger: see note on i. 2443.

2288. Cp. i. 143 ff.

2312. a Mile: cp. iv. 689. It means apparently the time that it takes to go a mile: cp. Chaucer, Astrol. i. 16, 'five of these degres maken a milewey and thre mileweie maken an houre.'

2319. a game, for 'agame': cp. Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 636, 648. More usually 'in game,' as l. 2871.

2341. fulofie hath pleigned: as for example in the Planctus Naturae of Alanus de Insulis.

2365. 'And I will consider the matter': practically equivalent to a refusal of the petition, as in the form 'Le Roy s'avisera.'

2367. is noght to sieke, 'is not wanting': cp. i. 924, ii. 44, &c.

2378. 'In no security, but as men draw the chances of Ragman.'

To understand this it is necessary to refer to compositions such as we find in the Bodleian MSS., Fairfax 16, and Bodley 638, under the name of 'Ragman (or Ragmans) Rolle.' The particular specimen contained in these MSS. begins thus:

'My ladyes and my maistresses echone,
Lyke hit unto your humble wommanhede,
Resave in gre of my sympill persone
This rolle, which withouten any drede
Kynge Ragman me bad [me] sowe in brede,
And cristyned yt the merour of your chaunce.
Drawith a strynge and that shal streight yow lede
Unto the verry path of your governaunce.'

After two more stanzas about the uncertainty of Fortune and the chances of drawing well or ill, there follows a disconnected series of twenty-two more, each giving a description of the personal appearance and character of a woman, in some cases complimentary and in others very much the reverse, usually in the form of an address to the lady herself, e.g.

'A smal conceyt may ryght enogh suffyse Of your beaute discripcion for to make; For at on word ther kan no wyght devyse Oon that therof hath lasse, I undertake,' &c.

Apparently these stanzas are to be drawn for and then read out in order as they come, for the game ends with the last,

'And sythen ye be so jocunde and so good, And in the rolle last as in wrytynge, I rede that this game ende in your hood,'

Evidently the same kind of game night be played by men with a view to their mistresses. It is much the same thing as the 'Chaunces of the Dyse,' where each stanza is connected with a certain throw made with three dice: cp. note on iv. 2792. The name 'Ragman Rolle' seems to be due to the disconnected character of the composition.

2407. olde grisel: cp. Chaucer, To Scogan, 35: 'grisel' means grey

2415. upon the fet, that is, when the time comes for action. The rhyme with 'retret' shows that this is not the plural of 'fot': moreover, that is elsewhere regularly spelt 'feet' by Gower.

2428. sitte for 'sit': cp. Introduction, p. cxiv.

2435. torned into was: the verb used as a substantive, cp. vi. 923.

2450 ff. The situation here has some resemblance to that in the Prologue of the Legend of Good Women, where the author has a vision of the god of Love coming to him in a meadow, as he lies worshipping the daisy, accompanied by queen Alcestis, and followed first by the nineteen ladies of the Legend, and then by a vast multitude of other

women who had been true in love. The differences, however, are considerable. Here we have Venus and Cupid, the latter armed with a bow and blind (whereas Chaucer gives him two fiery darts and his eyesight), with two companies of lovers, both men and women, marshalled by Youth and Eld as leaders; and the colloquy with the poet has for its result to dismiss him with wounds healed from Love's service, as one who has earned his discharge, while in the case of Chaucer it is a question of imposing penance for transgressions in the past and of enlisting him for the future as the servant of Love. The conception of the god of Love appearing with a company of true lovers in attendance may be regarded as the common property of the poets of the time, and so also was the controversy between the flower and the leaf (l. 2468), which Chaucer introduces as a thing familiar already to his readers. If our author had any particular model before him, it may quite as well have been the description in Froissart's Paradys d'Amours (ed. Scheler, i. 29 f.):

'Lors regardai en une lande,

and she proceeds to enumerate the rest, including Tristram and Yseult, Percival, Galehaus, Meliador and Gawain, Helen, Hero, Polyxena, and Medea with Jason.

C'est Laiscelos tout pour certain," '&c.

I do not doubt that Gower may have seen the Legend of Good Women, but it was not much his practice to borrow from contemporary poets of his own country, however free he might make with the literature of former times or of foreign lands.

2461. who was who: cp. vii. 2001.

2468. Cp. Chaucer, Leg. of G. Women, 72, 188, &c.

2470. the newe guise of Beawme, that is, the new fashions of dress, &c., introduced from Bohemia by the marriage of Richard II in 1382.

2500 f. which was believed With bele Ysolde, 'who was accepted as a lover by Belle Isolde.' Apparently 'believed' is here used in the primary sense of the verb, from which we have 'lief.' For the use of 'with' cp. 1. 2553. We may note here that the spelling 'believe' is regular in Gower, 'ie' representing 'e.'

2502. Galahot, i. e. Galahalt, called by Mallory 'the haut prince.'

2504 ff. It may be noted that several of the lovers in the company of Youth are impenitent in their former faithlessness, as Jason, Hercules and Theseus, while Medea, Deianira and Ariadne are left to complain by themselves. Troilus has recovered Cressida, if only for a time. It is hard to say why Pyramus failed of Thisbe's company, unless indeed she were unable to pardon his lateness (cp. 2582).

2515 ff. Cp. v. 7213 ff.

2553. with Enee: cp. vii. 3359 and 1. 2501.

2573 ff. It is likely enough that this idea of Cleopatra's death may have been a reminiscence of the Legend of Good Women, 696 ff. Chaucer apparently got it from some such account as that quoted by Vincent of Beauvais from Hugh of Fleury, 'in mausoleum odoribus refertum iuxta suum se collocavit Antonium. Deinde admotis sibi serpentibus morte sopita est.' From this to the idea of a grave full of serpents would not be a difficult step.

2582. Wo worthe: cp. 1. 1334.

2663. I take 'lay' to mean 'law,' i.e. the arrangement of his company.

2687. Cp. iv. 2314.

2705 ff. An allusion to some such story as we have in the 'Lay d'Aristote' (Méon et Barbazan, iii. p. 96).

2713. The punctuation follows F.

2714 ff. This refers to the well-known story of Virgil and the daughter of the Emperor, who left him suspended in a box from her window.

2718. Sortes. It is impossible that this can be for 'Socrates,' with whose name Gower was quite well acquainted. Perhaps it stands for the well-known 'Sortes Sanctorum' (Virgilianae, &c.), personified here as a magician, and even figuring, in company with Virgil and the rest, as an elderly lover.

2799. Cp. i. 143ff.

2823. syhe, subj., 'should see.'

2828. deface: apparently intransitive, 'suffer defacement': cp. iv.

2833. Outwith, 'outwardly': so 'inwith' often for 'within,' 'inwardly.' Dr. Murray refers me to Orm. i. 165, 'utenn wipp,' and Hampole, Prick of Conscience, 6669, 'outwith.' The best MSS. have a stop after 'Outwith.'

2904. A Peire of Bedes: the usual expression for a rosary: cp. Cant. Tales, Prol. 158 f.,

'Of smal coral aboute hire arm she bar A peire of bedes gauded al with grene.'

2926 f. That is the Speculum Hominis and the Vox Clamantis.

2931. pernable. The best MSS. have this, and it is obviously suitable to the sense: 'Do not pursue when the game cannot be caught.' From 'prendre' Gower uses 'pernons,' 'pernetz,' &c., in the Mirour.

2938. At this point begins a new hand in F, and for the rest of this leaf (f. 184) the text is written over an erasure (ll. 2938-2966). A note is written opposite l. 2938 for the guidance of the scribe, 'now haue &c.' It may be noted that 1. 2940 has a coloured inital A as for the beginning of a paragraph, and this apparently belongs to the original writing, whereas in the first recension MSS. the paragraph begins at 1. 2941. The next leaf (f. 185) is a substituted one, and the text is written still in the same hand.

The orthography of the new hand, in which ll. 2938-3146 are written, differs in some respects from the standard spelling which we have in the rest of the manuscript. The chief points of difference are as follows:

(1) -id (-yd) termination almost always in the past participle, as enclosid, turnyd, bewhapid, blessid (but sterred), ip frequently in the 3rd pers. sing. of verbs, belongib, seruib, causib (but secheb, suieb), and -in (-yn) in 3rd pers. pl., as takyn, sechin, hierin, schuldyn (also to lokyn). (2) -is (-ys) in the genit. sing. and in the plural of substantives, as londis, mannys, bedis, lawis, wordis (but binges, myghtes). (3) -ir (-yr) termination, as aftir, ouyr, wondir (but siker). (4) y for i (I) in many cases, especially as the pronoun of the first person (once I), also ys (sometimes), hym, wipynne. (5) gh for h in such words as sigh, sighte, myghte, knyghthode. (6) ou for o in nought, brought, boughte, &c. (7) consonants doubled in vppon and vowels in maad (also mad), book, goon. (8) separation of words, as in to, un to, hym self, her fore, per upon, wher of, wip outen.

It may be observed that something of the same tendency is observable at this point in the Stafford MS., but the differences appear in a much less marked manner, and chiefly in the terminations -id, -ib. -is, -ir. S does not give y for I, ys for is, nor myghte, sigh, nought,

oughte, vppon, per fore, &c.

2974 (margin), orat pro statu regni. This marks exactly the stage reached in the second of the three versions which we have of Gower's account of his own works (p. 480,) 'vbi pro statu regni compositor deuocius exorat.' The first completely excuses and the third utterly condemns the king, but the second makes no mention of him either

^{2955 *.} his testament of love. There is no reason to suppose that this is a reference to any particular work which Gower may have known that Chaucer had in hand. It may be a general suggestion that Chaucer should before his death compose some further work on love, which should serve as his last testimony (or last will and testament) on the subject, as the shrift of the present poem was our author's leave-taking. To assume that the poem referred to must be the Legend of Good Women, and to argue from this that the Confessio Amantis was written before the Legend was given to the public, would be very rash. It is not likely that Usk's Testament of Love was known to Gower when he wrote this.

for praise or blame, and that is the line taken in this form of the epilogue.

3012. maintenue, that is, 'maintenance' of quarrels by the lords on behalf of their followers: cp. Mirour, 23732 ff., where the same subject is dealt with.

3081. beth: see Introd. p. cxiv: but it is the reading of F only.

3114. curiosite, 'artful workmanship': cp. Chaucer, Compleinte of Venus. 81.

3147. Here, at the beginning of f. 186, the hand in F changes again and the rest of the manuscript, including the *Traitié*, the Latin poems and the author's account of his books, is written in the hand which we have in the first leaf of the Prologue.

EXPLICIT, 5 f. The following copies of the first recension contain these last two lines, XERB₂Cath. Of the rest MH₁YGODAr.Ash. are imperfect at the end, N₂ omits the Explicit altogether, and I have no note as regards this point about Ad₂P₁Q. Of the seven which I note as having the 'Explicit' in four lines only, three are of the revised and four of the unrevised group. All copies of the second and third recensions have the last two lines, except of course those that are imperfect here.

QUAM CINXERE FRETA, &c. The 'philosopher' who was the author of this epistle is no doubt responsible also for the lines 'Eneidos, Bucolis,' &c. (printed in the Roxb. ed. of the Vox Clamantis, p. 427), in which our author is compared to Virgil, the chief difference being that whereas Virgil had achieved fame in one language only, Gower had distinguished himself in three. The writer in that case also is 'quidam philosophus' (not 'quidam Philippus,' as he is called in the printed

2991*. This quality of mercy, for which Richard is especially praised, seems to have been precisely the point in which he was afterwards most found wanting by our author, so that he finally earns the title of 'crudelissimus rex.' Matters had not gone so far as this when the second form of epilogue was substituted, in which these praises were simply omitted. Gower was then (in the fourteenth year of the reign) in a state of suspended judgement, expressed by the 'orat pro statu regni' of 2974 (margin). The subsequent events, and especially the treatment of the duke of Gloucester and his friends, finally decided his opinions and his allegiance, as we may see in the Cronica Tripertita.

3054* ff. See Prol. 83* ff.

3102*. no contretaile, 'no retribution' afterwards: cp. Traitié, vii. 3, 'De son messait porta le contretaille.'

3104*. That is, it tends rather to set us free from evil consequences than to bring them upon us.

copy), and I suspect that he was the 'philosophical Strode' who is coupled with Gower in the dedication of *Troilus*.

3. 'tibi' belongs to the next line, 'siue satirus Poeta' being taken together.

QUIA VNUSQUISQUE, &c. The form here given is found in no manuscript of the *Confessio Amantis* except F and H₂ (copied from F), though some other third recension copies, as W and K, may probably have contained it. We have it, however, also in two manuscripts of the *Vox Clamantis*, the All Souls copy and that in the Hunterian Library at Glasgow.

It should be noted that whereas the first recension manuscripts regularly contain the Latin account of the author's three books in immediate connexion with the Confessio Amantis, in the second recension it is made to follow the Traitie, and $S\Delta$, which do not contain the Traitie, omit this also, while in F it comes later still, following the Latin Carmen de multiplici viciorum pestilencia. Thus the form which we have in F must be regarded as later than the accompanying text of the Confessio Amantis, from which it is separated in the MS. both by position and handwriting, and the words 'ab alto corruens in foueam quam fecit finaliter projectus est' seem to indicate that it was written after the deposition of Richard II.

11 f. 'Speculum hominis' in all copies of the first recension. 'Speculum meditantis' over an erasure in the Glasgow MS. of the Vox Clamantis.

25 ff. Note the omission here (of nine words which are necessary to the sense) in every first recension copy except J. Similarly below all except J have 'finem' for 'sentencie,' obviously from a mistaken reading of a contraction ('sie'). These must be original errors, only removed by later revision, the first no doubt due to dropping a line.

IN PRAISE OF PEACE.

The text of this poem is taken from the manuscript at Trentham Hall belonging to the Duke of Sutherland, which contains also the Cinkante Balades. Of this book a full description has been given in the Introduction to Gower's French Works, pp. lxxix ff. The present poem is the first piece in the book (ff. 5-10 v°), and is written in the same hand as the Balades and Traitie, a hand which resembles that which appears in ff. 184, 185 of the Fairfax MS., though I should hesitate to say positively that it is the same. Evidently, however, the manuscript is contemporary with the author, and it gives us an excellent text of the poem. The date of its composition is doubtless the first year of king Henry IV, for the manuscript which contains it ends with some Latin lines (added in a different hand), in which the author

speaks of himself as having become blind in the first year of king Henry IV and having entirely ceased to write in consequence of this.

As a composition it is not without some merit. The style is dignified, and the author handles his verse in a craftsmanlike manner, combining a straightforward simplicity of language with a smooth flow of metre and a well-balanced stanza, the verse being preserved from monotony by variety of pause and caesura. Some stanzas are really impressive, as those which begin with ll. 99, 127, 148. The divisions of the poem, indicated in the MS. by larger coloured initials, have hitherto escaped the notice of editors.

The poem was printed first in the collected edition of Chaucer's Works, 1532, commonly called Thynne's edition (ff. 375 v°-378), and reprinted from this in the succeeding folio editions of Chaucer (e.g. 1561, f. 330 v°, 1598, f. 330 v°, 1602, f. 314). There was no attempt made in any of these to ascribe its authorship to Chaucer, Gower's name being always given as the author. It has been published also by J. Wright in his Political Poems and Songs (Rolls' Series), the text being taken from the Trentham MS., and it has been included by Prof. Skeat in his interesting collection of poems which have been printed with Chaucer's works (Chaucerian and other Pieces, pp. 205-216).

Thynne followed a manuscript which gave a fair text, but one much inferior to that of the Trentham copy, both in material correctness and in spelling, e. g.

'Kyng Salomon whiche had at his askyng
Of god | what thyng him was leuest craue
He chase wysedom vnto gouernyng
Of goddes folke | the whiche he wolde saue
And as he chase it fyl him for to haue
For through his wytte while ythis reigne last
He gate him peace and rest in to his last'

All the material variations of Thynne are given in the critical notes, but not his differences of spelling. Wright's text is not to be trusted as a reproduction of the Trentham MS. He made several serious mistakes in copying from or collating it, and he has a good many trifling inaccuracies of spelling. The following are his worst errors:

1. 3 om. this 16 the for thi 71 To stere peace (following Thynne) 108 om. doth tofalle for to falle 136 than for that 173 But aftirwards 202 om. worthi 211 any for a 246 [good] seeming to imply that it is not in the MS. 263 Which heliples 278 reserved for deserved 289 man for king 292 [up] 356 Resteined for Resceived begete for be gete 363 deleated for debated 382 sese for see. In addition to these rather gross blunders, he has about a hundred smaller deviations from the manuscript which he professes to follow, as, for example, 7 for to for forto (and so afterwards) 16 him self for himself (and so afterwards)

19 But 27 request for requeste 39 might for myht for schal 83 lefte for left 84 not for noght 90 charitie for charite 98 Both for Bothe 102 gone for goon nygth for nyght 110 dothe 112 I 120 Crists 155 fulfilled wille 194 destruied 219 made 254 Ffirst chirche her silf 260 sick 280 life 287 made an end 319 found 355 Which 382 meschiefe and a good many more. He also omits in a very misleading manner the last lines of the rubric which follows the poem, 'Et nunc sequitur epistola' &c., as well as the 'epistle' itself, 'Rex celi deus'; and he makes it appear that the lines 'Henrici quarti' &c. follow at once, whereas they are at the end of the MS. and in a different hand.

I think it worth while to specify these instances because Wright's edition has been accepted by Prof. Skeat as an accurate reproduction of a manuscript which is not generally accessible, and if no notice were taken here of the readings given by Wright, it would still remain in doubt whether he or I represented the text more correctly. Especially in the cases where Wright has bracketed a word as not occurring in the manuscript, it might be supposed that his positive testimony was to be preferred.

Prof. Skeat has based his text on Thynne, making such alterations of spelling as seemed to him suitable, and giving the variants of Wright's edition as those of the Trentham MS. Misled by Wright, he has accepted in his text the readings 'reserved' in I. 278, and 'cese' in I. 282.

The text given by the Trentham MS, is apparently quite free from material error, except as regards the word erased in l. 71, and the points of spelling which require correction are very few in number. The orthography is not quite in accordance with the standard spelling of the Fairfax and Stafford MSS., and in some respects resembles that of the third hand of F, on which we have commented in the note on Confessio Amantis, viii. 2938. Here however there is only a slight tendency to use i for e in weak terminations. We have distourbid 153, vndefendid: amendid 223 f., handlid 321, soeffrin 222, folwih 23, goddis 32, 84, mannys 237, but elsewhere almost always the usual forms, as affermed, cared, gouerned, aken, ledeb, londes, mannes. On the other hand the -ir termination is used almost regularly, as vndir, wondir, aftir, modir (but vnder 286), and there is a tendency also to substitute i for e in other places also, as first, chirche (also ferst, cherche), wirche, dide (348), proprite, but here for hire 108, 329, cp. 254. For I (pers. pronoun) we have regularly y; gh usually for h in such words as right, myghti, knyght, light, highe, stigh, but also riht, rihtwisnesse, knyht; vppon for vpon, schulde but also scholde. In addition to these points we may note the dropping of -e several times in euer, neuer, which hardly ever occurs in the Fairfax MS., and also in heuen 79, but we have also euere, neuere, heuene. The -e of the weak preterite form is dropped before a vowel in myht 39, behight 41, had 42, mad 103, 345: -e is inserted in some imperatives, as Leie 122, sette 124, Lete 129, putte 130, penke 162, Beholde 276 (but let 158, Kep 367, 384, draugh 384). As regards the use of p and 3 the Trentham MS. agrees with F.

There is no title in the manuscript, and Prof. Skeat calls the poem 'The Praise of Peace,' a title suggested by Mr. E. W. B. Nicholson. I have adopted a modification of this, 'To King Henry the Fourth in Praise of Peace,' expressing also the substance of that given by Thynne.

8 ff. The threefold claim of Henry IV is given in this stanza, as in Chaucer's well-known Envoy, but the 'conquest' is here represented as a divine sanction.

50. a place, 'into place': cp. Conf. Amantis, v. 735, 'Hou suche goddes come aplace.'

53. in manere, 'in due measure': cp. Conf. Amantis, vii. 2132, 4344. 55. what aftirward betide, 'whatever may happen afterwards.'

71. The first word of the line is erased in the manuscript, only the initial S being left, with a space for five or six letters after it. The word which is suggested in the text is perhaps as likely as any other: for the form of it cp. 'Maintene,' l. 385. Thynne's reading, 'To stere peace,' looks like a lame attempt on the part of a copyist to fill the gap.

78 ff. Conf. Amantis, iii. 2265 ff.

89. I write regularly 'evere' in accordance with Gower's practice: so 126, 127, 148, 241, 301, 350, 365.

90. alle charite. The MS. has 'al charite,' but the metre and the grammatical usage both require 'alle,' as in l. 293 and elsewhere.

94. wisemennes: cp. 'wisemen,' Conf. Amantis, vii. 1792.

106 ff. Cp. Conf. Amantis, iii. 2273 ff.

113. Conf. Amantis, iii, 2294 f.

115. Cp. Conf. Amantis. Prol. 444.

121. 'Whose faith thou hast partly to guide.'

122. I correct the imperative form 'Leie,' and also 'sette' 124, 'Lete' 129, 'putte' 130, 'thenke' 162, 'Beholde' 276, as contrary to Gower's practice and in several cases disturbing the metre.

150. Strictly speaking, we ought to have the subjunctive, 'undirstode,' but the rhyme will not allow.

155. So Prol. 88 f.,

'The hyhe god him hath proclamed Ful of knyhthode and alle grace.'

157 f. 'Peace with honour' was a favourite thought of Gower's, 'pax et honor' in the *Vox Clamantis*, vii. 1415.

174. 'on earth peace, goodwill towards men.

177 ff. 'Peace I leave with you, my peace I give unto you.'

204. waited, 'attended to.'

235. devised, 'divided': cp. Conf. Amantis, ii. 3264.

286 ff. 'nevertheless the law stands so reasonably established by man's wit, that they can stand firm without that ' (i.e. without the help of the Church).

266. Cp. Prol. 795, 'The comun ryht hath no felawe,' that is, none to take its part.

278 f. deserved To him. The reading is right. It means 'earned by service rendered to him': cp. Conf. Amantis, iv. 3577, 'Thogh I no deth to the deserve.'

281 ff. For the nine worthies see Caxton's Preface to Mallory's Morte d'Arthur.

295 f. The question of winning a 'chase' at tennis is not one which is decided at once by the stroke that is made, but depends on later developments.

330 f. Cp. Conf. Amantis, vii. 3161*.

337 ff. Conf. Amantis, ii. 3187 ff.

345. at al, 'altogether.'

354. the lieve of lothe, 'they who were now loved but had before been hated' (by God).

356. I read 'weren' for the metre. However the case may be with Chaucer, there is no instance elsewhere in Gower of elision prevented by caesura. The cases that have been quoted are all founded on misreadings.

365 f. Cp. Conf. Amant's, viii. 2988*.

379. of pes, 'with regard to peace.'

882. see the werre, that is, 'look to the war': cp. ll. 137, 144, 281 ff. The reading 'sese' was invented by Wright.

REX CELI DEUS, &c. This piece is to a great extent an adaptation of the original version of *Vox Clamantis*, vi. cap. 18, as it stands in the Digby MS. The first eight lines are identically the same. Then follows in the *Vox Clamantis*,

'Ipse meum iuuenem conseruet supplico Regem,' &c. Of the remainder, as we have it here, ll. 25 f., 31-33, 36-39, 41 f., 45-48 correspond with slight variations to lines in the *Vox Clamantis* version, but the arrangement of them is different.

10. Te que tuum regnum, 'Thee and thy kingdom,' a quite common position of 'que' in Gower's Latin. So below, il. 49, 50, 53, and often elsewhere.

35. So also Conf. Amantis, vii, after l. 1984.

GLOSSARY

AND

INDEX OF PROPER NAMES

The general resemblance between Gower and Chaucer in the matter of language makes a comparison of their English vocabularies almost a matter of course. Chaucer's word-list is naturally much more extensive than Gower's, not only on account of the superior genius of the writer, but also because of the greater extent and variety of his work, Gower's English work being less than half of Chaucer's in amount, and consisting of verse only, while nearly a fourth part of Chaucer's is prose. We find, however, that Gower has more than six hundred words which are not used by Chaucer. Most of these are comparatively new formations from French or Latin, but there is also among them a fair sprinkling of old-established English words, some of which no doubt were falling into disuse. Such words are, for example: adryh, aghte, anele, arecche, arere v., bezete, bysne, eldemoder, enderday, ferke, forzifte, forlie, forworpe, frede, zeme, gladschipe, goodschipe, grede (gradde), grip, heveneriche, kingesriche, lere (= loss), lich (= corpse), metrede, miele, mone (3), mull, orf, orped, rowe v. (= dawn), sawht, skiere, spire v., spousebreche, parmes, tome s., tote, tyh (pret.), tyt adv., wow, yhte.

Of the rest the following (among others) are words for which no authority earlier than Gower is cited in the *New English Dictionary* (A-I): those for which Gower is the sole authority are printed in italics.

abeche, ablaste, abord, abroche adv., accidence, agrope, altemetrie, apostasied, apparantie, approbacion, artificier, aspirement, assignement, assobre, assote v., astraied, attempte v., attitled, avant adv., avantance, babe, baldemoine, balke v., baske, bass adj. ('base'), bedawe, bederke, befole ('befool'), belwinge, bethrowe, bewympled, bienvenue, bombard, brothell, brygantaille, calculacion, caliphe, carte (= writing), chacable, chace (at tennis), chance v., chevance, circumference, client, coise, cokard, cokerie ('cookery'), compense, conclave, concordable, congelacion, congruite, contempt, contourbe, courbe s. and adj., decas, deificacion, delaiement, delate (= dilate), depos s., desclos adj., desclose v., desobeie, desobeissance, dispers, distillacion, doubtif, drunkeschipe, duistre, effeminat adj., eloquent, enbrouderie ('embroidery'), enclin, encluyed, encourtined, enfile, enheritance, ensamplerie, entendable, entendance, entendant, epitaphe, esmaie, espeir, espleit ('exploit'), exalacion, excessif, excitacioun, excusement, expectant, faie adj., fieverous, fixacioun, flacke, folhaste, folhastif, forcacche, forge s., forstormed, forsueie, forthrere (= furtherer), froise, gaignage, gamme, genitals, godward, gule, hepe (= hook), heraldie, hovedance, injustice, interruption, intersticion, inte

Of these nearly half are used in the English of the present day.

For the remainder of the alphabet I content myself with calling attention to the following, without venturing on any statement about their earlier use:

justificacion, liberal, liberalite, lien (= bond), lugge, mathematique, matrone, mechanique, mecherie, menable, mineral, moevement, multitude, oblivion, obstinacie, occupacion, original, passible, perjurie, philliberd.(= filbert), piereles, pilage, pleintif adj., pointure, porte (= porthole), preparacion, presage, preserve, proclame, prophetesse, providence, purefie, raile s., recepcion, recreacion, relacion, renounce, reptil, resemblance, restauratif, revelen, riff (= reef of a sail), sale, salvage, scharnebud, scisme, sculpture, scintefie, solucion, specifie, sprantlen, spume, stacion, studious, substitucion, supplante, supporte, temprure, tenetz (= tennis), terremote, tonsure, transpose, trompette.

In matters of vocabulary my obligations are first and principally to the New English Dictionary, then to Prof. Skeat's Chaucer Glossary, to Stratmann's Middle Engl. Dictionary (ed. Bradley), and to Halliwell's Dictionary of Archaisms. With reference especially to Gower

I may mention the dissertation by G. Tiete (Breslau, 1889).

The following Glossary is meant to include all the words used in Gower's English Works, with their various forms of spelling and (where necessary) of inflexion, accompanied with such references as are required for verification of the forms given and for illustration of the different uses and meanings of the words. As a rule, when a word occurs more than once, at least two references are given, but this statement does not apply to inflexional forms. If a word presents any difficulty or is used in a variety of meanings, the number of references is proportionally increased. A complete set of references is given for proper names.

The Confessio Amantis is referred to by P., i, ii, iii, &c., P. standing for the Prologue, and the Roman numerals for the successive books. PP. stands for the poem In Praise of Peace. Word-forms which are not found in the Fairfax MS., or only in the latter part of it, which is written by a different hand, are sometimes enclosed in parentheses. These are also used occasionally to indicate variation of spelling: thus dissencioun (-on) means that the word is spelt either with '-oun' or '-on' termination, wher(e) indicates that 'wher' and 'where' are alternative forms. In all cases where 'y' is used to represent '3,' that fact is indicated by '(3)' placed after the word when it occurs in its place, as beyete(3)

The grammatical abbreviations are, s. substantive, a. adjective, v. verb, v. a. verb active, v. n. verb neuter, v. a. n. verb active and neuter, 3 s. pres. 3rd person singular present tense, pres. past tense, pp. past participle, def. definite form of adjective, &c.

In many cases an explanation is given of the meaning of words for the convenience of readers, but no discussion as to their meaning or origin is admitted in the Glossary.

A.

a, interj. iv. 3622, see ha.
a, an, indef. art. P. 18, 350, (=one) ii. 1169, 1261.
a (=Fr.à), in a dieu, a fin, see adieu, afyn.
a, in a day, a doun, a ferr, a game, a goddeshalf, a morwe, a nyht, a place, a swoune, see dai, doun, ferr, &c.
Aaron, P. 437, ii. 3047.
abaissht, abayssht, pp. iv. 1330, vi. 2329.
abak, adv. iii. 481, vii. 4363, back.
abandone, abandoune, v. a. P. 766, ii. 1596, 2772, v. 5378, viii. 1834, let go, give up, devote.
abate, v. a. ii. 3171, vi. 2354, vii. 1639; v. n. tabate, ii. 809.

Abbategnyh, vii. 1458. abbesse, s. viii. 1849. abbot, s. ii. 3056. abece, vii. 158, a, b, c. abeche, v. a. vi. 709, feed. abedde, adv. P. 602, i. 1781, 2599. abegge, v. a. iii. 1828, v. 7522, pay for: cp. abye. abeie, see abye. Abel, viii. 61, 72. abesse, v. a. i. 2063, abase. abhominable, a. ii. 3107, vii. 3337. abide, abyde(n), v. n. i. 859, 1535, 1599, 2909, 3201, ii. 1501, PP. 285, wait, remain; v. a. ii. 2594, 2626, iii. 1616, viii. 900, wait for, endure: 3 s. pres. abit, abitt, iii. 201, 1658, pret. abod, i. 151,

imperat. abyd, iv. 1777, pp. abide, vii. 2860. abie, see abye. ablaste, v. a. pret. v. 3712, blew upon. able, a. ii. 98, 3258, iv. 267, 2561. Abner, ii. 3087. abord, adv. ii. 1138, alongside (of a ship). aboute, adv. P. 367, i. 403, ii. 1227, abouten, i. 2529, aboutes, vii. 2280, viii. 2460, round, round about; come aboute, bringe a., i. 2629, ii. 1531, 2282, iv. 61, 259: prep. iv. 1356. above, adv. P. 891, i. 467, 1610, 1860, 2491, iv. 1595, aloft, at advantage, before this; hier above, i. 1377; from above, i. 3278: prep. i. 810, aboven, P. 971, i. 2833: as subst. iv. 914, v. 2542, 7293, vi. 221, advantage. abregge, v. a. vii. 1990, cut short. abreid, s. iv. 588, start. abreide, v. a. vii. 2882, upbraid. abreide, v. n. pret. i. 155, 2851, ii. 3241, started. abroche, adv. v. 1677, abroach. abrod, adv. iv. 3102, v. 6891, abroad. absence, s. ii. 1321, 1647. absent, a. iv. 1797, vii. 5181. Absolon, ii. 3093, viii. 217. absolucioun (-on), s. ii. 1317, iii. 596, viii. 2892. abstinence, s. P. 327, vi. 634. abydinge, s. vii. 502. abye, abie, v. a. ii. 3022, iii. 221, v. 5541, abeie, iii. 306, 3 s. pres. abyth, v. 5516, abeith, vi. 1378, pret. aboghte, ii. 2153, viii. 217, pp. aboght, i. 381, 2614; pay for: cp. abegge. acale, adv. viii. 638, 847, acold. accept, a. v. 6394, acceptable. acceptable, a. vii. 4727, viii. 3035*. accidence, s. ii. 3210, v. 763, see notes. accidie, s. iv. 539, sloth. accioun, s. ii. 388. accompte, accord, see acompte, acord. accuse, v. a. P. 487, iii. 2377. accusement, s. ii. 1703. Achab, vii. 2529 ff., genit. Achabbes, vii. 2552. Achaie, v. 1907. Achastus, iii. 2555. achates, vii. 1362, agate. Achelons, iv. 2068. Acheron, v. 1110. Achias, vii. 4515 ff. achieve, v. a. P. 92, i. 103, 700, 1257, ii. 1311, v. 1276, finish, attain to; to ben

achieved (=to succeed), ii. 2360, cp. ii. 3091 : v. n. ii. 372, v. 2043, succeed. Achilles, ii. 2454, iii. 2642 ff., iv. 1694, 1800, 1970 ff., 2161, v. 2963 ff., 7591, viii. 2545, 2569, acc. Achillem, vii. 3583. Achilo, iii. 2566. Achitofell, ii. 3090. Acis, ii. 131 ff. acold, adv. iv. 247, vi. 1007. acompte, s. ii. 1715, iv. 292, 1653, accompte, iv. 1062, 2243. acompte, v. a. iii. 1104, 2281, v. 2014; v. n. vii. 2226, tacompte, i. 650. acord, s. P. 1034, i. 849, 1789, accord, P. 85, iv. 2069; in acord, i. 1115; of thin acord, &c., i. 849, ii. 2536; in on acord, i. 2250. acordable, a. v. 2930, in accord. acordant, a. i. 455, 2436, iv. 1244: adv. iv. 498, v. 142, viii. 2371 acorde, v. n. P. 358, 878, i. 388, ii. 105; thei ben acorded, ii. 630, thus acorded (pp. absol.), i. 826; refl. i. 3386, vii. 3241: 2 s. pret. acordest, iii. 2058, pres. part. acordende, ii. 1612, iii. 603: agree. acordement, s. vii. 168. acquite, see aquite. acroche, v. a. iii. 1047, v. 5624, take hold of, gain. acte, s. P. 405. Acteon, i. 336 ff. Acteos, vii. 855. adaies, adv. iii. 828, at this time; now adaies, nou adayes, &c., P. 171, iv. 1228, cp. 'on daies nou,' iv. 1731: see also aday. Adam, i. 3304, iv. 2224, v. 1707 ff., 6964, vi. 5, viii. 26 ff. adamant, s. vii. 833, 1397. aday, adv. v. 2463, now (nou) aday, i. 655, iv. 2616, viii. 151, cp. a day, vii. 438, now a day, ii. 444: cp. adaies. addre, see eddre. adieu, viii. 2940, a dieu, ii. 2739, v. 3662. adoted, pp. vi. 79, infatuated. adoun, adv. i. 3280, a doun, iv. 2710, v. 385. adrad, a. i. 157, 2748, ii. 479, 3489. adresce, v. a. i. 1722, 2725, v. 1480, (refl.) v. 5021, adresse, iii. 2336, arrange, prepare. Adriagne, Adriane, v. 5332 ff., viii. 2556. Adrian (1), P. 745. Adrian (2), v. 4938 ff., genit. Adrianes, v. 5155.

adryh, adv. iv. 1330, aside.

adverse, v. a. ii. 1792, oppose.

adversite, s. v. 2232, vii. 3340*.

adverse, a. iv. 3403.

advocat, s. vii. 2067.

aeremance, s. vi. 1301, divination by afaite, see affaite. afer, adv. v. 318, see ferr. afered, a. i. 2124, iv. 600, a feerd, v. affaite, v. a. ii. 464, 2851, iv. 3337, afaite, iv. 1157, v. 6852, pp. affaited, i. 1259, 1671, afaited, v. 2000: prepare, train. affeccioun (-on), s. i. 2858, vi. 1350, thaffeccioun, P. 366, inclination. afferme, v. a. P. 189, ii. 2928, iv. 3421, v. 783, confirm, establish; v. n. v. 857, 2596, declare, affirm. affiche, v. a. v. 2520. affile, v. a. i. 678, iii. 516, iv. 3332, sharpen, prepare. afflyhte, afflihte, afflihte, v. n. pret. i. 2185, ii. 766, iv. 1438, 1556, was disturbed (with grief, joy or fear), was afflicted; v. a. iii. 1422, pp. affliht, aflyht, ii. 1518, v. 5438. affraie, v. a., pp. affraied, iii. 57, iv. 3400, viii. 2859, startle, frighten. affray, s. iv. 3068, fright. afire, adv. see afyre. afore, prep. iii. 2547, v. 822; adv. i. 973, aforn, vi. 927. afote, adv. iv. 2095. after, prep. P. 11, 54, 637, i. 809, iv. 1327, v. 1605, (aftir, viii. 2979 ff.), after, according to: at after mete, &c., vi. 1181, 1831: after that, after, (= according as) P. 544, 708, ii. 1586, iii. 1074: adv. P. 634, i. 999, (aftir, viii. 3073), ther after, v. 7030. aftercast, s. iv. 904, late throw (of the dice). afterward, adv. P. 74, i. 757, iv. 865, (aftirward, PP. 55) afyn, adv. v. 2349, a fin, iv. 60, finally. afyre, ii. 149, 2292, v. 1485, afire, i. 1662. Agag, vii. 3823 ff. Agamenon, ii. 2452, iii. 1892 ff., 2186, v. 3101, 6435 ff., viii. 2546. agaste, v. a. pret. vii. 3716, pp. agast, iii. 420, iv. 2760, terrified. agayn, again, adv. v. 3790, 4413, back:

age, s. i. 488, 779, 2229, iii. 1237, iv. 604,

v. 901, of age, iii. 1943, v. 1259.

aghte, s. viii. 747, possession.

cp. ayein.

agon, pp. P. 875, ii. 1218, 2696, ago, P. 31, iv. 2918, 2960, gone, past. agregge, v. n. v. 7624, grow heavy. agrise, v. a. iii. 2160, pp. agrise, P. 598, v. 5908, terrify. agrope, v. a. and n. ii. 1356, 2814, v. 2858, examine, discover. agulte, v. n. vii. 3932, do wrong. ai, see ay. air, see eir (1). aise, see ese. aisshe, s. viii. 2101, ashes. ake, v. n. PP. 260, ache. akiele, v. n. iv. 2671, grow cool. al, all, alle, a., sing. al the, al this, al his, &c., P. 95, 104, 135, &c., all his, i. 2291, all the, viii. 784, the Cite all, ii. 3473; alle grace, alle thing, alle untrowthe, alle haste, alle wise, &c., P. 89, 433, i. 301, 747, 925 f., ii. 624, 1259, but al honour, i. 879, al untrowthe, ii. 1684, al Erthe, i. 2825, al Envie, ii. 168; pl. all my, al the, all these, &c., iii. 123, iv. 2377, 3165, v. 2685, &c., alle, P. 146, i. 992, 1481, 1930, 2877, alle othre, P. 734, i. 666, al othre, iv. 1532: as subst. al, i. 2247, ii. 704, 1027, pl. alle, P. 826, i. 1443, upon alle, P. 125, ii. 117, on all occasions, for al that, iv. 1348, 2278, cp. vii. 2677, at al, PP. 345. altogether. adv. al, P. 13, i. 640, 856, 1068, 1145, ii. 966, &c., all, ii. 608, v. 1935, with a. al lene, iv. 1344, al one, i. 351, 666, 1526, ii. 2410, &c., (cp. alone), al him one, i. 3144, al only, ii. 133, iv. 2083, all thogh, iv. 269, al be it so, iv. 2393, 2920, al were there, iii. 2557, al nere it, v. 997. Ala Corvi, vii. 1371. Alaezel, vii. 1380. alarge, adv. iii. 2139. Albe, ii. 1855. Albert, P. 780. Albinus, i. 2460. Albumazar, vii. 1239. Alceone, Alceoun, iv. 2929 ff., 3121 ff., Alcione, viii. 2649. Alceste, vii. 1920 ff., viii. 2640. alconomie, s. iv. 2459, 2578, alchemy. aldai, alday, adv. P. 15, 310, i. 2753, iii. 1178, al dai, ii. 1899. Aldeboran, vii. 1310. ale, s. iii. 433, 1626. alegge, see allegge.

ago, adv. iv. 943, cp. agon, ago, pp.

Alemaine, s. P. 804, Alemaigne, vii. Alemans, pl. P. 810, thalemans, P. 821. Alexandrine, a. vii. 563, of Alexandria.

Alfraganus, vii. 1461. alfulli, adv. ii. 501.

algate, adv. P. 646, 894, i. 1296, ii. 2637, algates, i. 300, iii. 690, in any case, assuredly.

Algol, vii. 1329.

algorisme, s. vii. 155, 158.

Alhaiot, vii. 1338. alheil, interj. iii. 1261.

aliche, alyche, adv. P. 932, i. 1298, ii. 3253, iii. 68, iv. 2392, 3330, alich, iv. 2253, alike, vi. 383.

alihte, v. n., see alyhte.

Alisandre, Alisaundre, P. 693, ii. 1841, 2415, iii. 1227, 2366, 2440, v. 1454, 1571,2545,5535, vi. 2273 ff., vii. 5, 22, &c., 3168*, 4234 ff., 5384, PP. 36, 44, 281.

Alisandre, vii. 1255, Alexandria.

alite, alitel, see lite, litel.

allaie, v. a. vi. 310, vii. 5406, alleviate. allas, interj. v. 3910: cp. helas.

Allee, ii. 722, 1228 ff.

allegge, alegge, v. a. v. 7326, pret. alleide, i. 1453, iii. 2155, iv. 1920, vii. 2073; v. n. v. 6980: allege.

allewey, adv., see alway.

alliance, s. ii. 1184, vii. 2549, viii. 139.

allied, a. viii. 12.

allowe, alowe, v. a. P. 154, i. 1283, 1590, ii. 539, iii. 1552, iv. 2282, v. 564, approve, accept.

allyhte, v. a. v. 4520, lighten.

Almageste, vii. 739, 983, 1460. Almareth, vii. 1387.

Almeene, ii. 2466,

almesse, s. P. 226, 742, i. 2935, ii. 1471, iii. 2233, alms, good deed.

Almeüs, iii. 2564.

almost, adv. vi. 414.

almyhte, almihte, a. ii. 906, viii. 1384, (almighte, PP. 362).

almyhti, almyhty, a. P. 585, v. 1737, 5741.

alofte, adv. P. 921, i. 885, 2563, iii. 152, vii. 169, on high, aloud.

alonde, adv. ii. 2212, v. 3747.

alone, a. or adv. i. 839, 1523, (allone, PP. 8); al one, see al.

along, adv. iv. 2817, along on me, on miself along, on mi will along, &c., iv. 624, 952, 2818, v. 2327, 5881 f., long on, v. 2329.

alonge, v. n. v. 3282, pp. alonged, vi. 1840, desire.

alowd, aloud, adv. ii. 843, 1512, v. 3848.

Alpetragus, vii. 1463. Alpheta, vii. 1401. Alphonse, i. 3393.

alquik, a. viii. 2575, alive.

als, adv. P. 565, 1064, als faste (at once), i. 414, ii. 1267, als so faste, &c., i. 1041, ii. 132, v. 2288: cp. also, as.

also, adv. P. 4, &c., ek also, i. 3305, &c., also wel, i. 1316: cp. als.

altemetrie, s. vii. 1468.

alter, s. v. 4034, aulter, v. 4079, (thalter, vii. 4707).

alther best, altherbest, adv. i. 1921, iv. 571, alther werst, i. 326.

althermest, adv. i. 3102, v. 2897.

althertrewest, a. ii. 499. altherworst, adv. vi. 238.

althogh, conj. P. 157, &c., all thogh, iv. 269.

alto, adv. i. 2415.

altobreke, v. a., pp. altobroke, viii. 624, PP. 221, break asunder.

altogedre, adv. vii. 2962, cp. togedre. alway, alwey, alwei, adv. P. 832, i. 1840, iii. 1459, allewey, iv. 2587.

alyhte (1), alihte, v. n. inf. ii. 423, iii. 182, iv. 3002, pret. i. 2227, iii. 2659, pp. alyht, v. 1782, come down, alight.

alyhte (2), v. a., pret. alyhte, v. 1670, pp. alyht, vii. 4708, light, give light to; v. n. vii. 3769, be lighted up.

alyve, a. or adv. i. 2164, ii. 645, iv. 2169. am, art, &c., see be.

Amadas, vi. 879. Amadriades, pl. v. 6236.

amaied, pp. i. 2030, a-maying.

Amalech, (1) vii. 3711.

Amalech, (2) vii. 4408, (for Balach). amased, pp. iv. 579, 697, v. 5296, (amasid, viii. 2957).

Amazoine, iv. 2166.

amblaunt, (pres. p.) a.ii. 1506, amblende, iv. 1309, ambling.

amende, s. v. 7287, pl. amendes, v. 688, vii. 1585.

amende, v. a. P. 183, 254, imperat. amende thee, i. 2934, god thamende, i. 568, pp. amended, i. 1003, viii. 2608, (amendid, viii. 3010); v. n. i. 2431, 3350, viii. 1666.

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Sardana Pallus, vii. 4314, Sardanapalus.
sardis, vii. 1416, sard.
Sarra, vii. 5315.
Satiri, pl. v. 1327.
saturele, s. vii. 1423, savory.
Saturnus, Saturne, Satorne, iv. 2445,
  v. 845 ff., 1133 ff., 1221, 1388, vi. 1293;
  (the planet) iv. 2471, 3223, vii. 937,
  1115, 1174, 1188, 1330, 1340, 1374, 1427,
  viii. 2275.
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  ii. 1157, iv. 1453, 2172, safe: adv. ii.
  935, 2188, safely: as prep. i. 432,
  save, i. 1271, salve, v. 1359, save,
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  v. 2159, saufliche, v. 3617, salvely, v.
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savour, s. iv. 2495, v. 587.
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schallemele, s. viii. 2483, shawm.
schame, s. i. 274, 1668, ii. 3062, 3355, iv.
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  contrive, prepare, bring about.
schaply, a. ii. 3112.
schappe, s. i. 1736, shape.
schapthe, s. vi. 785, shape.
scharnebud, s. ii. 413, dung-beetle.
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sche, pron. P. 853, i. 148, &c., scheo, i. 160.
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schent, v. a. pp. i. 1292, iii. 450, iv. 554,
  v. 728, harmed, ruined.
schep, schiep, s. P. 399, v. 3271, pl. P.
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schepherde, s. P. 394, 1064, iii. 2257.
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scherdes, s. pl. vi. 1985, scales.
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  cut, crop.
scheres, s. pl. v. 5691.
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  i. 2179.
schete, v. n., 3 s. pres. schet, ii. 2957,
  pret. scho te, v. 4862, shoot.
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schield, scheld, s. i. 421, 1998, 2470, ii.
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schiep, see schep.
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  turn.
schilde, schylde, v. a. P. 67*, ii. 714, iv.
  2753, v. 6334, vi. 1244; v. n. 266: pro-
  tect, defend.
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schoo, scho, s. P. 356, vii. 4306, shoe.
schort, a. i. 1687, iv. 1709, schorte, vii.
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schote, s. ii. 2238, shot.
schour, s. vii. 290, pl. schoures, v. 4173, 7829, shoures, P. 938.
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schowve, v. a. ii. 2340, pret. schof, ii.
  174, iv. 108, pp. schoven, vii. 3280,
  push, thrust.
schreden, v. a. i. 2837, tear.
schrewe, s. iii. 798, 2220, v. 959, vii. 44,
  rascal, scoundrel.
schrewed, a. vi. 2098, villainous.
schrifte, s. i. 197, 818, v. 1385.
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  208, 219, 546, iii. 1127, v. 7101, pret.
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  hear in confession, absolve.
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schuldre, s. P. 607, i. 1687, ii. 2220,
  shoulder.
schydes, s. pl. iii. 1033, split pieces (of
  wood).
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schyne, v. n. iii. 1308, iv. 980, pret. schon,
   iv. 3551.
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   school.
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   v. 696, 6931, vii. 3992.
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  v. 7605; al to seche, noght to s., &c.,
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  2127, seconde, i. 1233, v. 2129, follow-
  ing, second.
secre, a. ii. 2132, in secre, i. 617.
secret, s. vi. 1573.
secretaire, s. iv. 888, private counsellor.
secte, s. P. 349, v. 1643, vii. 1572, religion,
  kind.
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  seat.
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  foul.
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   seith, P. 43, i. 2794: say, name.
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   v. 3313, 3923, sail.
seile(n), saile, v. n. i. 511, iv. 1741, v.
   991, pres. part. sailende, seilende, ii.
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seke, see seche.
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   nesse, i. 185, 713, siknesse, ii. 3249, iii.
  280, sickness.
selde(n), a.v. P. 787, iii. 1636, iv. 61,
   sielde(n), iv. 1472, 2282, v. 4420;
   sielde whanne, iv. 2734, sielde wher,
   vii. 4240, selde if, v. 6595, selden
   whanne . . . if, vii. 4328 : seldom.
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selle, v. a. ii. 3061, v. 243, pret. solde, iii.
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   iv. 1036.
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   2646, seize, take possession of, deliver
   as a possession.
sesine, seisine, s. v. 5527, vii. 564, pos-
  session.
sesoun (-on', s. iii. 693, vii. 1014, season.
set, s. vii. 4913, setting (of the sun).
sete, seete, s. v. 846, vi. 1041, vii. 2900,
  seat.
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  sette . . . of, v. 2498, set . . . therby,
  viii. 2194; set, appoint, suppose, ac-
  count, plant, make attack.
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  i. 2916, vii. 692.
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But the Society's experience has shown the very small number of those inheritary of the speech of Cynewulf, Chaucer, and Shakspere, who care two guineas a year for the records of that speech. 'Let the dead past bury its dead 'is still the cry of Great Britain and her Colonies, and of America, in the matter of language. The Society has never had money enough to produce the Texts that could easily have been got ready for it; and many Editors are now anxious to send to press the work they have prepared. The necessity has therefore arisen for trying to increase the number of the Society's members, and to induce its well-wishers to help it by gifts of money, either in one sum or by instalments. The Committee trust that every Member will bring before his or her friends and acquaintances the Society's claims for liberal support. Until all Early English MSS, are printed, no proper History of our Language or Social Life is possible.

The Subscription to the Society, which constitutes membership, is £1 Is. a year [and £1 Is. additional for the EXTRA SERIES], due in advance on the 1st of JANUARY, and should be paid either to the Society's Account at the Head Office of the Union Bank of London, Princes Street, London, E.C., or by Cheque, Postal Order, or Money-Order to the Hon. Secretary, W. A. DALZIEL, Esq., 67, Victoria Ed., Finsbury Park, London, N., and crost 'Union Bank of London.' (United-States Subscribers must pay for postage 1s. 4d. a year extra for the Original Series, and Is. a year for the Extra Series.) The Society's Texts are also sold separately at the prices put after them in the Lists; but Members can get back-Toxts at one-third less than the Listprices by sending the cash for them in advance to the Hon. Secretary.

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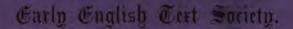
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